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THE

# Statutes at Large and Treaties,

OF THE

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM

DECEMBER 3, 1855, TO MARCH 3, 1859,

AND

## PROCLAMATIONS SINCE 1791,

Arranged in Chronological Order;

WITH

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

EDITED BY

GEORGE MINOT AND GEORGE P. SANGER, ESQUIRES.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

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Boston, June 1, 1859.

# LIST

OF THE

# PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF CONGRESS,

# AND OF THE PROCLAMATIONS,

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME

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# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the third day of December*, 1855, *and ended Monday the 18th day of August*, 1856.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAPTER I. — *An Act to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the Performance of certain clerical Duties.* Feb. 20, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint such person as may from time to time be thought proper to sign the name of said Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants for bounty land; and all such certificates or warrants so signed shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if signed by said commissioner.

Appointment of a person to sign bounty land certificates or warrants.

APPROVED, February 20, 1856.

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CHAP. IV. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of Vessels in certain Cases.* March 5, 1856.

Repealed 1859. ch. 8. *Post*, p. 375.

*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 to permit the owner or owners of any vessel to change the name of the same, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient cause for so doing; and he may establish such rules and regulations as he shall deem proper for that purpose.

Authority for change of names of vessels.

APPROVED, March 5, 1856.

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CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to define the Jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of East Tennessee.* March 19, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee be and the same is hereby declared to extend to and include the following counties of said State, to wit: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hamilton, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McMinn, Meigs, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Scott, Sullivan, Washington, Union, and Cumberland, and any new county which may hereafter be formed out of the territory of one or more of said counties shall be included in said jurisdiction.

Extent of eastern judicial district in Tennessee.

APPROVED, March 19, 1856.

March 28, 1856.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act relating to Punishment in the Penitentiary.*

Place of confinement for convicts where a judicial district has been or shall be divided.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, where any judicial district has been or may hereafter be divided, the circuit and district courts of the United States shall have power to sentence any one convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment and hard labor, to the penitentiary within the State, though it be out of the judicial district in which the conviction is had.

Place of confinement of convicts in N. District of Ohio and N. District of Illinois.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said courts in the northern district of Ohio, and in the northern district of Illinois, be authorized to transfer to the penitentiary of the respective States any prisoner or prisoners who may now be confined in jail in either district, whose offence by law is punishable by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary.

APPROVED, March 28, 1856.

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April 5, 1856.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to continue temporarily the Land-Offices at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri.*

Land-office and officers continued at Kalamazoo, Mich.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the offices of register and receiver of the Land-Office at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and the office itself, shall be continued until such time as, in the opinion of the President, the same can be discontinued without prejudice to the public interests. And that until that time, the act of Congress approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred forty, shall not apply to the said office or officers.

1840, ch. 36. Vol. v. p. 384.

Pay of officers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the said register and receiver shall be allowed them agreeably to law, during the time of discontinuance under the existing order.

Same provisions as to Palmyra, Mo.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections one and two of this act are hereby made applicable to the Land-Office at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and the register and receiver thereof.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

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April 5, 1856.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to constitute the Cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, Ports of Delivery.*

Hannibal, Mo., made a port of delivery in collection district of New Orleans.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the city of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be and are hereby extended to said port. A surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

Act of 1831, ch. 87, extended to said port.

Vol. iv. p. 480.

Surveyor. His pay.

Peoria, Ill., made a port of delivery in that district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Peoria, in the State of Illinois, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for such port, who shall be resident thereat. Said surveyor shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign

Surveyor. His duties and pay.

1831, ch. 87.

merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

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CHAP. XIII.— *An Act making Appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable Disposition of the Indian Tribes on the Pacific, and for other Purposes.* April 5, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific. Appropriations for peace with Indians.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast. Appropriation for purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

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CHAP. XIV.— *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* April 5, 1856.

*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-seven:

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred and three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred dollars. 1818, ch. 19. 1828, ch. 53. 1832, ch. 126.

For pensions to widows of those who served during the revolutionary war, under the third section of acts of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. 1836, ch. 362. 1838, ch. 189. 1843, ch. 102. 1844, ch. 102. 1848, ch. 8. 1853, ch. 41.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and four thousand dollars. 1848, ch. 108. 1853, ch. 41.

For half-pay pensions, payable through the second and third auditors of the treasury, thirty-eight thousand and forty-seven dollars and seven cents.

For navy invalid pensions, thirty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. 1848, ch. 155. Vol. ix. p. 282.

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved fifteenth May, one So much of acts of 1828, ch. 53, 1832, ch. 126, part of 1848, ch.

1855, ch. 155, as provides for payment out of any money not otherwise appropriated, be repealed.

thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the first proviso of the first section of the act entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefit of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows," approved eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as provides for the payment of all pensions under the aforesaid acts out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Certain Pensions how paid.

1854, ch. 60. Vol. x. p. 290.

1855, ch. 126. Vol. x. p. 616.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any moneys appropriated by the act of thirty-first May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June of that year, and by the second section of the act of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, making appropriations for the payment of pensions applicable to the payment of pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, not required under the provisions thereof, may be applied to the same purpose subsequent to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it being hereby provided that pensions to invalids thus wounded shall be paid from moneys in the treasury of the United States in the same manner, upon appropriations made or to be made, as other pensions for naval or military services.

Approved, April 5, 1856.

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April 23, 1856.

Chap. XVIII. — *An Act to change the Times of holding the United States Courts in the Southern District of Illinois.*

Times and place of holding courts in S. District of Illinois.

1855, ch. 96. Vol. x. p. 606.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, shall hereafter be held as follows: —

At Springfield, on first Mondays in January and first Mondays in June, — and all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Transcript of records.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said district court of the southern district of Illinois, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Judge of said district court, to make a transcript from the records of the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Illinois, of all such matters and proceedings as relate to or concern titles to real estate or causes originating in that part of the State of Illinois included within said southern district aforesaid; and that the compensation of said services be [the] same as now allowed for like services under existing laws, and *Provided*, That such transcripts and records, when so made, shall be certified by said clerk to be true and correct, the same shall be evidence as fully and effectually as though originally entered and made in the courts of the United States for the southern district of Illinois.

1856, ch. 129, § 12. *Post*, p. 92.

Proviso.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* April 23, 1856.

*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-seven: —

Appropriations.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety-one thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For replacing dead and worn out cavalry and artillery horses, one thousand dollars.

For repairs and additions to professors' quarters, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gun pendulum, six hundred dollars.

For a public clock, seven hundred dollars.

For additional stables for dragoons' and artillery horses, ten thousand dollars.

Pay of librarian, assistant librarian, and certain enlisted men.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amounts disbursed, or that may be disbursed, out of moneys appropriated for the support of the Military Academy by the acts of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in payment of additional compensation to the librarian, assistant librarian, and certain enlisted men at that post, be passed to the credit of the disbursing officer: *Provided*, That the additional pay to said librarian, and assistant librarian, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, and to the non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the post, the soldier acting as clerk in the Adjutant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments, and lithographic office, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars each per annum: and that a like measure of compensation be hereby authorized to be allowed hereafter for said services respectively.

1854, ch. 54. Vol. x. p. 276. 1855, ch. 208. Vol. x. p. 703.

Senate documents to be sent to the library.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate furnish annually the library of the Military Academy at West Point with a copy of all documents published by the Senate.

APPROVED, April 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XX. — *An Act to repeal Part of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Safe-keeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, and for other Purposes."* April 23, 1856.

*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 to provide for the safe-keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes," as is embraced in the last clause of the sixth section of said act, and which reads in words as follows: "For authenticating a copy of a record or paper, under the seal of office, twenty-five cents," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Fees for authenticating copies from State Department.

1789, ch. 14, § 6. Vol. i. p. 69.

APPROVED, April 23, 1856.

April 23, 1856.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Fees and Costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes."*

Pay of Jurors in District of Columbia.

1853, ch. 80.

Vol. x. p. 161.

*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 to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as applies to the fees of jurors, be and the same is hereby made to embrace the jurors of the United States courts for the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, April 23, 1856.

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April 30, 1856.

1855, ch. 142.

CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.*

Times and places of sessions of circuit court in California.

Powers of circuit judge same as of other circuit judges.

1855, ch. 142.

Vol. x. p. 631.

*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 districts of California shall hereafter hold four regular sessions in each year, two of which, beginning respectively on the first Monday in January and July, shall be held at San Francisco, in and for the northern district of California; and the other two, beginning respectively on the first Monday of March and September, shall be held at Los Angeles, in the southern district of California, and the circuit judge of California shall have the same powers in relation to his attendance on said sessions and the arrangement of business thereat as are vested in the other circuit judges of the United States by the second section of the act approved the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act concerning the supreme court of the United States;" *Provided*, That the term of said court herein provided to be held at San Francisco on the first Monday in January next, may be held in advance of that time under order of the said circuit judge upon notice previously given in conformity with the second section of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Judges of circuit court.

Either judge to be a quorum.

Powers of judges same as of other circuit judges.

Laws respecting circuit courts extended to circuit court of California.

Marshal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said circuit court shall be presided over by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, and by the judge of the district court for the district in which the court is holden, either of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said circuit court and the said circuit judge, and each of the said district judges within his separate district, when sitting as circuit judge, shall be, and they are hereby, respectively vested with all the authority, powers, and jurisdiction which are vested by existing laws in the several circuit courts of the United States, or the judges thereof. And all laws, or parts of laws, which now are or may hereafter be enacted, regulating the jurisdiction, process, and practice of the circuit courts of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the said circuit court for each of said districts of California. And the marshal of the United States for each district of California shall act as marshal of said circuit court for his district, and shall attend not only the regular sessions of said courts, but such special or extra terms as may be held in either district, which the said circuit judge is hereby authorized to order in conformity to the mode directed by the second section of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Clerk of circuit court to keep records in San Francisco may appoint deputies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said circuit court of the United States for the districts of California shall keep the records of said court in the city of San Francisco, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy or deputies, whose official acts, signatures, attestations, and certificates shall be entitled to as full credit as those of the said clerk.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits or causes instituted in the district courts of California prior to the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and which remain pending in either of said courts, or in which final process has not been executed, and which are properly within the jurisdiction of circuit courts, and not of district courts of the United States, shall be removed for the district in which the cause is pending by a transfer and delivery to the clerk of the said circuit court of the original papers with an exemplification of the record or docket entries under the seal of the district court, for which exemplification the clerk of the said district court shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar services in making transcripts for appeals or writs of error, to be paid by the party applying for the same, and taxed as costs on final judgment; and all causes now pending in said circuit court of the United States, against parties residing in the southern district of California, shall, on application of the parties defendant, made within three months from the date when this act shall take effect, be removed in like manner to the said circuit court held in the southern district of California, and all such causes shall take rank on the docket according to the date of removal; and all suits removed under the provisions of this section shall be proceeded in, and conducted in the same manner as if originally instituted in the court to which they may be removed.

Suits to be transferred to the circuit court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to or inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain repealed, from the date when this act shall take effect.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect in ninety days after the passing thereof, and not before that period.

Act, when to take effect.

APPROVED, April 30, 1856.

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CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a Port of Delivery.*

May 9, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Columbus, in the State of Kentucky, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties, and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places:" *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Columbus, Ky., made a port of delivery.

Surveyor.

1831, ch. 87.

Vol. iv. p. 480.

Port shall be abolished if public good requires it.

APPROVED, May 9, 1856.

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CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland Road in said State.*

May 9, 1856.

*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 Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, 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 Illinois.

So much of the Cumberland Road as is in Illinois, with materials, surrendered to that State.

APPROVED, May 9, 1856.

May 14, 1856.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act to amend the Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.*

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of her death, of the identity of his minor child or children: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Former evidence of right to bounty land to be received in certain cases.

Proviso. Additional evidence may be required.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such widow, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Former evidence of right to a pension to be received in certain cases on application for bounty land.

Rights of widows and children.

Proviso. Additional evidence may be required.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the third section of the "Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provisions of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

So much of act of 1855, ch. 207, as requires record evidence of service, repealed.

Parol evidence of service may be received where no record evidence exists.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

Act of 1855, ch. 207, § 8, extended to naval officers, &c., in revolutionary war, and their widows, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of

Act of 1855, ch. 207, extended to volunteers who

fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States. were not mustered into service.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment. Same subject.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service: *Provided*, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company, battalion, or regiment was called into service. Allowance of time of service for distance from home to place of muster or discharge. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 14, 1856.

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CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act making a Grant of Lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate Sections to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State.* May 15, 1856.

*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 granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River near the mouth of the Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa, thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the said State to the Missouri River, from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, 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 of the Secretary to the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preëmption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and [to] which preëmption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be Grant of land to Iowa for railroads. Other lands to be selected in lieu of those sold or preëmpted.

Proviso.

so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: *Provided, further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Said lands granted solely for railroad purposes.

Prior reservations excepted, except as to right of way.

Sec. 2. *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 roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Price of the alternate sections.

Sec. 3. *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 railroads shall be and remain public highways 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 solely for the above purposes.

Railroads to be public highways, free from toll.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold, and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

How said lands shall be disposed of.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Transportation of the mails on said railroads.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

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May 15, 1856.

Chap. XXIX.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

*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-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely: —

Appropriations.

Senate.

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate: —

For the chief clerk and clerk to the Committee on Finance, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-four cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate: —

For binding, eleven thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives: — Representatives.

For the completion of the binding of documents ordered to be printed for the use of the House, eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the completion of the engraving ordered at the second session of the thirty-third Congress, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, nineteen thousand dollars. *Post*, p. 438.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery for members, four thousand dollars.

For the pay of clerks upon the land maps for the use of the Committee on Public Lands, six thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents.

For the pay of nine clerks to committees of the House under resolutions of the present session, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk to purchase the Statutes at Large for the use of members of the House of Representatives, per resolution of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars. Statutes at Large.

To pay John C. Rives a balance due for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty-third Congress, one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents. Reporting, &c.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay John C. Rives for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred copies of the continuation of the Annals of Congress for the library of the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year, one thousand five hundred dollars. Annals of Congress.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the continuation of the Annals of Congress, for the members of the thirty-second Congress, three thousand dollars.

*Public Printing.*—To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and paper ordered at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars. Public printing.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, which deficiencies were transferred to the account of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, in virtue of the joint resolution approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents. *Post*, p. 105. *Post*, p. 142.

To provide for the engraving of the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of explorations and surveys to determine a Pacific railroad route, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said maps and drawings shall be engraved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty lands, three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

Post-office department. *Contingent Expenses of Post-Office Department.*—For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Assay-office, N. Y. *Assay-Office, New York.*—For wages of workmen, seven thousand dollars.

Surveyor-gen. of Utah. For salary of the surveyor-general of Utah, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Judiciary. For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate judges, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of the district attorneys, four thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents.

For compensation of the marshals, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Assistant treasurers. For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Seamen. To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

P. O. department. To supply a deficiency in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Reciprocity treaty. For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls. For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages, for the consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in Turkey, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirout, five hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by consuls of the United States in procuring information required by the circulars of eighth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on queries propounded by the State and Treasury Departments, and for information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation for clerical services performed in the office of the United States legation at London, from December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, one thousand dollars.

Clerk of district court in Conn. To compensate the clerk of the United States district court for the State of Connecticut for making certified copies of all copyrights recorded in his office between January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ninety dollars and twenty-five cents.

State department. *Contingent Expenses of the Department of State.*—For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Court of claims. For fitting up and furnishing the court rooms and conference room, and offices for the solicitor and clerk of the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

Custom-house, Norfolk. For filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom-House Building, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

Army.

For transportation of officers, and for fuel and quarters, the payment of which is no longer made by the quarter-master's department, two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dollars.

Same subject.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; 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 quarter-master's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Same subject.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master'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, under the direction of the quarter-master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter-master's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter-master's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen 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 companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, as saddles, bridles, saddle blankets, nose-bags, iron combs, currycombs, and spurs and straps; of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

Same subject.

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, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing 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 that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million dollars.

Judiciary. 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 of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, 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, two hundred thousand dollars.

Agricultural statistics. For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents, thirty thousand dollars.

Minnesota. For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly for the Territory of Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

New Mexico. For contingent expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, and to enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

Botanic Garden. For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national green-houses, known as the Botanic Garden, and for walling the creek which passes through the same, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Public grounds. For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For construction of a sewer in Judiciary Square, six thousand dollars.

For placing the sewer openings along Pennsylvania Avenue under the footway, and trapping the same, eight thousand dollars.

Public buildings. For repairing old portion of the Patent-Office Building, constructing water-closets therein, and casual repairs of the east wing of said building, four thousand dollars.

For an additional furnace erected for the library of Congress, five hundred dollars.

For finishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent-Office Building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pavements, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Pay of officers of library. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution of Congress "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof," approved the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the provision in the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said resolution to apply to the librarian and assistants and messenger in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow them twenty per centum upon the compensation provided by the seventh section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and the said joint resolution shall not be construed to apply to the public printer for either branch of Congress; and that so much of the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires all blank books, binding, and ruling for the several executive departments shall be furnished under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Vol. x. p. 594. 1855, ch. 175. Vol. x. p. 651. 1854, ch. 242. § 7. Vol. x. p. 572.

Pay of printer.

Blank books, &c., for departments.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provision in the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota," which declares that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the treasury to be the full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Salary of governor of New Mexico.
1854, ch. 107.
Vol. x. p. 311.

APPROVED, May 15, 1856.

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CHAP. XXX.— *An Act to provide for at least two Election Precincts in each Ward in the City of Washington, and for other Purposes.*

May 16, 1856.

*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 city corporation to provide at least two election precincts in each ward, to appoint commissioners to superintend elections in the same, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section.

Election precincts in Washington.

SEC. 2. And whereas, native-born citizens, resident of the city of Washington, who arrive at the age of twenty-one years between the thirtieth day of December next preceding the election and the day of election are not allowed to vote at such election —

Votes of naturalized citizens.

*Be it further enacted*, That no person, being naturalized between said day of December and the day of the succeeding election, shall be entitled to vote at such next succeeding election.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That at all elections to be held in the city of Washington for municipal officers, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M.; and that all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Polls, when to be opened and closed.

APPROVED, May 16, 1856.

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CHAP. XXXI.— *An Act granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the States of Florida and Alabama, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said States.*

May 17, 1856.

*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 granted to the State of Florida, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's River, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola; and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preëmption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preëmption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so

Grant of lands to Florida for railroads.

Grant in lieu of sold or preempted sections.

located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant, how applied.

Act not to apply to reservations except as to right of way.

SEC. 2. *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 roads and branch, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Price of alternate sections to be doubled.

SEC. 3. *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 railroads and branch shall be and remain public highways 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.

Object of grant.

Railway to be a public highway for government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branch, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads and branch, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any or either of said roads or branch, is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads or branch having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads or branch, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads and branch are completed; and if any or either of said roads or branch is not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Lands, how disposed of.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Transportation of mail.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a similar grant of alternate sections of public land is hereby made to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Montgomery, in said State, to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Pensacola, and to connect with the road from Pensacola to said line, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are hereinbefore prescribed for the grant to Florida.

Similar grant to Alabama.

APPROVED, May 17, 1856.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to transfer certain Rights and Duties conferred upon the Trustees of the Town of Vincennes, Indiana, to the Common Council of the City of Vincennes.* June 2, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the rights and duties conferred upon the trustees of the town of Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, under the act entitled "An act to adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town," approved the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to and vested in the common council of the city of Vincennes, in said State.

Rights and duties transferred to common council of Vincennes.

1818, ch. 128. Vol. 3, p. 468.

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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CHAP. XLI.—*An Act granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the State of Alabama to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State.* June 3, 1856.

*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, granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads; from the Tennessee River, at, or near Gunter's landing, to Gadsden, on the Coosa River; from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout Valleys; and from Elyton to the Tennessee River at or near Beard's Bluff, Alabama, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preëmption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preëmption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Alabama, for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant of land to Alabama for railroads.

Grant in lieu of sections sold or preëmpted.

Grant, how applied.

Act not to apply to reservations except as to right of way.

SEC. 2. *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 roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any

Price of alternate sections doubled.

of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Object of grant.

SEC. 3. *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 railroads shall be and remain public highways 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.

Railroad to be a public highway for the government.

Lands, how disposed of.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Transportation of mails.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Grant of other lands to Alabama for railroads.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a grant of lands shall be made to said State to aid in the construction of the following roads in said State, to wit: the Memphis and Charleston railroad, extending from Memphis on the Mississippi River, in Tennessee, to Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattenooga railroad, in Alabama; the Girard and Mobile railroad, from Girard to Mobile, Alabama; the Northeast and Southwestern railroad, from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with said Mobile and Ohio railroad; the Coosa and Alabama railroad, from Selma to Gadsden; the Central railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee; and that alternate sections of the public lands to the same extend and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby made to aid in the construction of the roads in said State mentioned in this act: *Provided*, That the lands hereby granted to said State for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the northeast to the southwestern portion of said State, lying northwest of Elyton, shall be assigned to such road as may be designated by the legislature of said State.

1857, ch. 103. *Post*, p. 200.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 3, 1856.

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June 3, 1856.

CHAP. XLII.—*An Act making a Grant of Lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State.*

Grant of land to Louisiana for a railroad.

*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 granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood; via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg; and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line, in the direction to Jackson, Mississippi; every alternate

section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States, nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preëmption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preëmption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Louisiana 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 said roads and selected for and on account of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said roads, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant in lieu of lands preempted or sold.

Land, how applied.

Act not to apply to reservations except as to right of way.

SEC. 2. *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 roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Price of alternate sections doubled.

SEC. 3. *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 railroads 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.

Object of grant

Railroads to be a public highway for government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State, shall be disposed of only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be so sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Lands, how disposed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Transportation of mails.

APPROVED, June 3, 1856.

June 3, 1856.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State.*

*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, granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, by the way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior; and to Bayfield; and also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said roads respectively. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or parts thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached, as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Wisconsin 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 roads in each case, and selected for and on account of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by any act of Congress for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or in any manner for any purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant of land to Wisconsin for railroads.

Grant in lieu of sections sold or preëmpted.

Grant, how applied.

Act not to apply to reservations, except as to right of way.

SEC. 2. *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 roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Price of alternate sections doubled.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States.

Object of grant.

Railroads to be public highways for government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of roads, respectively, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of either of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten

Lands, how disposed of.

years, no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.

Transportation of mails.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

APPROVED, June 3, 1856.

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CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act making a Grant of alternate Sections of the Public Lands, to the State of Michigan, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State, and for other Purposes.*

June 3, 1856.

Grant of land to Michigan for railroads.

*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 Michigan, to aid in the construction of railroads from Little Bay de Noquet to Marquette, and thence to Ontonagon, and from the two last named places to the Wisconsin State line; and also from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, and from Grand Rapids to some point on or near Traverse Bay; also from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers; for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preëmption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preëmption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Michigan 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 lines of said roads, and selected for, and on account of each of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner, by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case, the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant in lieu of sections sold or preëmpted.

Land how applied.

Act not to apply to reservations, except as to right of way.

Price of alternate sections doubled.

SEC. 2. *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 each of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Object of grant.

SEC. 3. *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,

Railroads to be a public highway for government.

for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways 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 how disposed of.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Transportation of mails.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

APPROVED, June 3, 1856.

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June 14, 1856.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to change the Place of holding the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware.*

Courts and court offices in Delaware.
1834, ch. 16.
1852, ch. 33.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the courts of the United States in and for the district of Delaware shall hereafter be held at the city of Wilmington, in the said district, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and district court for said district, and the records of said courts shall be kept in the said city of Wilmington.

Serving of process, and proceedings pending.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the place of holding the said courts; but all process, bail-bonds, or recognizances returnable at the next term of either of the said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said courts respectively, next held 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.

APPROVED, June 14, 1856.

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June 26, 1856.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to revive and continue in force the Provisions of the Act of* 1853, *in Relation to "Suspended Entries of Public Lands," and the Act of* 1846, *in Relation to "Suspended Preëmption Land Claims."*

1853, ch. 152. Vol. x. p. 258.
1846, ch. 78. Vol. ix. p. 51.

Act of 1853, ch. 152, respecting suspended preemption land claims, and act of 1846, ch. 78, respecting suspended entries revived and continued.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the several provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in relation to "suspended entries of public lands," and the several provisions of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six, in relation to "suspended preëmption land claims," be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force, and those provisions are hereby declared to be applicable to all cases of suspended entries and locations which have arisen since said acts were passed, or which were omitted to be acted upon under either of said acts, as well as to all cases of a similar kind which may hereafter occur, and shall be regarded as applying to locations under bounty land warrants as well as to ordinary entries or

sales, and to all other preëmption cases or locations, where the law has been substantially complied with, and the error or informality has arisen from ignorance, accident, or mistake, and is satisfactorily explained, and where the rights of no other claimant or preëmptor will be prejudiced or where there is no adverse claim.

APPROVED, June 26, 1856.

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CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act changing the time of holding the District Court of the United States at Wytheville, in the Western District of Virginia.* June 26, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That instead of the times now prescribed by law for holding the courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia, the said courts shall hereafter be held annually at Clarksburg, on the twenty-fourth days of March and August; at Wheeling on the sixth days of April and September; at Charleston on the nineteenth days of April and September; at Staunton on the first days of May and October; and at Wythe Court-house on the fourth Mondays of May and October; and that all suits, actions, and proceedings of whatever kind now depending in or returnable to said courts respectively shall be taken to be continued or returnable to the terms herein established. Courts for western district of Virginia. 1819, ch. 12. 1835, ch. 36. 1836, ch. 232.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of the circuit court of the United States shall be holden annually at Lewisburg, in the said western district of Virginia, commencing, as now, on the first Monday of August. Circuit court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, June 26, 1856.

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CHAP. L.—*An Act to change the times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.* July 3, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held at the following times, to wit: at Jackson on the first Mondays in April and October; at Nashville on the third Mondays in April and October; and at Knoxville on the third Mondays in May and fourth Mondays in November; and all writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings, shall be returnable to the said times, and shall be heard and tried accordingly. But this act shall not take effect until the next terms of said courts after the passage of this act in the said divisions shall be held. Sessions of courts in Tennessee. 1855, ch. 143. Act when to take effect.

APPROVED, July 3, 1856.

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CHAP. LI.—*An Act granting to certain Citizens of the State of Missouri the Right to enter certain Lands in the Plattsburg District, in said State.* July 3, 1856.

Whereas the State of Missouri, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congress of the fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, selected certain lands in the Plattsburg district, in the said State of Missouri, which lands were thereupon withheld from sale by the United States; and whereas the said State of Missouri permitted entries thereof to be made at the state land-office; and whereas, also, the said selections by the State of Missouri were subsequently rejected and not confirmed to the said State; now therefore, Preamble. 1841, ch. 16. Vol. v. p. 453.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where persons purchased such lands from the said State of Missouri, by entry at the State land-office, the title to which lands is still in the United States, such Purchasers from Missouri of certain land in the Plattsburg

district allowed to enter the same.

persons so having purchased the same, or their assignees, in case the same shall have been sold and conveyed, shall be permitted to enter the same at the proper land-office of the United States, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That in all cases where entries of such lands have been permitted to be made at the proper United States land-office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, by persons who had purchased the same from the State of Missouri, or their assignees, such entries or sales shall be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with the rights of third parties.

Where entry has been already made, it is to be confirmed.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 3, 1856.

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July 8, 1856.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act to remove Obstructions to Navigation in the Mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre.*

Appropriation to remove obstructions in the Mississippi at the S. West Pass and Pass a l'Outre.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the opening and keeping open ship channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce through the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, leading from the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

Contract to be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply said moneys to the opening and keeping open of the aforesaid ship channel by contract, and at an early day in the next session of Congress to report the progress of the work, the amount necessary to complete it, and an estimate of the annual cost of keeping said channels open; and any contract made shall be limited to the amount hereby appropriated.

Report thereon.

*In the Senate of the United States, July 7th*, 1856.

Assent of Senate.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and the Pass a l'Outre," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS.
*Secretary of the Senate.*

*In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th*, 1856.

Assent of House.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and the Pass a l'Outre," had been returned by the President with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
*Clerk House of Reps.*

CHAP. LV.—*An Act making an Appropriation for deepening the Channel over the Flats of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.* July 8, 1856.

*Post*, p. 371.

*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 thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards deepening the channel of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan, by the west channel through Lake George, according to the estimate of Captain Macomb, of the topographical corps, communicated to the Senate in the report of the Secretary of War, dated January eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That the dredging machine purchased for the improvement of the St. Clair flats may be employed, when not required therefor, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, in the improvement of the St. Mary's River or strait.

Appropriation to deepen the channel in St. Mary's River, Michigan.

Steam dredge.

*In the Senate of the United States, July 7th*, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's River in the State of Michigan," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary of the Senate.*

*In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th*, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate, having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
*Clerk House of Reps.*

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CHAP. LVI. — *An Act making an Appropriation for deepening the Channel over the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan.* July 8, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan.

Appropriation to deepen channel over the St. Clair flats in Michigan.

*In the Senate of the United States, July 7th*, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

*Resolved*, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary of the Senate.*

*In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th, 1856.*

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate, having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
*Clerk House of Reps.*

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July 8, 1856.
1854, ch. 35.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act to explain the Act approved twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota."*

Certain islands included in description of land districts.
1854, ch. 35.
Vol. x. p. 274.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the words "west of the Mississippi River," employed in the description in the first section of the act of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the territory of Minnesota," shall be construed so as to embrace all the islands lying west of the middle of the main channel of said river, in the new districts created west of the same by said act.

APPROVED, July 8, 1856.

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July 8, 1856.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to establish two additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota.*

Two additional land districts established.
Amended 1858, ch. 32.
*Post*, p. 286.

*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 Territory of Minnesota which lies north of the line dividing townships forty-five and forty-six, north of the base line east of the Mississippi River, and north of the nearest township line, to be determined hereafter by the commissioner of the General Land-Office, west of said river, extending thence west to the Missouri River, be, and the same is hereby divided into and shall constitute two additional land districts, to wit: All that portion lying east of the line dividing ranges eighteen and nineteen west of the fourth principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be called the northeastern land district; and all that portion west of the line dividing said ranges eighteen and nineteen shall constitute an additional land district in said territory, to be called the northwestern land district, the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed, as the public interests may seem to require.

Officers for said districts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each or either of the districts hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law, in relation to other land-offices of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is authorized to

cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States. Sale of lands therein.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the survey, at augmented rates, of meridian, standard parallel, township, and section lines, in the districts hereby created, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated. Appropriation for surveys.

APPROVED, July 8, 1856.

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CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the Southern Boundary Line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked.* July 8, 1856.

*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 and directed to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas, between the State of Missouri and the Territory of New Mexico, to be surveyed and distinctly marked, and a plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and another plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas. Survey of southern boundary of Kansas. 1856, ch. 170. *Post*, pp. 139, 140.

APPROVED, July 8, 1856.

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CHAP. LXV.—*An Act for the Construction of a Road from Fort Ridgley in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska.* July 22, 1856.

*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, for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgley in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him. Appropriation for a road in Minnesota and Nebraska.

APPROVED, July 22, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* Aug. 1, 1856.

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

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, China, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. Salaries of envoys and ministers plenipotentiary.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Of secretaries of legation.

Others.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For salary of an interpreter to the mission to China, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, six thousand dollars.

Seamen.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wrecks.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

For the purchase of blank books, stationary, arms of the United States, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

Commissioner under reciprocity treaty.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

Salaries of consuls and commercial agents.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents of the United States at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Leeds, Belfast, Hong-Kong, Calcutta, Halifax, Melbourne, Nassau, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aix La Chapelle, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cadiz, Malaga, St. Jago de Cuba, Matanzas, St. Johns, (P. R.,) Trinidad de Cuba, Ponce, (P. R.,) Havana, Lisbon, Funchal, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Trieste, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgravate of Hesse Homburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsrue, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Fouchow, Ningpo, Honolulu, Port au Prince, City of St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, St. Juan del Norte, St. Juan del Sur, Panama, Aspinwall, Laguayra, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Callao, Valparaiso, Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's, (N. B.,) Pictou, Demarara, Sidney, Falkland Islands, Hobartown, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, Ceylon, Odessa, Galatza, Martinique, Miquelon, Barcelona, Manilla, Macao, Mozambique, Fayal, St. Jago, Cape Verde, Hanover, Schwerin, Oldenburg, Santa Cruz, Gottenburg, Venice, Spezzia, Athens, Candia, Cyprus, Zante, Monrovia, Zanzibar, Bay Islands, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Mexico, Paso del Norte, Tampico, Matamoras, Tabasco, Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, Minatitlan, Omoa and Truxillo, San Jose, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Guyaquil, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Bahia, Para, Montevideo, Talcahuano, Paita, Tumbez, Lahaino Hilo, Apia, Tahiti, Lanthala, Batavia, Paramaribo, Pandang, St. Martin, and Curacoa, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Consuls-general.

For the salary of the consul-general at Simoda, in Japan, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the consul-general to the British North American provinces, four thousand dollars.

Exchange on consuls' draft.

For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents for salary, forty-two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. Work under reciprocity treaty. *Post*, p. 91.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish Dominions, viz: interpreters, guards and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars. Consulates in Turkey.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirut, five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, August 1, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the United States Sloop-of-war Albany, and for other Purposes.* Aug. 1, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of fixing the time at which shall commence the pensions, under the existing laws, of the widows and orphan children of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in the United States sloop-of-war Albany, as well as the time to which the pay of said officers, seamen, marines, and others in service shall be allowed, the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said sloop-of-war Albany foundered at sea; and that, for the like purposes, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the United States brig Porpoise was lost in like manner. Times of commencement of pensions of officers, &c., of the Albany and Porpoise.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the widow, or child, or children, and in case there be no widow, or child, or children, (as aforesaid,) then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in said sloop-of-war Albany and brig Porpoise, including captain's clerk and assistant draughtsman, 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 vessels respectively. Additional pay to the relatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and hereby are authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Nixon White, late purser in the navy, who was lost in the sloop-of-war Albany, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department. Settlement of accounts of Nixon White, purser of The Albany.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions and payments made to the proper representatives (as provided for in this act) of Passed Midshipman William K. Bridge, who was in command as acting lieutenant of the brig Porpoise when she was lost, and of the other passed midshipmen who were on board The Porpoise when she was lost, under orders from the Navy Department, as acting lieutenants as well as their pay from the time of their joining said vessel, shall be the same as though they were then duly commissioned and actually holding said rank of lieutenant. Pensions and payments of relatives of passed midshipmen of The Porpoise, acting as lieutenants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of fixing the time to which the pay of Passed Midshipman William C. Smith shall be allowed, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said Smith was lost at sea. Time at which Wm. C. Smith shall be taken to have been lost.

APPROVED, August 1, 1856.

Aug. 6, 1856.
1855, ch. 122.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.*

Any of the two judges of the court of claims to be a quorum.
Vol. x. p. 612.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any two of the Judges of the Court of Claims, authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, approved the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall constitute a quorum, and may hold a court for the transaction of business, and the court may appoint commissioners to take testimony in the manner prescribed in the said act.

Assistant solicitor.
Oath.
Salary.
Solicitor may appoint a deputy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an assistant solicitor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in the said act, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and he shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall hold his office for a period of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. And the solicitor of the United States, mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment, shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to employ a deputy, who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and whose duty it shall be to aid the said solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in said act, in such way as the said solicitor shall direct.

Clerk to disburse contingent fund.
Bond.
His accounts.
Salary of clerk and assistant clerk.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said court shall be, and he is hereby authorized to disburse, under the direction of the said court, the contingent fund which may hereafter be appropriated from time to time for the use of the said court: *Provided*, he shall first give bond in such an amount and in such form, and with such security, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And, provided further*, That his accounts shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury in the same way as the accounts of other disbursing agents of the government are now settled. And from and after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the salary of the said clerk shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the assistant clerk shall be two thousand dollars per annum.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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Aug. 7, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to alter and amend "An Act to appropriate Money to remove Obstructions in the Savannah River, below the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.*

Application of balance of appropriation of 1855, ch. 170, for removing obstructions in Savannah River.
Vol. x. p. 640.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the balance of the unexpended appropriation made by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, "for removing certain obstructions in the Savannah River," may be, and is hereby authorized to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to remove the bars, shoals, banks, and other impediments in said river, caused by said obstructions, as proposed in the project of the commissioners, approved by the War Department in February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

APPROVED, August 7, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act granting Public Lands in alternate Sections to the State of Mississippi to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State, and for other Purposes.*

Grant of land to Mississippi for railroads.

*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, granted to the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Jackson to the line between the State of Mis-

sissippi and the State of Alabama; from Tuscaloosa to the Mobile railroad within Mississippi; and from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers; for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof granted as aforesaid, 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 of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers 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 shall have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preëmption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the said State 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 lines of said roads, and selected for, and on account of each of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which said lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner, by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case, the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Grant in lieu of sections sold or preëmpted.

Application of said lands.

Act not to apply (except as to right of way) to reserved lands.

SEC. 2. *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 roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of the said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Price of alternate sections doubled.

SEC. 3. *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 purpose aforesaid and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways 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.

Disposal of said lands.

Railroads to be a public highway for government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to the said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any continuous twenty miles of either of said roads is completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for such road may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Disposal of said lands.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said railroads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: *Provided*,

Transportation of mails.

That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Similar grant for a railroad from Mobile to New Orleans.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a like grant to the same extent, and on the same terms and conditions in all respects, is hereby made to aid in constructing a railroad from the city of Mobile to New Orleans, such grant to be made to the several States through which said road shall pass, so far as said road is within their respective limits.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to amend the Charter of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.*

Poll tax authorized in Georgetown, for schools.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have full power and authority to lay and impose the present year and annually thereafter, a school tax upon every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, of one dollar per annum; said tax to be levied and collected under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe.

Qualifications for electors in Georgetown.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of election, as subject to a school tax for that year, (except persons *non compos mentis*, vagrants, paupers, and persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school taxes due from him, shall be entitled to vote for mayor, members of the board of aldermen and board of common council, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under the acts of said corporation: *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 person 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, 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 or 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 said 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.

Penalties for buying or selling votes, or violating election laws.

Evidence of elections to be furnished on demand.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said corporation, on the presentation of the corporation tax collector's receipt showing that the applicant has paid his school tax for that year, to enter the name of such school tax payer on the books of said corporation, and to furnish the judges of elections to be held under the laws of said corporation at each precinct, before or on the morning of any election, before the hour for opening the polls, with a list of the names of all persons who shall have paid their school taxes for that year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the school tax which shall be levied and collected under this act shall constitute a fund, or be added to any other fund now or hereafter to be constituted by any act of said corporation for the establishment and support of common schools, and for no other purpose, under such regulations as the corporation may prescribe. School tax disposed of.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said corporation to provide or establish at least two election precincts within the limits of the corporation of Georgetown, and to appoint not less than three judges of election for each precinct, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section. Election precincts and judges of elections.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Inconsistent acts repealed.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act to confirm to certain Persons therein named, their Titles to certain Lots in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.* Aug. 11, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all those farm and village lots at Prairie du Chien, in the State of Wisconsin, as designated upon the plat of the private land claims at said place, in volume four of the public lands American State Papers, which plat was made in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, by Isaac Lee, Esquire, the agent appointed by the commissioners to adjust land titles at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, which have not heretofore been confirmed and patented to the claimants, are hereby confirmed unto the several persons named upon said plat and the report of said Lee, and to their assigns and legal representatives; and village lots numbers six, ten, and eleven, in the main village, as designated upon said plat, are hereby confirmed to Hercules L. Dousman; and lot number nine, in said village, to Edward W. Pelton; and patents to the lots hereby confirmed, shall issue to such persons as now own, or as shall have the right to the same: *Provided*, That the confirmation hereby made shall not interfere with any heretofore made, and that such confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right of any persons, if such exist, to the same land. Certain farm and village lots at Prairie du Chien confirmed. This confirmation to be only a relinquishment of title.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the Limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown.* Aug. 11, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, shall appoint seven intelligent inhabitants of the said county, who shall reside without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, two of whom shall be residents of that portion of the said county lying and being west of Rock Creek, three between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, and two east and south of the Eastern Branch, to be commissioners of primary schools for said county, which said commissioners shall hold their offices until the second Monday in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and until others are appointed in their places; and in case any of the said commissioners thus appointed or to be appointed, as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the levy court as soon as practicable. Commissioners of primary schools in Washington County, D. C., to be appointed. Term of office. Vacancies, how filled.

Oath to be taken by said commissioners.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said commissioners, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after notification of his appointment by the said levy court, shall take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace of the said county, in the form following, that is to say: I, ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality; and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, and, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver said certificate to the clerk of the levy court for record.

County to be divided into school districts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or a majority of them, to divide the county into seven suitable and convenient school districts, two of which shall be located west of Rock Creek; three between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, and two east and south of the Eastern Branch, and to alter and regulate the same as hereinafter provided. And it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school districts in said county, to describe and number the same, and deliver the description and number thereof, in writing, to the clerk of the levy court, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the records of that court without fee or reward; and *Provided*, That in laying off said school districts, or in altering the same, no tracts, or parts of tracts, of land lying contiguous and forming one farm, shall be divided so that portions of the same property shall be included in two separate districts.

May be altered and regulated.

Description and number to be recorded.

Farms not to be divided in constituting said districts.

Districts may be altered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however*, That unless the trustees of the districts so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto, no such alteration or change shall be made.

Proviso.

County collector to notify officers of their appointment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the county collector to notify the different officers to be appointed, in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, within ten days after his having received notice of such appointments from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the county collector aforesaid.

Meetings of commissioners.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall hold two stated meetings in each year, which meetings shall be held at such place and at such times as shall be determined on by said commissioners, and of which they shall give public notice in each of said school districts, and such other meetings as circumstances may from time to time require; but if less than three members attend any meeting, no business shall be transacted thereat, except that of adjourning to some time and place, to be agreed on by the commissioners present; and at all meetings of said commissioners, the treasurer of the school fund of the county, hereinafter to be appointed, shall attend and lay before them his books and accounts for their inspection and examination.

Treasurer to attend.

Record to be kept.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause to be kept a regular record of all their acts and proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and said record, or a copy thereof, certified to be correct under the hands and seals of a majority of said board of commissioners, shall be considered evidence of their acts and proceedings in all judicial proceedings. And the board of commissioners aforesaid shall have power to appoint a clerk, prescribe his duties, and pay him a salary, and also to allow the treasurer of the school fund, hereinafter to be appointed, an annual compensation for his services out of the general school fund, hereinafter to be provided: *Provided*, That neither

Clerk.

the said clerk nor treasurer shall be paid more than one hundred dollars per annum.

In May, 1857, and afterwards, one commissioner to be appointed from each school district.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That on or about the second Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and annually thereafter, the said levy court shall appoint one of said board of commissioners from each primary school district; and the said commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall, each acting in his respective district, examine all persons who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching in such district; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid to inquire, and, so far as he shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform himself as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form, and if he shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, he shall certify in writing, under his hand, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by him as aforesaid, in form and substance following, viz: I, the undersigned, resident commissioner of primary schools of district No. —, do certify that I have examined —— ——, and do believe he (or she, as the case may be) is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under my hand the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——. —— ——, commissioner of primary school district No. —. And dismiss any intemperate, cruel, negligent, or immoral teachers, and cause to be put up in every school-house such general system of rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of commissioners, which board shall also direct what books shall be used, and what branches shall be taught; and the resident commissioners aforesaid shall visit the schools in each of their respective districts at least twice a year, exercise a general supervision, and endeavor to promote a full, equal, and useful instruction of the youth of said county.

Examination of teachers.

Certificate.

Commissioners may dismiss teachers, and make rules and regulations.

Meetings of the districts.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any school district shall be formed by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing the metes and bounds of such district, and appoint a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting; and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any one of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district liable to pay taxes as aforesaid shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice, and when so assembled in district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first or any future legal district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require, to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district, and one district collector; also to designate a suitable and central site for a school-house, to vote a tax on the property in such school district sufficient, in addition to the proportion of the school fund (hereinafter to be provided for)

Trustees.

Collector.

Sites for school-houses.

Taxes.

Other powers.

allotted to such school district; to purchase, lease or rent a site for a school-house; to build, lease or rent, and keep in repair said house; to supply fuel, books, stationery, and furniture; to pay the salary of a teacher, and all other necessary expenses: *Provided, however*, That no location of a school-house shall be fixed upon unless the same be approved by a majority of the commissioners, and no change shall be made after such school-house shall have been built but by consent of a majority of said commissioners consenting thereto; all the expenses incurred by making such change shall be defrayed by donation or by levies authorized to be made by a majority of the citizens of such school district upon the assessable property therein.

Assent of commissioners required to fixing or changing site for school-house.

Expenses how to be paid.

Clerk of levy court to make out copies of assessable property.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the levy court shall annually, without fee or reward, make out for the trustees of primary school districts, or such of them as shall apply for the same, copies from the assessment books of said county of all the assessable property in said district or districts.

President and clerk of district meetings.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all meetings of the school districts, held for the purpose aforesaid, shall be organized by appointing a president and clerk *pro tempore*, who shall take minutes of the proceedings, specifying particularly the amount of tax voted by said meetings, and deliver the same, certified under their hands and seals, within ten days after such meeting, to the commissioners of primary schools, or any one of them, to be delivered by them or him to the clerk of the commissioners, and by him to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Taxes to be certified.

Taxes, how assessed.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all tax to be voted by the citizens of any and every school district in said county, under and by virtue of this act, shall be levied on all the assessable property in said district, agreeably to the assessments of the last preceding county tax, excepting, nevertheless, the property assessed to and actually owned by free people of color.

Levy court to assess a tax outside the cities of Georgetown and Washington.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county aforesaid, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, and in each succeeding year thereafter, when the annual county levy is made, to impose and levy a school tax of one eighth of one per cent. on all the assessable property of said county, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the support of primary schools hereby authorized in said county, which tax shall be due at the same time, and shall be collected by the county collector in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by law in relation to the collection of other county taxes, and which are hereby made applicable to the collection of the school tax imposed by this act, and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the levy court, who is hereby constituted and appointed treasurer of the primary school fund for said county, and who shall qualify by making oath or affirmation that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties required of him by law as treasurer of the school fund for said county, and not use the same to his own use or advantage, and he shall also give bond to the United States, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him by this act, which bond, being approved by the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, who is hereby required to file the same without fee or reward, and a copy of the said bond, under seal of said court, shall be sufficient evidence of the making thereof.

Treasurer of school fund.

Trustees to purchase a site for, and build and repair school-house,

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable site for their school-house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school-house

with necessary fuel, books, stationery, and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to agree with and employ all teachers to be employed in such district: *Provided*, That no teachers shall be employed by them who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, as hereinbefore provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees to pay the salaries of teachers out of the apportionment of the school fund for their respective districts, which shall come into their hands through the commissioners aforesaid, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose.

and employ teachers.

Certified teachers only to be employed.

Salaries, how paid.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That before the trustees of any school district shall enter upon the duties of their office, they shall each take an oath or make affirmation before a justice of the peace of said county, or one of the commissioners of primary schools, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that he will well and truly discharge the duties pertaining to his said office of trustee without prejudice or partiality; and it shall be the duty of the said trustees of each of said school districts, or a majority of them, to furnish, at the expiration of their term of service, to the commissioners aforesaid, a correct statement of all money transactions done by them in virtue of their office as trustees of said primary school district.

Oath of trustees.

To furnish a statement of their money transactions

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid to apportion all moneys which shall come into the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, after paying the salaries of the clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund, for the use of primary schools aforesaid, as soon as may be after such moneys shall be received by the said treasurer, equally among the several school districts in said county, which shall have complied with the provisions of this act; and all moneys so to be apportioned by the commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be caused to be paid by them, according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment, which moneys, so to be received by the trustees, as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them, after the apportionment for the first year, in paying the salaries of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose: *Provided*, That no moneys apportioned, as aforesaid, except the apportionment made for the first year, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the white taxable inhabitants, and the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid, shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act; *And provided further*, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid to draw any moneys from the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, after paying the salaries of the clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, except by draft, in favor of the trustees of the school district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid; and all moneys which shall be apportioned by the commissioners, as aforesaid, and which shall remain unpaid for the space of two years thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees of the primary school district entitled to receive the same, to apply therefor, and to make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, said moneys shall, after the expiration of said term, be added to the moneys next thereafter to be apportioned by the said commissioners, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such moneys, as aforesaid.

Apportionment of school moneys and payment.

Provisos.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of each school district shall hold their office till their successors shall be elected and qualified, and in case of vacancy such vacancy shall be filled by the

Term of office of trustees.

remaining trustees within one month, and in case the said trustees shall fail to fill such vacancy within that time, then it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools as soon as may be thereafter.

Vacancies.

Penalty for false certificates of trustees.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any trustee of any primary school district shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any moneys shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, such trustee signing such certificate or report shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained to the commissioners of primary schools, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt before any court of justice, or any justice of the peace, having cognizance thereof, in the name of said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the cost of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary school in such district.

Accounts of trustees, how to be kept.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees shall keep an account of their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, and shall also keep an account against the district collector for the sums authorized to be collected, and for other sums paid into his hands, and shall give him credit for the sums legally paid by him, also for his legal commissions, and for such taxes as cannot be collected by legal steps and proper diligence; and that said collector shall have the keeping of all moneys collected by him, and other sums paid into his hands, subject to the written order of a majority of the trustees, drawn in favor of such persons having claims against said school, and he shall report to the trustees whenever required the amount of funds in his hands and a full statement of his accounts.

Collector to keep funds, subject to order.

Trustees may require payment from scholars.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of any primary school district in said county shall be, and they are hereby, authorized in their discretion to require from any child attending school the payment of any sum of money not exceeding one dollar a month, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of said district school, and in the exercise of this power the trustees aforesaid may, from time to time, discontinue the payment thereof altogether, or may graduate the payments according to the ability of the children and the exigencies of the school.

Tax list.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, as soon as may be, to make a rate bill or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth:

Warrant to collector.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., *ss.*

To —— ——, collector of the —— district in the county aforesaid, greeting: You are hereby required and commanded to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant to pay the amount of the moneys by you collected to the order of the trustees of said district, or a majority of them; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

P, )
Q, } Trustees.
R, )

And if the sum or sums payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill shall not be paid by him or collected by virtue of said war-

rant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person or persons.

Report of trustees to commissioners.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each district to make a report to the commissioners of primary schools on or before the thirty-first day of December, in each year, in which report shall be stated the sums received from different sources, the amount expended, and in what manner, the number of children taught in said school, and, as far as can be ascertained, the whole number of white children in said district between the ages of five and sixteen years.

Bond of collector.

His fees.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fee for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and duties, with respect to the collection of the district tax as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county tax; and the said county collector may be eligible as the school district collector.

Each organized school district to be a corporation.

May receive donations and bequests.

Disposition and care thereof.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That each organized school district shall be a corporation by the name of Primary School District No. —, (the blank to be filled with an appropriate number,) with power to take and hold by devise, bequest, and donation, real and personal estate, for the use of the primary school in said district, and may alien and sell the same, when, in the opinion of the trustees and resident commissioner of said district, it will be for the interest and advantage of the primary school in said district, and invest the money arising from the sale in some safe and profitable stock, and the dividends received from the same apply to the use of such primary school, and in their corporate name prosecute and maintain actions for injury done to the grounds, houses, property, school-houses, appurtenances, and furniture, and may sue for and receive all moneys due them, or for real and personal property to which they may be entitled.

Collection of taxes, where personal property cannot be found out of the land charged.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That when any land in any school district in said county may become charged for the payment of any school tax, and the collector of the tax can find no personal property in said district liable for, or chargeable with, the payment of the same, the said collector shall be, and is hereby, directed and required to return to the trustees of the said district, at such time or times as the said trustees shall direct or require, a list of such lands and the amount of taxes thereon respectively due, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, and the said trustees shall thereupon have and exercise, in relation to said lands, all the powers which might or could be exercised by the levy court of said county in like cases, and the collector of said school district shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and duties in the premises as by law appertain to the office of the collector of county charges in like cases.

Land may be taken, by force of law, for a school-house.

Compensation of owner.

After payment, or offer to pay, the title of the land to pass.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the trustees of any school district should not be able to purchase or lease a suitable site for the erection of their school-house, they shall have power to value and assess a convenient lot, with the improvements thereon, if any, not exceeding one acre of land, for that purpose, and the decision of the said trustees as to the worth of the said land and improvements, if any, shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal shall be prosecuted as hereinafter provided, and the amount of damage for the land and improvements, if any, so valued and assessed, as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, of which payment or offer to pay a certificate, signed by a majority of the said

trustees, and recorded among the land records of Washington county, or a copy of such record duly certified and sealed shall be sufficient evidence; the said trustees, in their corporate character, shall be thenceforward considered the lawful owners of the said land and improvements, if any, and all right, title, estate, and interest therein, at law or in equity, shall be vested in them for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That if the owner or owners of the said land and improvements, if any, his, her, or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees, shall conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by such valuation and assessment, and shall, within thirty days after the payment of the valuation so offered, as aforesaid, notify to the said trustees the same in writing, it shall and may be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to issue their warrant to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, commanding him to summon a jury of six freeholders of the school district, not interested in the matter, to appear, on a day by the said trustees to be appointed, on the premises, and any one of the said trustees, or any justice of the peace of the said county, is authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may be, to each and every person so summoned, as aforesaid, that he will, without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request the said inquisition shall be taken, by reason of his, her, or their land and improvements, if any, about to be made, as aforesaid, and the person so summoned and qualified, as aforesaid, shall thereupon proceed to value and assess the damages accordingly: *Provided*, That if such appeal from the assessment and valuation of the said trustees be confirmed by the jury herein directed to be summoned and qualified, as aforesaid, or should the same be reduced to a lower rate of valuation and assessment by the said jury, the party appealing in that case shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby, otherwise, the trustees, in their corporate character as such, shall pay the expense incurred by reason of such appeal.

Appeal to jury.

Costs on such appeal.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees or the said jury, as the case may be, immediately after they shall have completed their valuation and assessment or inquisition, as aforesaid, and done all things required of them, or either of them, as the case may be, under the provisions of this act, shall make out a fair statement of their proceedings, setting forth in the same a full and distinct description of the land or real estate and improvements, if any thereon, as valued by them or either of them, as the case may be, and all matters and things connected with the said valuation and assessment, and the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to the said copy, fairly to be written out as aforesaid, they shall subscribe their names, and thereunto affix their seals, and they shall deposit the same in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to preserve a record of the said proceedings without fee or reward; and a copy of such record, certified by the said clerk under the seal of the said court, shall be evidence of all matters therein stated, in the same manner as certified copies of other records are evidence.

When there is an appeal and payment, the title of the land to pass.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of an appeal and the inquisition of a jury as provided by this act, the amount of damages for the land or real estate and improvements so valued and assessed as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid as aforesaid, the said trustees, in their corporate character as aforesaid, shall thenceforward forever thereafter be considered the lawful owner of the said land and improvements as aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and estate therein, at law or in equity, shall be vested in the said trustees for the purpose aforesaid:

Proviso as to sites.

*Provided*, that it shall not be lawful to locate the said site within the cultivated fields, orchards, or gardens, nor within three hundred yards of any dwelling of any person or persons whatever, without the assent of

the proprietor of such field, orchard, garden, or dwelling, as the case may be.

Collection of funds from treasurers or collectors.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any treasurer or collector, having any school funds in his hands, or neglecting or refusing to obtain such funds as by law authorized and directed, shall refuse to pay for two weeks any order of the said commissioners or trustees, or a majority of either, drawn in conformity to the requisitions of this act, such treasurer or collector shall be liable, on proof thereof before any court of justice or justice of the peace having cognizance, and without stay of execution, to pay the full amount of said order and interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the first refusal until the day of payment, by way of damages.

Remedy when collector collects more than is due.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector, appointed or acting under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

Levy court of Washington county to have supervising power over commissioners.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the levy court of Washington county shall exercise a general supervision over the proceedings of said commissioners, may examine their books and papers, and shall prosecute for any delinquencies or violations of their duty; and the said commissioners shall exercise the same power over the proceedings, books, and papers of the trustees in the several school districts, and shall prosecute for all violations of this act by them committed.

Disciplinary powers of trustees in schools.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of the several school districts shall have the power of exercising discipline in their respective schools, by the expulsion of the refractory pupil, or such other punishment as may be necessary to correct the evil, and carry out the great ends of education, moral and intellectual; and they may permit any of the said school-houses to be used for public worship.

School-houses may be used for public worship.

Residents may send children to any of the schools

Proviso.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That any resident in said county shall be privileged to place his or her child or ward at any one of the schools in said county she or he may think proper to select: *Provided*, There shall have been a school established and actually in operation in the district in which such persons so to be privileged shall reside, and that all the provisions of this act shall have been substantially complied with by said district.

No member of the levy court to be a commissioner or trustee, and no person to hold both those offices.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for a member of the levy court of said county to be a commissioner of primary schools or trustee of any of the school districts, nor for any person to be at the same time commissioner and trustee as aforesaid.

This act to be construed remedially.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be, and the same is hereby declared public and remedial, and shall be construed by all courts of justice according to the equity thereof, and no proceedings of the inhabitants or of the trustees of any school district, or of the commissioners of primary schools, or of any other officer created under the provisions of this act, shall be set aside or adjudged to be void for defect of form or for any irregularity therein, so as the requisitions of the said act are substantially complied with.

Written report of the metes and bounds of the districts.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the commissioners shall have laid out the school districts, as provided for in the third section of this act, they shall make a written report to the levy court, defining the metes and bounds of said districts, and it shall be the duty of said levy court, within two months after the filing of said report, to designate a day and appoint a place, within each of said districts, for the people of that district to assemble and determine by ballot whether they will for themselves accept this act. The court aforesaid shall appoint three taxable inhabitants in each district to superintend the voting, who shall open a poll at nine o'clock, A. M. and keep it open till five, P. M. The quali-

Each district to vote on accepting this act.

fied voters shall be those persons residing and paying taxes within the limits of the district in which the poll is opened. Those who are for this act, shall write on their ballots "school," and those opposed, "no school." It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the voting to make immediate return of the votes cast to the levy court, and if it shall appear that a majority have voted "school," the said court shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to levy and cause to be collected the taxes as is provided for in this act, and this act shall be considered as in force within the limits of that district.

Act not to apply to a district rejecting it. But a second ballot may be had.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the school districts reject this act, by casting a majority of votes against it, the act shall in nowise apply to that district; but if at any time a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district shall desire to take a second ballot it shall be the duty of the levy court again to submit the question in the manner pointed out in the last preceding section.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act to provide for carrying into Effect the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

Officers appointed to run the boundary line under treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846, vol. ix. p. 869.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner, and chief astronomer and surveyor, to unite with similar officers to be appointed by her Britannic Majesty's government; and there shall be appointed by the President an assistant astronomer and surveyor.

Secretary and clerk.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioner shall have power to appoint a secretary; and the said chief astronomer and surveyor shall have power to appoint a clerk.

Appropriation for pay and support of said officers, and for contingencies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said first article of the said treaty, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:—

For the salary of the commissioner for one year, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the secretary, for one year, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the chief astronomer and surveyor, for one year, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the assistant astronomer and surveyor, eighteen hundred dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, for one year, twelve hundred dollars.

For provisions, transportation, and contingencies, sixty thousand dollars.

Boundary of Washington territory only to be marked.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise provided for by law, the proceedings of the said commission shall be limited to the demarcation of that part of the said line of boundary which forms the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions.

Officers, &c., and vessels of coast survey may be employed to assist.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of aiding in the demarcation of the said line, the President be authorized, in his discretion, to direct the employment of such officers, assistants, and vessels attached to the coast survey of the United States as he may deem necessary or useful.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

CHAP. CXVIII.—*An Act to authorize and direct the Settlement of the Account of the Bank of the State of Missouri for Money advanced for the Subsistence and Transportation of Volunteers.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 directed to audit the account of the Bank of the State of Missouri against the United States, for moneys advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, for subsistence and transportation of certain companies of volunteers which, by order of General E. P. Gaines, assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, in the months of May and June of that year, with the view of being mustered into the service of the United States, in the same manner as if the said companies had been regularly received into the said service; and that the balance which may be found to be due to the said bank be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the amount herein authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents, and that the account be sustained by such vouchers as are required in similar cases.

Account of the Bank of Missouri for moneys advanced to volunteers to be audited and settled.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act to alter the Time for holding the District Court in South Carolina, and for other Purposes.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 of Congress, passed the twenty-fifth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, as provides for holding the district court of the United States at Laurens court-house, South Carolina, on the Tuesday next ensuing after the adjournment of the circuit court of the United States at Columbia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that in place thereof the said court shall be holden at Greenville court-house, South Carolina, on the first Monday in August in each year.

Time and place of session of District Court in S. Carolina. 1824, ch. 145, § 3. Vol. iv. p. 35.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurors for the said court, grand as well as petit, be drawn from the inhabitants of Greenville district, South Carolina, who are or may be liable, according to the laws of South Carolina, to do jury duty in the courts of law in the said State; and that the jurors to be drawn for the first term of the said court shall be drawn at the term of the district court to be holden in the city of Charleston: *Provided*, That they shall be drawn at least ninety days previous to the time appointed for holding the said court at Greenville; but from and after the holding of the first term of the said court, all jurors for the next succeeding term shall be drawn at Greenville during the sitting of the said court.

Jurors therefor, how and whence to be drawn.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said district court for Greenville, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall have jurisdiction of all causes (except appeals and writs of error) which now are or may be hereafter made cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner as a circuit court.

District Court at Greenville to have Circuit Court jurisdiction.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to reimburse the State of Vermont the Expenses incurred by her in paying her Militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine to preserve the Neutrality of the Country.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 State of Vermont, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise ap-

Reimbursement to Vermont of certain expenses in preserving neutrality.

propriated, the sum of four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by said State in paying and subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States, then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the Port of Baltimore accessible to the War Steamers of the United States.*

Appropriation for deepening the channel of the Patapsco.

*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 thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States.

*In the Senate of the United States, August 16th*, 1856.

The President of the United States, having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and *Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary.*

*In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 16th*, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled, "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "*Resolved*, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the said bill, and,

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
*Clerk House of Reps*

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be and 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-seven.

Pay.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Increase and repair of navy; fuel and hemp.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. Ordnance, &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, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles, for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks 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, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges-advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation. Contingencies. Proviso.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to publish the charts of the explorations of La Plata River, and the charts of the surveys of the Behrings Straits Expedition, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars. Publication of exploration of the La Plata and of the surveys of the Behrings Straits expedition.

That each purser attached to a sloop-of-war, or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privileges allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compensation shall be four hundred dollars and one ration per day. Purser's clerk.

*Marine Corps.*—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reënlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents. Marine corps.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety-six thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage, compensation to judges-advocates, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house-rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at head-quarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.

Navy Yards.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth.

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For completing launching ways of ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber slip, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Boston.

*Boston.*—For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officers' quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and strop gauging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.

*New York.* — For building and completing store-house, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in ship houses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of cob wharf, dry dock paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heating saw mill, improvement of new purchase for site of marine barracks, and piling for the same, if necessary filling low places, completing water pipes, lightning conductors, extending sewers, completing steaming house and machinery, completing oakum picking machine and engine for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia.*—For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Washington.

*Washington.*—For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling, dredging, extension of iron foundry, machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and eighty-eight dollars.

For completing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thou sand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Norfolk.

*Norfolk.*—For grading and draining, iron railway and cars, dredging, continuing quay wall, timber landing and slip at saw mill, masting shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars.

Pensacola.

*Pensacola.*—For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging, completing rail tracks, completing removal of sunken caisson, completing extension of granite wharf, dredging and piers in front of basin, mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin, and railway,

completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

*San Francisco.*—For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smithery, joiners' shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. San Francisco.

Hospitals. Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

*Boston.*—For building and completing surgeon's house, and for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Boston.

*New York.*—For brick building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for filling and grading cemetery, repairs of laboratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

*Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.*—For painting and repairing main building, governor's and surgeon's houses, iron railing for southwest wall, repairs of furnaces, grates, furniture, cleaning and whitewashing, gas, water rent, and miscellaneous repairs, eight thousand nine hundred dollars. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

*Norfolk.*—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars. Norfolk.

*Pensacola.*—For wall around burial-ground, steam-boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. Pensacola.

Magazines. Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines:

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars. Portsmouth.

*Boston.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars. Boston.

*New York.*—For altering gunner's to store house, shot beds, skids, powder boat, dredging, and repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand dollars. New York.

*Washington.*—For building and completing iron shed for ordnance purposes, twenty-two thousand dollars. Washington.

*Norfolk.*—For repairs of wall at Fort Norfolk, shot beds, gun skids and crane, new machinery and tools, eleven thousand dollars. Norfolk.

*Pensacola.*—For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hundred dollars. Pensacola.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars. Pay of navy yard civil establishments.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars. Purchase of nautical instruments, &c.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the charts shall be sold when completed, and the instruments used be of American manufacture. Printing and publishing charts. Charts to be sold.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars. Wind and current charts.

For models, drawings, and copying, postage, freight, and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, twelve thousand dollars. Naval Observatory.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Obser-

vatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Naval Academy.

For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-two cents.

Nautical Almanac.

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-four cents.

Stevens's war steamer.

For Stevens's war steamer, eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-four cents.

Basin, &c., at San Francisco.

For completing basin and railway at the navy yard at San Francisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars.

Coal depot at Key West.

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Appropriation for contingencies of marine corps in act of 1855, ch. 198, may be applied to gas fixtures, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the sum of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five "For contingencies of the Marine Corps," there be allowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head-quarters, and for lighting the same.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

Chap. CXXIII.—*An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress.*

Compensation of each senator and member of the House of Representatives.

*Post*, p. 367.

*Post*, p. 442.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the compensation of each senator, representative and delegate in Congress shall be six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage as now provided by law for two sessions only, to be paid in manner following, to wit: on the first day of each regular session each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for one session, and on the first day of each month thereafter during such session, compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the continuance of such session, and at the end of such session he shall receive the residue of his salary due to him at such time at the rate aforesaid still unpaid; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress each senator, representative, and delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session and monthly during such session compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum till the fourth day of March terminating the Congress, and on that day each senator, representative, and delegate shall be entitled to receive any balance of the six thousand dollars not theretofore paid in the said monthly instalments as above directed.

Pay of President of Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the Senate *pro tempore* when there shall be no Vice-President, or the Vice-President shall have become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for representatives, payable at the times and in the manner above provided for payment of the compensation of representatives.

This law to apply to this Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this law shall apply to the present Congress, and each senator, representative, and delegate shall be entitled to receive the difference only between their per diem compensation already received under the law now in force and the compensation provided by this act.

Provision in case of the death of any member.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of the death of any senator, representative, or delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage or compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his com-

pensation, computed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, as he may not have received; and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid.

Price of books ordered to be deducted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any books shall hereafter be ordered to and received by members of Congress by a resolution of either or both houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation hereinbefore provided for such member or members: *Provided, however*, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said member shall have been elected.

Proviso.

Deduction for absence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and Secretary of the Senate respectively, to deduct from the monthly payments of members as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent from the House or Senate respectively, unless such representative, senator, or delegate shall assign as the reason for such absence, the sickness of himself or of some member of his family.

Inconsistent acts repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act to amend the Acts regulating the Fees, Costs, and other judicial Expenses of the Government in the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

Accounts of marshals, attorneys and clerks to be certified by District Judge before revision.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter, before the accounts of the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement, they shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the United States in the district in which the officers presenting the accounts officiate, whether in the States or Territories, and the same shall be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts: *Provided, however*, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror, upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so reëxamined as to charge any marshal for an erroneous taxation of such fees or costs.

Marshal not to be charged for erroneous amounts paid to jurors or witnesses under order.

Accounts of commissioners to be certified by judge.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the commissioners of the United States circuit courts shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the district in which they are appointed, previous to their presentation to, or revision by, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Only four witnesses to be taxed against United States before commissioners, unless, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall the fees of more than four witnesses be taxed against the United States in the examination of criminal cases before the commissioners of the United States circuit courts, unless their materiality and importance shall first be approved and certified to by the United States district attorney for the district in which the examination shall take place, subject to revision, as in other cases.

Appeal given.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all these cases before mentioned, an appeal shall lie from the decision of the accounting officers to the Secretary of the Interior.

Judges of Supreme Courts of Territories may fix the times and places of their courts.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the supreme court in each of the Territories, or a majority of them, shall, when assembled at their respective seats of government, fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof: *Provided*, That the said courts shall not be held at more than three places in any one Territory: *And provided, further*, That the judge or judges holding such courts shall

Provisos.

adjourn the same, without day, at any time before the expiration of such terms, whenever in his or their opinion the further continuance thereof is not necessary.

Clerks' charges in District of Columbia against private parties payable when service is performed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all costs and fees for services rendered by the clerks of the several courts in the District of Columbia, chargeable to others than the United States, shall be payable immediately after the services are performed, and shall be collected by such rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as may be prescribed by the courts in which such services are rendered, but shall in no case be paid by the United States.

Courts may discharge grand juries.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several circuit and district courts of the United States, the district courts of the Territories, and the criminal court of the District of Columbia, shall have the power to discharge the grand juries of the respective courts whenever they shall be of opinion that the public interests will not be subserved by a further continuance of the session of said grand jury.

No officer of court to have witness fees.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the United States courts, including the bailiffs, guards, or deputies of the United States marshals, whether in the States, Territories, or District of Columbia, shall be entitled to witness fees, either before a court or commissioners where he is officiating.

U. States liable to justices and constables of Washington County, D. C., only in case of fees.

1848, ch. 42. Vol. ix. p. 229.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States shall hereafter be liable to the justices and constables of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for their fees and services in cases of felony only; and so much of the fifteenth section of the act of May seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington," as provided otherwise, is hereby repealed; said fees shall be paid by the United States marshal, upon the approval of the judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, subject to the revision by the accounting officers of the treasury, and to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Said fees how paid.

Clerks of Supreme Courts of Territories.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the judges of the supreme court of the respective Territories of the United States to designate and appoint one person as clerk of the district over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and to designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such district clerks shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States except for fees taxable to the United States.

So much of act of 1853, ch. 80, § 3, as provides for making up salaries of clerks to $500, repealed.

Vol. x. p. 166.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the third section of the act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshals and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," as requires "that when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than five hundred dollars per annum, the difference ascertained and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall be paid to him therefrom," is hereby repealed.

Accounts for services when U. States are a party in interest merely, or when officers are sued, payment of.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all accounts of the United States district attorneys for services rendered in cases instituted in the United States or State courts, when the United States is a party in interest, but not of record; or in cases instituted against the officers of the United States or their deputies, or duly appointed agents, for acts committed or omitted or suffered by them in the lawful discharge of their duties, shall be audited and allowed as in other cases, assimilating the fees, as near as may be, to those provided by said act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three for like or similar services.

No marshal or deputy to be commissioner.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no marshal, or deputy marshal, of any of the courts of the United States, shall hold or exercise the duties of commissioner of any of said courts, nor receive compensation therefor.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from any cause, it may be impossible for the district attorney to attend at court, it shall be his duty to see that a meet and proper person, learned in the law, residing as near the place where the court is held as possible, does attend to such business as may appertain to the duties of his office, and in all such cases the fees and charges to be paid shall be only such as the district attorney would have been authorized by law to charge had he personally attended and performed the service: *Provided, however*, That before any such substitution is sanctioned, or payment made, the necessity thereof shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

District Attorneys may appoint substitutes in certain cases.

How paid.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all provisions of law inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act providing for a necessary Increase and better Organization of the Medical and Hospital Department of the Army.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 medical department of the army four surgeons and eight assistant surgeons, to be appointed in accordance with existing laws.

Four additional surgeons and eight assistant surgeons to be appointed in the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, from the enlisted men of the army, or to cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post. The said hospital stewards to be mustered and paid on hospital muster rolls, as non-commissioned staff officers, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a sergeant of ordnance, and to be permanently attached to the medical and hospital department, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Steward hospital men to be appointed by Secretary of War.

Their rank, pay, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals, be and are hereby allowed the extra pay authorized to soldiers on fatigue duty, by "An act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals to be allowed extra pay. 1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act for continuing the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 two hundred thousand dollars, for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

Appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

*August 11th*, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and *Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

WM. CULLOM,
*Clerk of House Representatives.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*August 16th*, 1856.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill:

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.*

Pay of diplomatic and consular officers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, chargés d'affaires, and secretaries of legation, appointed to the countries hereinafter named in Schedule A, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified; that is to say, ambassadors and envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, the full amounts specified therefor in said Schedule A; ministers resident and commissioners, seventy-five per centum; chargés d'affaires, fifty per centum; and secretaries of legation, fifteen per centum, of the said amounts, respectively: *Provided*, That the compensation of the secretary of the legation to China, acting as interpreter, shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and that of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of two thousand dollars, per annum.

Pay of secretaries to legations to China and Turkey.

SCHEDULE A.

Great Britain and France, each seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each twelve thousand dollars.

All other countries, each ten thousand dollars.

Sub officers of the legations at London and Paris and to China and Turkey.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorized to appoint for the legations at London and Paris, respectively, an assistant secretary of legation, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; for the legation to China, an interpreter, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars; and for the legation to Turkey, a dragoman, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Pay of consuls, consuls general, and commercial agents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, appointed to the ports and places hereinafter specified in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified in said Schedules B and C; and if the President shall think proper to appoint a consul to any port or place named in the said Schedules B and C for a commercial agent, instead of such commercial agent, or *vice versa*, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consular officer shall be the same in any such case as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same; and if he shall

think the public interests will be subserved by appointing to any such port or place a consul general instead of a consul or commercial agent, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consul general shall be the same as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same.

SCHEDULE B. Schedule B.

I. *Consuls General.* Consuls general.

*British North America.*—Quebec, four thousand dollars. *Post*, p. 404.
*British India.*—Calcutta, five thousand dollars. 1859, ch. 75, § 2.
*Egypt.*—Alexandria, three thousand five hundred dollars.
*Japan.*—Simoda, five thousand dollars.
*Cuba.*—Havana, six thousand dollars.
*Turkey.*—Constantinople, three thousand dollars.
*Hanseatic and Free Cities.*—Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars.

II. *Consuls.* Consuls.

*Great Britain.*—Liverpool and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Melbourne, four thousand dollars. Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars. Glasgow, three thousand dollars. Mauritius and Singapore, each two thousand five hundred dollars. Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars. Prince Edward's Island, one thousand dollars.

*France.*—Havre, six thousand dollars. Paris, five thousand dollars. Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars. Bordeaux, two thousand dollars. La Rochelle and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Russia.*—Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St. Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars.

*Spain.*—Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each, two thousand five hundred dollars. San Juan, (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars. Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Austria.*—Trieste, two thousand dollars. Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Prussia.*—Aix-la-Chapelle, two thousand five hundred dollars.

*China.*—Canton and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars. Fouchou, three thousand five hundred dollars. Amoy and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars.

*Turkey.*—Beyrout and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars. Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Netherlands.*—Rotterdam, two thousand dollars. Amsterdam, one thousand dollars.

*Belgium.*—Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars.

*Portugal.*—Funchal and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Denmark.*—St. Thomas, four thousand dollars. Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Sardinia.*—Genoa, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Switzerland.*—Basle, two thousand dollars. Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Sicilies.*—Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Saxony.*—Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Bavaria.*—Munich, one thousand dollars.

*Tuscany.*—Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars.
*Wurtemburg.*—Stuttgardt, one thousand dollars.
*Hanseatic and Free Cities.*—Bremen and Hamburg, each two thousand dollars.
*Barbary States.*—Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each, three thousand dollars.
*Brazil.*—Rio de Janeiro, six thousand dollars. Pernambuco, two thousand dollars.
*Mexico.*—Vera Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars. Acapulco, two thousand dollars.
*Peru.*—Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars.
*Chili.*—Valparaiso, three thousand dollars.
*Buenos Ayres.*—Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars.
*Nicaragua.*—San Juan del Sur, two thousand dollars.
*New Grenada.*—Aspinwall, two thousand five hundred dollars. Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars.
*Venezuela.*—Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars.
*Sandwich Islands.*—Honolulu, four thousand dollars. Lahaina, three thousand dollars.

Commercial agents.

III. *Commercial Agents.*

*Nicaragua.*—San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars.
*St. Domingo (Island).*—Port-au-Prince, two thousand dollars. St. Domingo (city), one thousand five hundred dollars.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Consuls.

I. *Consuls.*

*Great Britain.*—Capetown and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars.
*Austria.*—Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
*Prussia.*—Stettin, one thousand dollars.
*Turkey.*—Candia and Cyprus, each, one thousand dollars.
*Netherlands.*—Batavia, one thousand dollars.
*Portugal.*—Fayal and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
*Denmark.*—Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
*Sardinia.*—Spezzia, one thousand dollars.
*Greece.*—Athens, one thousand dollars.
*Muscat.*—Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.
*Brazil.*—Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande; each, one thousand dollars.
*Mexico.*—Matamoras, Mexico (city), and Tampico, each, one thousand dollars. Paso del Norte and Tabasco, each, five hundred dollars.
*Peru.*—Paita and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars.
*Chili.*—Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.
*New Grenada.*—Carthagena and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars.
*Honduras.*—Omoa, one thousand dollars.
*Ecuador.*—Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
*Bolivia.*—Cobija, five hundred dollars.
*Uruguay.*—Montevideo, one thousand dollars.
*Society Islands.*—Tahiti, one thousand dollars.
*New Zealand.*—Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars.
*Navigators' Island.*—Apia, one thousand dollars.
*Feejee Islands.*—Lanthala, one thousand dollars.

II. *Commercial Agents.*

*Portugal.*—St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousand dollars.

*Liberia.*—Monrovia and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars.

*St. Domingo (Island).*—Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars. Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars.

*Russia in Asia.*—Amoor River, one thousand dollars.

All others to have only their fees.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively.

No consul, &c., embraced in Schedule B, to be engaged in mercantile business.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B, shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from, or within the port, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent, or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions shall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commercial agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

Bond to that effect to be given.

Penalty for violation.

Interpreters for consuls in China.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China, and with such duties, as he may think proper.

Consular pupils.

This section repealed. 1857, ch. 37, § 2. *Post*, p. 160.

Their pay.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President; and to assign such pupils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may [think] proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President.

Examination of fitness.

When compensation is to commence and cease, or be suspended.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person appointed after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act, shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach

his post and enter upon his official duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as hereinafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appointed and actually enter upon the duties of his office at his post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but no such allowance or payment shall be made to any consul general, consul, or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or to any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, or in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, as is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office.

1857, ch. 107, § 6.
*Post*, p. 220.
1858, ch. 154, § 20.
*Post*, p. 328.

When a diplomatic officer receives an added appointment to have half the pay of the added office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office, and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limited by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

Pay of secretaries acting as chargé d'affaires.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as chargé d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a chargé d'affaires at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation.

Pay of consular officers performing diplomatic functions.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions, in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled, in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secretary of legation in such country.

When consular officers may exercise diplomatic functions.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in, with, or to the government or country to which he shall be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functions therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do.

Bonds of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecessary delay, and every such officer, appointed after this act shall take effect, shall, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, enter into a bond to the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall

come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted: and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the cases of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embraced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain, by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe, whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

New bond may be required.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate or commercial agency, and to provide for the appointment of vice consuls, vice commercial agents, deputy consuls, and consular agents, therein, in such manner and under such regulations as he shall deem proper; but no compensation shall be allowed for the services of any such vice consul, or vice commercial agent, beyond nor except out of the allowance made by this act for the principal consular officer in whose place such appointment shall be made; and no vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent, shall be appointed otherwise than in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

President may define the limits of consulates, &c., and appoint vice consuls, &c.

Their pay to be out of the allowance of their principals.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every vice consul and vice commercial agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services as such, to the whole or so much of the compensation of the principal consular officer, in whose place he shall be appointed, as shall be determined by the President, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to such principal consular officer; and every consular agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services, to such fees as he may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or so much thereof as shall be determined by the President; and the principal officer of the consulate or commercial agency within the limits of which such consular agent shall be appointed, shall be entitled to the residue, if any, in addition to any other compensation allowed him by this act for his services therein; and the President shall have power to subject any consul or commercial agent contemplated by the fourth section of this act, and any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent to the prohibition as to trade contained in the fifth section of this act, and to require from any of them such bond as is provided for by the thirteenth section of this act, whenever he shall think the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Pay of vice consuls and vice commercial agents.

Pay of consular agents.

President may interdict trade to any consul, &c., or vice consul, &c.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency, and such rates or tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such and only such fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies; and it shall be the duty of the collectors of the several districts, whenever any clearance is granted to any ship or vessel of the United States, duly registered as such, and bound on any foreign voyage, to annex thereto, in every case, a copy of the rates or tariffs of

President may establish fees, &c.

To report the same annually.

Collectors to annex to clearances a copy of such tariff.

fees which shall be allowed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and then in force; and it shall be the duty of all consular officers at all times to keep up in their offices, respectively, a copy of such rates or tariffs as shall be in force, in a conspicuous place, and subject to the examination of all persons interested therein.

Consuls, &c., to keep a copy in their offices.

Receipts to be given for fees.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all consular officers to give receipts for all fees which shall be collected for their official services respectively, expressing the particular services for which the same were collected; and if any such consular officer shall collect, or knowingly allow to be collected for any such service, any other or greater fees than such as shall be allowed pursuant to the provisions of this act for such service, he shall, besides his liability to refund the same, be liable to pay to the person by whom or in whose behalf the same shall be paid, treble the amount of said unlawful charge so collected, as a penalty therefor, to be recovered by such person, in any proper form of action, to and for the use of such person, besides costs of suit. And in any such case the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to retain out of the compensation of such officer, the amount of such overcharge, and of such penalty, and charge the same to such officer in account, and thereupon to refund such unlawful charge, and pay such penalty to the person entitled to the same if he shall think proper so to do.

Penalty for extortion.

May be off set to compensation.

Fees to be accounted for.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees collected at any of the legations, or by the consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents mentioned in Schedules B and C, and by vice consuls and vice commercial agents appointed to perform their duties, or by any other persons in their behalf, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and held subject to his draft, or other directions. And all such consuls generals, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents, as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of the fees which they may collect pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all vice consuls and vice commercial agents appointed to perform the duties of said consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of such fees as aforesaid, shall make returns of all such fees as they or any other persons in their behalf shall so collect, in such manner as the Secretary of State shall prescribe; and all such fees as shall be so collected, accounted for, and reported, shall be reported annually to Congress, with the report of the rates or tariffs of fees required by the seventeenth section of this act, with a full list of all consular officers: and if any consul general, consul, or commercial agent, mentioned in Schedules B and C, or any vice consul, or vice commercial agent, appointed to perform the duty of any such officer mentioned in said Schedules B and C, shall omit to collect any fees which he shall be entitled to charge, pursuant to the provisions of this act, for any official service, he shall be liable to the United States therefor, as though he had collected the same, unless, upon good cause shown therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to remit the same; and every consular officer shall number all receipts given by him for fees received for official services, in the order of their dates, beginning with number one at the commencement of the period of his service, and on the first day of January in every year thereafter. And he shall keep a book, in which he shall register all fees so received by him, in the order in which they shall be received, specifying in such register each item of service and the amount received therefor, from whom, and the dates when received, and if for any service connected with any ship or vessel, the name thereof, and indicating what items and amounts are embraced in each receipt given by him therefor, and numbering the same according to the number of the receipts respectively, so that the receipts and register shall correspond with each other; and he shall, in such register, specify the name of the person for whom, and the date when he shall grant, issue, or verify

Returns to be made.

Penalty for omission to collect fees.

Accounts and books of fees, how to be kept.

any passport, certify any invoice, or perform any other official service in the entry of the receipt of the fees therefor, and also number each consular act so receipted for with the number of such receipt, and as shown by such register. And it shall be the duty of all owners, agents, consignees, masters and commanders of ships and vessels to whom any receipt for fees shall be given by any consular officer, to furnish a copy thereof to the collector of the district in which such ships and vessels shall first arrive on their return to the United States. And it shall be the duty of every collector to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury all such copies of receipts as shall have been so furnished to him, and also a statement of all certified invoices which shall come to his office, giving the dates of the certificate, and the names of the persons for whom, and of the consular officers by whom the same were certified; and every consular officer, in rendering his account or report of fees received, shall furnish a full transcript of the register which he is hereby required to keep, under oath or affirmation that the same is true and correct, and that the same contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him, or for his use, for his official services as such consular officer, to the best of his knowledge, during the period for which the same shall purport to be rendered, and that such oath or affirmation may be taken before any person having authority to administer oaths and affirmations at the port or place where such consular officer is located. And if any such consular officer shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, in any such oath or affirmation, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, he may be charged, proceeded against, tried, and convicted, and dealt with in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offence had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath or affirmation, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed by any such act for such offence.

Copy of receipts for fees to be delivered to collector on return of vessels, to be forwarded to Sec'y of the Treasury.

Oath to accounts.

Penalty for perjury.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no such officer as is mentioned in the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall, nor shall any consular agent, be absent from his post, or the performance of his duties, for a longer period than ten days at any one time, without the permission previously obtained of the President. And no compensation shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in any case, except cases of sickness; nor shall any diplomatic or consular officer correspond in regard to the public affairs of any foreign government with any private person, newspaper, or other periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States, nor recommend any person, at home or abroad, for any employment of trust or profit under the government of the country in which he is located; nor ask or accept, for himself or any other person, any present, emolument pecuniary, pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind, from any such government.

Absence from post when forbidden. Deductions from pay therefor.

No diplomatic or consular officer to correspond with private persons on public affairs, or recommend to, or ask for or accept office abroad.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation provided by this act shall be in full for all the services and personal expenses which shall be rendered or incurred by the officers or persons respectively for whom such compensation is provided, of whatever nature or kind such services or personal expenses may be, or by whatever treaty, law, or instructions such services or personal expenses so rendered or incurred are or shall be required; and no allowance, other than such as is provided by this act, shall be made in any case for the outfit or return home of any such officer or person; and no consular officer shall, nor shall any person under any consular officer, make any charge or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, by way of commission or otherwise, for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which any seaman or mariner shall be entitled who shall be discharged in any foreign country, or for any money advanced to any such seaman or mariner who shall seek relief from any consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any con-

Pay to be in full for all services.

Commissions on wages, or being interested in boarding or supplying sailors, forbidden.

sular officer, or any person under any consular officer, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profit derived from clothing, boarding, or otherwise supplying or sending home any such seaman or mariner: *Provided*, that such prohibition as to profit shall not be construed to relieve or prevent any such officer who shall be the owner or otherwise interested in any ship or vessel of the United States, from transporting in such ship or vessel any such seaman or mariner, or from receiving or being interested in such reasonable allowance as may be made for such transportation, under and by virtue of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three.

Proviso.

1803, ch. 9. Vol. ii. p. 203.

Provision as to those holding office who are not citizens.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no compensation provided by this act for any such officer as is mentioned in the first section of this act, or for any assistant secretary of legation, or for any such officer as is mentioned in Schedules B and C of the third section of this act, or any appropriation therefor, shall be applicable to the payment of the compensation of any person appointed to or holding any such office after this act shall take effect, who shall not be a citizen of the United States; nor shall any other compensation be allowed in any such case.

Stationery and contingencies for the legations, consulates, and agencies to be provided.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to provide at the public expense all such stationary, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs, as he shall think necessary for the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business; and whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason therefor, to allow consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office rent, not to exceed, in any case, ten per centum of the amount of the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and to prescribe such regulations, and make and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the constitution or any law of the United States, in relation to the duties of all diplomatic and consular officers, the transaction of their business, the rendering of accounts and return(e)s, the payment of compensation, the safe-keeping of the archives, and public property in the hands of all such officers, the communication of information, and the procurement and transmission of the products of the arts, sciences, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, from time to time, as he may think conducive to the public interests; and it shall be the duty of all such officers to conform to such regulations, orders, and instructions; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish official notifications, from time to time, of such commercial information communicated to him by such diplomatic and consular officers, as he may deem important to the public interests, in such newspapers, not to exceed three in number, as he may select, and to report to Congress, at least once in each year, a synopsis of so much of the information on all subjects which shall be so communicated to him, as he may deem valuable for public information.

President may prescribe rules as to transaction of business.

1856, ch. 170.

*Post*, p. 139.

Secretary of State to publish commercial information.

Passports.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall be authorized to grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States, and no other person shall grant, issue, or verify any such passport; nor shall any passport be granted or issued to, or verified for, any other persons than citizens of the United States; nor shall any charge be made for granting, issuing, or verifying any passport except in a foreign country; and in any case the fee allowed therefor shall not exceed the sum of one dollar, nor shall any such charge be made for more than one such verification in any foreign country; and if any person acting, or claiming to act, in any office or capacity, under the United States, or any of the

States of the United States, who shall not be lawfully authorized so to do, shall grant, issue, or verify any passport, or other instrument in the nature of a passport, to or for any citizen of the United States, or to or for any person claiming to be or designated as such in such passport or verification, or if any consular officer who shall be authorized to grant, issue, or verify passports, shall knowingly and wilfully grant, issue, or verify any such passport to or for any person not a citizen of the United States, the person so offending shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars, or both, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with therefor in the district where he may be arrested or in custody; and it shall be the duty of all persons who shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to grant, issue, or verify passports, to make return of the same to the Secretary of State, in such manner and as often as he shall require; and such returns shall specify the names and all other particulars of the persons to whom the same shall be granted, issued, or verified, as embraced in such passport: *Provided*, That in any country where a legation of the United States is established, no person other than the diplomatic representative of the United States, at such place shall be permitted to grant or issue any passport, except in the absence therefrom of such representative.

Secretaries of legation and consular officers may administer oaths, and act as notaries.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every secretary of legation and consular officer is hereby authorized, whenever he shall be required or may deem it necessary or proper so to do, at the post, port, place, or within the limits of his legation, consulate, or commercial agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and also to perform any notarial act or acts such as any notary public is required or authorized by law to do or perform within the United States; and every such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, and notarial act administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any such officer, when certified under his hand and seal of office, shall be as good, valid, effectual, and of like force and effect within the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if such oath, affirmation, affidavit, deposition, or notarial act had been administered, sworn, affirmed, taken, had, or done, by or before any other person within the United States duly authorized and competent thereto; and if any person shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, or by any means procure any person to commit perjury in any such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, such offender may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district of the United States, in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offence had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed by any such act for such offence; and any document purporting to have affixed, impressed or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal and signature of the officer administering or taking the same in testimony thereof, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of such person; and if any person shall forge any such seal or signature, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years nor less than one year, and fined in a sum not to exceed three thousand dollars, and may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with, therefor, in the district where he may be arrested or in custody.

Penalty for perjury in such oaths.

Evidence of the taking of the oath.

Penalty for forging certificates of oaths.

Provisions in case of desertion of seamen.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any seaman or mariner of any vessel of the United States shall desert such vessel, the master or commander of such vessel shall note the fact and date of such desertion on the list of the crew, and the same shall be officially authenticated at the port or place of the consulate or commercial agency first visited by such vessel after such desertion, if such desertion shall have occurred in a foreign country, or if in such case such vessel shall not visit any place where there shall be any consulate or commercial agency before her return to the United States, or the desertion shall have occurred in this country, the fact and time of such desertion shall be officially authenticated before a notary public immediately at the first port or place where such vessel shall arrive after such desertion; and all wages that may be due to such seaman or mariner, and whatever interest he may have in the cargo of such vessel, shall be forfeited to and become the property of the United States, and paid over for their use to the collector of the port where the crew of such vessel are accounted for as soon as the same can be ascertained; first deducting therefrom any expense which may necessarily have been incurred on account of such vessel in consequence of such desertion; and in settling the account of such wages or interest no allowance or deduction shall be made except for moneys actually paid, or goods at a fair price supplied, or expenses incurred to, or for such seaman or mariner, any receipt or voucher from, or arrangement with such seaman or mariner, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provision for the case of the discharge of seamen abroad.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any seaman or mariner for a discharge, if it shall appear to the consular officer that he is entitled to his discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles or usages of maritime law, as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such seaman or mariner, and shall require from the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which such discharge shall be made, the payment of three months' extra wages, as provided by the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three; and it shall be the duty of such master or commander to pay the same, and no such payment or any part thereof shall be remitted in any case, except such as are mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause 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, and as hereinafter provided, and the extra wages required to be paid by the said ninth clause of the last hereinbefore mentioned act, and by this section, shall be applicable to the same purposes and in the same manner as is directed by the said act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, in regard to the extra wages required to be paid thereby; and if any consular officer, when discharging any seaman or mariner, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman or mariner, by either of the said acts, as far as they shall remain in force under this act or by this act, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount of their share of such wages, and to such seaman or mariner to the full amount of his share thereof; and if any seaman or mariner shall, after his discharge, have incurred any expense for board or other necessaries at the port or place of his discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the share of the three months' wages to which he shall be entitled, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to him: *Provided, however*, That in cases of wrecked or stranded ships or vessels, or ships or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required.

1803, ch. 9. Vol. ii. p. 203.

1840, ch. 48. Vol. v. p. 394.

Proviso.

List to be kept

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That every consular officer shall

keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their names and the names of the vessels on and from which they shall be shipped and discharged, and the payments, if any, made on account of each so discharged, and also of the number of the vessels arrived and departed, and the amounts of their registered tonnage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced, and make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and no consular officer shall certify any invoice unless he shall be satisfied that the person making the oath or affirmation thereto is the person he represents himself to be, that he is a credible person, and that the statements made under such oath or affirmation are true; and he shall, thereupon, by his certificate, state that he was so satisfied; and it shall be the duty of every consular officer to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he shall be located.

of seamen shipped or discharged, and of all vessels arriving or departing, and of their cargoes.

Prices current to be furnished.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every master and commander of a ship or vessel of the United States, whenever he shall have occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allowed by the said rates or tariffs of fees as aforesaid, to apply to such one of the said officers as may then be officially located at the consulate or commercial agency, if any there be where such service shall be required, to perform such service, and such master or commander shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed for such service, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and if any such master or commander shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services, as though the said services had been performed by such officer; and all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such ships and vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages on account of such ships and vessels.

Masters, &c. of ships obliged to apply to said officers when he has occasion for any of said services.

Papers may be detained till payment of fees.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of the United States who shall die abroad shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, leave special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he shall die, of the personal property of which he shall die possessed in such country, as contemplated by the act entitled "An act concerning consuls and vice consuls," approved April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of such officer, so far as the law of such country will permit, strictly to observe such directions; and if any such citizen so dying shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, have appointed any other person or persons than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of such officer, whenever required by such person or persons so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person or persons in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen shall die; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all or any of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person or persons, and not otherwise.

Duties of consular officers when citizens die abroad.

1792, ch. 24, § 2.

Vol. i. p. 255.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees collected for and in behalf of the United States, in pursuance of this act, shall be collected

Fees, in what coinage payable.

in the coin of the United States, or at its representative value in exchange.

Construction of former acts about consular officers.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in the construction, and for the purposes, of all other acts and parts of acts which shall remain in force after this act shall take effect, defining any of the powers, declaring any of the rights, prescribing any of the duties, or imposing any penalty or punishment for any act of omission or commission of any consul, commercial agent, vice consul, or vice commercial agent, or allowing or enjoining the performance of any act, matter, or thing, with or before any such officer, all such acts and parts of acts shall in all these several respects, so far as may be consistent with the subject-matter and context of the same and with this act and the treaties of the United States, be deemed and taken to include and apply to all consular officers as though all such officers were specially named therein; and the said official designations in contemplation of all such acts and parts of acts, and of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them—that is to say, "consul general," "consul," and "commercial agent," shall be deemed and taken to denote full, principal, and permanent "consular officers," as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes; "deputy consul" and "consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same ports or places, and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located respectively; and "vice consuls" and "vice commercial agents" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers," who shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of "consuls general," "consuls," or "commercial agents," when they shall be temporarily absent or relieved from duty; and the term "consular officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all such officers as are mentioned in this section, and none others; and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officers mentioned in the first section of this act, and none others.

Meaning of titles of consular officers.

Penalties on consular officers for violation or neglect of duty.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That if any consular officer shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by this or any other act, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of this or any other act, or shall be guilty of any wilful malfeasance or abuse of power, or any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages by any such officer, he, and his sureties upon his official bond, shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person or persons so injured; *Provided*, That such suit shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against such officer, under such bond, for every wilful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his office; and if any such officer shall refuse to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department for any public moneys of the United States in his hands, or for any amount due from him to the United States, whatever the capacity in which he may have received or may hold the same, or to transfer or disburse any such moneys promptly upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed ten years nor less than one year, or by fine not to exceed two thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any such officer so offending, may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted,

and dealt with in any district in which he may be arrested or in custody.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and all of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and all acts and parts of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the seventeenth section of this act are fixed or allowed, and any usage or law whereby any attache is or may be allowed to any legation other than such as are provided in this act, or requiring any secretary of legation to be employed otherwise than as provided by this act, and all other acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby annulled and repealed; and no attache shall be allowed in any case, nor any secretary of legation, otherwise than as provided by this act.

Repeal of certain specified parts of acts and of all inconsistent acts.

1840, ch. 48. Vol. v. p. 394. 1855, ch. 133. Vol. x. p. 619.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and not before.

APPROVED, August 18th, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXVIII.—*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 thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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:

Current and contingent expenses.

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

1850, ch. 16. 1850, ch. 82. 1851, ch. 14. 1852, ch. 11. 1853, ch. 104. 1854, ch. 167. 1855, ch. 204. Vol. x. p. 686.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

1854, ch. 167. Vol. x. p. 315.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 20.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

1852, ch. 11. Vol. x. p. 2.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Provisions.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

Buildings.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

*Blackfoot Nation.*—For first of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Blackfoot Nation.

*Post*, p. 659.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments, as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Camanches, &c.

*Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.*—For third of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1014.

For expenses of transportation of the third of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior.*—Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Vol. vii. p. 536.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and

Vol. x. p. 1109.

eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two,

Vol. vii. p. 592.

and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For second of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household-furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. x. p. 1165.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi.*—Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Vol. vii. p. 536. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting the smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For second of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Pillager, &c. bands. Vol. x. p. 1165.

*Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.*—For second of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For second of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas, &c. *Post*, p. 634.

*Chippewas of Saganaw, Swan Creek and Black River.*—For first of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop, for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For building a grist and saw mill, purchase of necessary fixtures and machinery, construction of dam, race, and other appurtenances, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing a saw-mill, and repairs and fixtures to be erected and located, in pursuance of the first amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in pursuance of the second amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Chickasaws. 1799. ch. 11. Vol. i. p. 618. *Post*, p. 613.

*Chickasaws.*—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For payment to the Chickasaws in full consideration for their interest in the lease provided for in the ninth article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in conformity with the provisions of the tenth article of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of

the Chickasaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars.

*Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.*—For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars. Chippewas, Menomonies, &c. Vol. vii. p. 304.

*Choctaws.*—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars. Choctaws. Vol. vii. p. 99.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 213.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 235.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 212.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 236.

For reappropriation of unexpended balance, per act of fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, on account of cattle delivered up to the agents of the government, carried to surplus fund per warrant number twelve, dated thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, per sixteenth article treaty twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, one thousand and seven dollars and fifty cents. 1832, ch. 124. Vol. iv. p. 528. Vol. vii. p. 336.

For payment to the Choctaws for their relinquishment and lease of lands, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred thousand dollars. *Post*, pp. 613, 614.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For interest, from the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-three cents.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Choctaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents.

*Christian Indians.*—For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars. Christian Indians. 1824, ch. 174. 1826, ch. 128.

*Creeks.*—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks. Vol. vii. p. 36.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 368. For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shops and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287. For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 368. For twenty-sixth of thirty-three instalments for education, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-

Vol. ix. p. 822. two, and fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 419. For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287. For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 419. For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Delawares. *Delawares.*—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supple-

Vol. vii. p. 327. mental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-

Vol. vii. p. 188. nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 399. For life annuity to chief, per supplemental article to treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred 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, per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1049. For third of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Florida Indians, or Seminoles. *Florida Indians, or Seminoles.*—For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and

Vol. ix. p. 822. forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article treaty

Vol. vii. p. 369. ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Iowas. *Iowas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand

five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. Vol. vii. p. 568. Vol. x. p. 1071.

*Kansas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars. Kansas. Vol. ix. p. 842.

*Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.*—For payment of the last of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars. Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. Vol. x. p. 1083.

For the third of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the third of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

*Kickapoos.*—For third instalment of interest at five per centum on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars. Kickapoos. Vol. x. p. 1079.

For the payment of this sum as the third instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

*Menomonies.*—For first of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents. Menomonies. Vol. ix. p. 952. Vol. x. p. 1064.

For first of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

*Miamies.*—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars. Miamies. Vol. vii. p. 191. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 191. Vol. vii. p. 464. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth and sixth articles treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 583

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and

relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies, Eel River. Vol. vii. p. 51.

*Miamies—Eel River.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Navajoes. Vol. ix. p. 974.

*Navajoes.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Nisqually, &c. Indians. Vol. x. p. 1132.

*Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.

For second instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Omahas. Vol. x. p. 1044.

*Omahas.*—For second of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Osages. Vol. vii. p. 576.

*Osages.*—For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias. Vol. x. p. 1039.

*Ottoes and Missourias.*—For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

*Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.*—For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to the first article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, forty thousand dollars. Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan. *Post*, p. 623.

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita, to the Grand River Ottowas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars. *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained.

*Ottowas of Kanzas.*—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars. Ottowas of Kanzas. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. vii. p. 105. Vol. vii. p. 179. Vol. vii. p. 220.

*Pawnees.*—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Pawnees. Vol. vii. p. 448.

*Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Pottawatomies. Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

Vol. vii. p. 379. For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 432. For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty Vol. vii. p. 296. sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article Vol. vii. p. 317. treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and Vol. vii. p. 401. fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, Vol. vii. p. 317. iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth Vol. ix. p. 855. and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article Vol. vii. p. 320. treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five Vol. ix. p. 854. per centum, per 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 of Huron. *Pottawatomies of Huron.*—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred Vol. vii. p. 105. and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws. *Quapaws.*—For education during the pleasure of the President, per Vol. vii. p. 425. third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. *Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.*—For second of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third Vol. x. p. 1122. article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments for support of two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers. *Rogue Rivers.*—For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, Vol. x. p. 1018. farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. *Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and Vol. vii. p. 85. four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 375.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 540.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 596.

*Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.*—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Vol. vii. p. 543.

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1074.

*Senecas.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars. Senecas. Vol. vii. p. 161.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 349.

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

*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 of New York. 1831, ch. 26. Vol. iv. p. 442.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. 1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 35.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

*Senecas and Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. Senecas and Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, Vol. vii. p. 352.

twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. x. p. 1056.

*Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 161.

Six Nations. Vol. vii. p. 46.

*Six Nations of New York.*—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Miss. Vol. vii. p. 538.

*Sioux of Mississippi.*—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. x. p. 949.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Vol. x. p. 954.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Stockbridge and Munsees. *Post*, pp. 664, 665.

*Stockbridges and Munsees.*—For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid.

1849, ch. 101. Vol. ix. p. 372. 1855, ch. 204. Vol. x. pp. 697, 699.

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amendment of the Senate to the treaty of twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment. Vol. ix. p. 955.

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridges, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained. 1843, ch. 101. Vol. v. p. 645.

*Treaty of Fort Laramie.*—For sixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars. Treaty of Fort Laramie. *Post*, p. 749.

*Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.)*—For third of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars. Umpquas (Cow Creek). Vol. x. p. 1027.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the

*Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.*—For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars. Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua valley. Vol. x. p. 1125.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

Fulfilling the articles negotiated tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain bands of

*Calapooias, Molala, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley.*—For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty *tenth* January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars. Calapooias, &c. of Willamette valley. Vol. x. p. 1143.

For second of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, black-

smith, and farmer, per third article treaty *tenth* January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Utahs. *Utahs.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to Vol. ix. p. 984. the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes. *Winnebagoes.*—For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments as annuity in Vol. vii. p. 323. specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per Vol. vii. p. 371. third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments, for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per Vol. vii. p. 545. centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For tenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dol- Vol. ix. p. 878. lars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots. *Wyandots.*—For second of three equal instalments upon three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, in lieu of former annuities and claims, per Vol. x. p. 1159. sixth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.* For carrying into effect the object of the act of March 1819, ch. 85. third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provision for the civiliza- Vol. iii. p. 516. tion of the Indian tribes, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum specified in said act, to be expended in the manner provided in said act.

For surveying and marking the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, in pursuance of the provisions of the nineteenth article Post, p. 615. of the treaty of twenty-second June, anno Domini, eighteen hundred

and fifty-five, and for completing the survey of the Creek boundary, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to prevent trespasses and depredations by Indians separated from their respective tribes, within the States and Territories, and to remove and settle them within the Indian country, five thousand dollars. Indian trespasses. Removal of Indians.

For the completion and construction of a map of the Indian territories within the United States for the use of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars. Map of the Indian territories.

For payment to Ann Hyatt for balance of unadjudicated claim for an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as ascertained by the report of the Second Auditor, one hundred and sixteen dollars. Ann Hyatt. Vol. vii. p. 311.

For compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars. Texas. Indian agents.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents. Agriculture.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars. Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian Affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars. Temporary clerks.

For fitting up and furnishing the rooms occupied by the office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars. Room.

To repay to a Choctaw Indian this amount stolen from him by a soldier in the service of the United States, forty dollars. Choctaw Indian.

For salary of person in charge of collection of statistics and his copyist, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars. Statistics.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, and presents to Indians in said Territory, forty-five thousand dollars. Indians in Utah.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, and in making to the Indians in said Territory presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. Indians in New Mexico.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents and necessary subsistence of employés, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Indians in California.

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and laborers on the reservations in California, eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, ninety-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, thirty thousand dollars. Indians in Washington Territory.

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks in the Territory of Washington, ten thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, thirty thousand dollars. Indians in Oregon.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

Cherokee treaty.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the awards of commissioners for reservations, preëmptions, and for rents and improvements, under the twelfth, thirteenth, and sixteenth articles of the Vol. vii. p. 478. Cherokee treaty of twenty-ninth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.

Osages.

For purchase of stock and agricultural implements for the Great and Little Osages, per fourth clause of the second article of the treaty of Vol. vii. p. 576. eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Creeks.

For liquidated balance found due the Creek Indians for losses sustained during the last war with Great Britain, by that portion of the tribe that was friendly to and coöperated with the United States, to be paid to those individuals now living, and the legal representatives of those deceased, who are entitled to receive the same, the amount to be refunded to the United States when recovered from the late Creek agent, Philip H. Raiford, or his sureties, eighteen hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Publishing laws and regulations of Indian department.

For the reappropriation of this amount, for the 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 responsibilities of superintendents, and agents, and disbursing and accounting for public moneys, two thousand

Proviso.

dollars. *Provided*, that the Secretary of the Interior, out of said sum, may allow a reasonable compensation to any clerks or officers he may designate to prepare the compilation, for actual services rendered in that duty at such times as will not interfere with the proper discharge of the regular duties of their respective stations.

John Connolly, children of.

For payment of interest to the children of John Connolly, deceased, on the sum of two hundred dollars, secured to said John Connolly, deceased, by the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth September, eighteen Vol. vii. p. 520. hundred and thirty-six, with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, such sum of money as may be neccessary, is hereby appropriated.

Surveys, &c.

For expenses of surveying the boundaries of Indian reservations, and of surveying, allotting, and defining Indian reserves and half-breed lands, and for other incidental expenses, of carrying into effect the treaties with the Indian tribes in Michigan, and with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior, so far as any of the said treaties provide for the survey or allotment of lands, or set apart reservations for the tribes or bands, five thousand dollars.

Penalty for returning to Indian country after removal under act of 1834, ch. 161. Vol. iv. p. 729.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who has been removed from the Indian country under the provisions of the tenth section of the act of Congress, approved the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian Territory, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Pay of interpreters in California. 1851, ch. 14, § 8. Vol. ix. p. 587.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fixing the rate of compensation for interpreters, as far as it relates to California, be and the same is hereby repealed; but the yearly pay of interpreters in that State shall in no case exceed one thousand dollars.

Joseph Henson.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be required to pay to Spunk or Bald Frog, alias Joseph Henson, the amount of four hundred dollars, for his valuation of an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in pursu-

1855, ch. 175, § 24. Vol. x. p. 673.

ance of the provision of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the number now allowed by law, the President be authorized to appoint one Indian agent east of the Rocky Mountains, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. Additional Indian agent East of Rocky Mountains.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and required to cause an investigation to be had of the claims for depredations by Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, that may have been heretofore made and filed in the Department of the Interior, and report to the next session of Congress, or as soon as practicable, the facts in each case, and particularly enumerating such as come within the provisions of the intercourse law, and for which in his opinion indemnity should be provided by Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to bind the United States to make payment of said claims. Investigation and report upon Indian depredations in New Mexico.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount of sixteen thousand and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents, the unclaimed balance of the Choctaw orphan fund, arising from sales of lands under the nineteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, to the Choctaw national authorities, to aid in the establishment of orphan schools and asylums in that nation, on condition, nevertheless, that said nation shall refund at any time, on the demand of the Secretary of the Interior, such amount as may be necessary to pay any claimant, his heirs or assigns, who may hereafter claim and establish a right to the same to the satisfaction of the said Secretary. An unpaid balance to be expended to Choctaw schools. Vol. vii. p. 337.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, viz: *Post*, p. 147.

*Survey of the Coast.*—For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Coast survey.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast, with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of steamers "Hetzel" and Vixen, and of sailing vessels employed in the coast survey, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided by the quartermaster's department, 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 auth[or]izing the expenditure. Miscellaneous claims.

Seamen. To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Light-house establishment. *Light-House Establishment.*—For supplying five hundred and eleven light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois-skins, polishing powder, whiting and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of all the light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

For salaries of five hundred and forty-three keepers of light-houses and light-beacons and their assistants, and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For salaries of fifty-one keepers of light-vessels, twenty-nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-one light-vessels, one hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

1851, ch. 32.

Vol. ix. pp. 598, 608.

Pacific coast. *For the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.*—For oil and other supplies for twenty-three lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty-three lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For salaries of forty-six keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars.

1851, ch. 32.

Vol. ix. pp. 598, 608.

Light-houses. Coffin's Patches. For completing the light-house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank,

on the Florida reef, between Carysfort Reef and Sand Key light-houses, twenty-four thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty cents.

Ship shoal, (La.)

For completing the light-house on Ship shoal, Louisiana, to take the place of the light-vessel at that point, thirty-eight thousand and nineteen dollars and seventy cents.

Sow and Pigs.

For continuing the construction of the light-house on the rocks called the "Sow and Pigs," near the entrance to Buzzard's bay, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

Minot's Ledge.

For continuing the construction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset Rocks, Boston bay, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Brandywine shoal.

For restoring the bracing, and repairing injuries to the iron screw-pile light-house on Brandywine shoal, by the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware river and bay, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and three cents.

Beacons, buoys, &c.

For restoring and repairing beacons, buoys, and spindles destroyed or injured by the breaking up of the ice on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, in Long Island sound, and in Newark, New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Moorings and light-vessels.

For restoring lost moorings, and repairing injuries to light-vessels, by the breaking up of the ice in Vineyard sound, Boston and Chesapeake bays, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.

Boarding station at Pass a l'Outre.

For the erection of a "boarding station" at Pass a l'Outre, in Louisiana, twelve thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's department, five thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Mint at San Francisco.

For enlarging the mint at San Francisco, California, forty-five thousand dollars.

Site for Court house in Philadelphia.

For the purchase-money agreed by the Secretary of the Interior to be paid, on the part of the United States, for the purchase of a lot and building for the use of the United States courts at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but said payment is not to be paid until the Attorney-General's certificate is produced to the Secretary of the Treasury that a valid, unencumbered title is become vested in the United States.

Site for post-office in Philadelphia.

For the purchase of the lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances and buildings thereon, belonging to the Bank of Pennsylvania, and particularly referred to and described in articles of agreement bearing date the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, for the purposes of a post-office in the city of Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase aforesaid, until the Attorney General of the United States shall give his written opinion in favor of the validity of the title of said lot or parcel of land.

Alterations of the building thereon.

For the purpose of making alterations required in the building hereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to adapt it to the uses of a post-office in the city of Philadelphia and to furnish the necessary cases and boxes for the same, fifty thousand dollars.

Court-house in Baltimore.

That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President to procure and pay for a site for a building for the accommodation of the United States courts in the city of Baltimore, and to erect thereon a fire-proof building for such purpose, on such plan as the President may approve; and the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be

necessary, for a post-office in the said city; and the President is hereby authorized to reconsider the conditional contract heretofore made by him with the Merchants Exchange Company and to appoint a commissioner to whom, together with another commissioner, to be appointed by the mayor of Baltimore, he shall refer the question of the selection of a site or site and building for said post-office; and if said commissioners disagree they shall choose a third, and the said commissioners shall make their decision and submit the same to the President for his approval; and if the President approve their selection, his approval shall be final; and if he disapprove their selection, the whole subject shall be referred by him to Congress at their next session. *Provided*, That no part of the money shall be applied for the erection of such buildings till a contract shall be concluded with responsible parties, with detailed plans and estimates to erect and complete such buildings according to such plan and estimates, and to deliver the same to the United States for or within the sum above appropriated, after paying thereout for the land contracted for by the President, under the authority of law, for the site of such buildings.

Selection of site therefor.

Marine hospitals.

For raising the roof of the marine hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the United States, the lot in the rear of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, six thousand dollars.

For the completion of the marine hospitals at St. Mark's, Florida, and Galena, Illinois:

For St. Mark's, seventeen thousand dollars.

For Galena, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati.

For completing the custom-house and post-office building at Cincinnati, Ohio, with all necessary additions, appendages, and accommodations, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Marine hospitals.

For fencing and grading the grounds of the marine hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For completing the marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, twenty thousand dollars.

Custom-house at New Orleans.

For the continuation of the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

Court-room and post-office at Canandaigua.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to procure a lease from the Board of Supervisors of Ontario county, New York, for a court-room and post-office at Canandaigua, New York, and to furnish the same, twelve thousand dollars.

Custom-house at Oswego.

For enclosing and grading the lot, constructing pavements, and cisterns, and introducing gas for the custom-house at Oswego, New York, five thousand dollars.

At Barnstable.

For fencing and grading the grounds, completing and furnishing the custom-house at Barnstable, Massachusetts, nine thousand eight hundred seventy dollars eighty cents.

Bridge at Bangor.

For bridging the Kenduskead river on each side of the custom-house at Bangor, Maine, from the middle bridge to the lower bridge, five thousand three hundred dollars.

Sale or exchange of custom-house at Providence.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell the old custom-house and lot at Providence, Rhode Island, and apply the proceeds thereof to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the site of the custom-house now being constructed at that place; or to exchange said old custom-house and lot for land for the enlargement of said site, if in the opinion of said Secretary it shall be more advantageous.

Board of Revisors of Laws of District of Columbia.

For compensation of the members of the Board of Revisors appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District

of Columbia, and to codify the same, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall determine the sum to be received by each member of said board, the same not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to each during his term of service, and that the whole compensation shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

1855, ch. 174. Vol. x. p. 642.

That the officers of the late surveying and exploring expedition to the China seas and Bheering's Straits, who, under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, performed the duties of grades higher than their own respectively, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the pay of their own grades, the pay of the grades whose duties they performed respectively, for and during the time they performed the same, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Pay of certain officers in the Bheering Straits expedition.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Henry Woods, and to the legal representatives of Samuel Roseburg, deceased, the sum of three dollars a day, each, for the services of the said Woods, and the said Roseburg, in superintending the construction of the building for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Henry Woods. Samuel Roseburg.

For completing custom-house at Pensacola, Florida, five thousand dollars in addition to the sum already appropriated.

Custom-house at Pensacola.

For the completion of the marine hospital at New Orleans, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made by an act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to direct the said hospital to be built either of iron or of brick, or of both materials, and fire proof, as in his discretion he may deem best adapted to the climate.

Marine hospital at New Orleans.

1854, ch. 242, § 4. Vol. x. p. 571.

For enlarging the building provided by law to be constructed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house, over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, sixty-five thousand dollars, and ten per cent. on the same for contingencies: *Provided*, That such enlargement and modification can be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Public buildings at Chicago.

For completing the custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, fifty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-three cents. *Provided*, That the proceeds that shall be received from the sale of the present custom-house shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Custom-house at Norfolk.

For enlarging the building provided by law to be constructed at Bristol, Rhode Island, for a post-office and court-house, over the plan adopted under the appropriation heretofore made, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, seven thousand five hundred dollars, and ten per centum on the same for contingencies: *Provided*, That such enlargement and modification shall be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Public buildings at Bristol, R. I.

To complete the rooms in the city hall, Utica, New York, necessary for the proper accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts held in said city and their offices, which was directed by the act of Congress approved thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

Court-rooms at Utica, N. Y.

For the alteration and improvement of the court room in the city hall of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Washington.

For the continuation of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred thousand dollars.

Custom-house at Charleston.

Repairs of custom-houses.

For annual repairs of custom-houses, thirty thousand dollars.

Vaults.

For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories, sixty-six thousand dollars.

Ventilating basement of treasury building.

For ventilating basement-rooms of the Treasury building, in addition to surplus funds for ventilating and lighting upper rooms of the same building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Extension of treasury building.

For continuing the Treasury extension, four hundred thousand dollars—and that the appropriation for removing the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park at the President's, may be expended in accordance with such plan as may be hereafter approved by the President, for the purpose of removing said wall and enclosing said park.

Capitol extension

For continuing the Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mall.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

Washington Aqueduct.

*Post*, p. 323.

For paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury, such sum of money as shall be necessary, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

New dome of Capitol.

For continuing the construction of the new dome of the Capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

House for plants from Japan.

Vol. x. p. 669.

That the President shall cause the money appropriated for the erection of a suitable house for the plants recently brought from Japan, for the United States, to be applied as directed by the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Public buildings at Detroit.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty-five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adapt the same to such increased length, if in the opinion of the Secretary the public convenience shall require such modification: *Provided*, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent on the said last-mentioned sum, for superintendence and contingencies, which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided, further*, That no money shall be paid under this clause of this bill, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building, at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

Electoral messengers.

For payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of the said States, for President and vice-President of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

Land Surveys.

*Survey of the Public Lands.*—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For resurveying and correcting erroneous surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private sur-

veys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the resurvey and correction of old erroneous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the Surveyor-General, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the renewal and correction of old, erroneous, and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the Surveyor-General, where the marks have become obliterated by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana at augmented rates now authorized by law, five thousand and fifty-five dollars and sixty-six cents.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities under the provisions of the act of twelfth June eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars. 1840, ch. 36. Vol. v. p. 384.

For resurvey and examination of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors-general have been or shall be closed under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, three thousand dollars. 1853, ch. 24. Vol. x. p. 152.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars. Florida Keys.

That all public lands heretofore reserved for military purposes in the State of Florida, which said lands, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, are no longer useful or desired for such purposes, or so much thereof as said Secretary may designate, shall be and are hereby placed under the control of the General Land-Office, to be disposed of and sold in the same manner and under the same regulations as other public lands of the United States: *Provided*, that said lands shall not be so placed under the control of said General Land-Office until said opinion of the Secretary of War, giving his consent, communicated to the Secretary of Interior in writing, shall be filed and recorded. Certain reservations in Florida may be sold. 1858, ch. 156, § 6. *Post*, p. 336.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California by the officers of the coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines in the Territory of Utah, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallels, township and section lines in New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand dollars. Boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said Distriet, including five hundred dollars for books and incidental expenses, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. Insane in District of Columbia.

For the erection of a barn and carpenter's shop at the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For enclosing the grounds of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For the completion of the centre building and three other sections of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

Lots in Congressional burying ground.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase five hundred burial lots in the Congressional burying-ground, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same be expended in the construction of an iron fence on the north side of said burial-grounds.

Ingraham medal. Vol x. p. 594.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for or allow for the engraving of the "Ingraham Medal," in pursuance of a contract made by direction of the Secretary of the Navy under authority of law, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Works of exploring expedition.

For replacing the works of the Exploring Expedition, destroyed by the fire at Philadelphia, on the eleventh April last, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents.

Public buildings at Toledo.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of erection, to be used as a custom-house, and post-office at Toledo, in the State of Ohio, by the addition of another story and otherwise, as he may find expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, with ten per centum thereon for contingencies: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended until the Secretary shall have contracted, upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of the said building so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Seventh census.

For arranging and binding for preservation the original returns of the seventh census, and those prior thereto two thousand five hundred dollars.

Surveys in Kansas and Nebraska.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

Paupers in Washington infirmary.

For support, care, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars.

Public grounds.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

Works of art for the capitol.

For furnishing and ornamenting the Capitol with such works of art as may be ordered and approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, to be placed in either wing of the extension, when ready for their reception, twenty thousand dollars.

Law-library room.

For enlarging and shelving the law-library room, and a new carpet and other furniture for the same, four hundred dollars.

Repairs of capitol.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, eight thousand dollars.

Of President's house.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

Fuel and lights.

For fuel in part for the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house, and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the Executive offices, Pennsylvania avenue, and East Capitol street to Second street, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For grading, gravelling, and completing the culvert across Tiber creek on Indiana avenue six thousand dollars. Culvert.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house and other public buildings, five hundred dollars. Shovelling snow.

For the purchase of books for library at the Executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars. Executive library.

For repairs of the Potomac navy yard and upper bridges, eleven thousand dollars. Bridges.

And, with a view to the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Potomac, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to cause drawings and estimates for the construction of an iron suspension bridge and also for a stone-arched bridge to be prepared and submitted to Congress at its next session: and with a further view of enabling Congress to select the most eligible site for said bridge, the Secretary aforesaid is instructed to cause drawings and estimates to be prepared for a bridge at or near the site of the present Potomac bridge, another at or near a place known as the "Three Sisters" and another at such intermediate point as may be deemed most eligible. Plans and estimates for a new bridge across the Potomac.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, three thousand dollars. Public grounds.

For filling up ravine in Judiciary square, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of one dozen settees for Lafayette square, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars. Miscellaneous.

For repairing heating apparatus, raising, repairing passages, painting, reglazing and extending seed-room and green-house according to plan, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Franklin-engine house, including the purchase of a suitable lot, &c., &c., five thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause a suitable site for a new jail to be selected at or near the Penitentiary, in the city of Washington, and that he cause to be prepared drawings and specifications for said jail to be submitted to Congress on or before the tenth day of December next, together with estimates of the cost of building said jail. Site for new jail.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds seventy-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents: *Provided*, That the Commissioner shall report to Congress the varies [various] kinds, and amounts of saids [seeds] purchased, and to be purchased under this appropriation, from whom, and where obtained and the cost of the same. Agricultural statistics. Report.

Towards the erection of the north front of the Patent-Office building, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, two hundred thousand dollars. Patent-office building.

To complete the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls, agreeably to the plan already adopted, seventy-five thousand dollars. Little Falls bridge.

To meet necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act of the twelfth (twentieth) April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the third section of the act of Congress of the first May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act Expenses of executing neutrality act. 1818, ch. 88. Vol. iii. p. 447. 1810, ch. 44. Vol. ii. p. 608.

fixing the compensation of public ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes."

Suppression of slave-trade. 1819, ch. 101. Vol. iii. p. 532.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave-trade, eight thousand dollars.

Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds."

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase one hundred copies, each, of Audubon's "Birds of America," and "Quadrupeds of North America," for presentation to foreign governments, in return for valuable works sent by them to the government of the United States, sixteen thousand dollars.

Filling up dock in Boston.

For filling up the dock between Central and Long wharves in Boston, the widening of the street on the east front of the custom-house, and the extension and maintenance of the drains, fifteen thousand dollars.

Minnesota.

For arrearages on account of legislative expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, being for printing, binding, and miscellaneous items, for the sessions of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and four cents.

Powder magazine at Man Island, California.

For the construction of a powder magazine for the naval service at Man Island, California, the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Extra clerks in office of Indian affairs. 1854, ch. 267. Vol. x. p. 576. 1855, ch. 204. Vol. x. p. 686.

For the continuation of extra clerk hire in the office of Indian Affairs authorized by an act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand dollars.

Compensation and mileage of senators and members of House of Representatives, and extra pay of employees.

For additional compensation and mileage of senators for the present Congress, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For additional compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories for the present Congress, seven hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars; and to enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the additional compensation to its employes and others authorized by the resolution of the House of Representatives of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a sum sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and is hereby added to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Revenue cutters on the Lakes. Sale of the Ingham, and of the Harrison.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold at public auction the revenue-cutter "Ingham," now stationed at Detroit, and the "Harrison," now stationed at Oswego, and in lieu thereof, to cause to be built six cutters for the protection of the revenue on the lakes, of the burden of about fifty tons each; and that the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the proceeds of the sale above authorized.

Officers for said cutters.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That not more than two competent officers (one of whom to be a captain or first lieutenant, at the discretion of said Secretary) shall be allowed to each of said six cutters.

Additional clerks of Postmaster-General.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to those now allowed by law, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to employ four clerks of class one; and the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay such increased compensation and the

clerks thus authorized, including arrears now due to temporary clerks to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Purchase of stores at Atlantic dock.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase for the United States the three stores at the Atlantic dock, at the port of New York, now held by the United States under a lease for a term of years, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required for the purpose, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the title to said stores, and the grounds thereunto belonging, shall be made to the United States in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the President.

Commissioner under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. Vol. x. p. 1089. *Ante*, p. 29. *Post*, p. 325.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner under the treaty with Great Britain, of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be allowed the sum of four dollars per diem for subsistence, the same to be paid out of the appropriation made on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "for the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner, and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain."

Extra allowances for clerks, &c. in land offices.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the settlement of the accounts of registers and receivers of the public land-offices, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to allow, subject to the approval of Congress, such reasonable compensation for additional clerical services and extraordinary expenses incident to said offices as he shall think just and proper, and report to Congress all such cases of allowance at each succeeding session, with estimates of the sum or sums required to pay the same.

Payment authorized to holders of war bonds of California. 1854, ch. 267, § 9. Vol. x. p. 582.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the holders of the war bonds of the State of California the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress approved May [August] fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four "in payment of expenses incurred and now actually paid by the State of California for the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, under the following restrictions and regulations: Before any bonds shall be redeemed by the Secretary of War, they shall be presented to the board of commissioners appointed by the legislature of said State by an act approved April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and the amount due and payable upon each bond be endorsed thereon by said commissioners. Upon presentation to the Secretary of War of any bond or bonds thus endorsed, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof for the amount certified to be due upon the same by the said commissioners, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same: *Provided*, That said amounts in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, said bonds, after redemption, and after taking off the coupons that may remain unpaid, shall be delivered to the Secretary of War to be cancelled.

Additional examiners and assistant examiners in the Patent-Office.

SEC. 9. *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, in addition to the examining force now authorized by law to be so employed in the Patent-Office.

Payment of persons acting in those grades heretofore.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to pay those employed in the United States Patent-Office from April first eighteen hundred and fifty-four until April first eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as examiners and assistant examiners of patents, at the rates fixed by law for these respective grades: *Provided*, That the same be paid out of the Patent-Office fund, and that the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly en-

rolled as examiners and assistant examiners of patents for the same period.

Examination into expenses of suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington. 1857, ch. 106, § 13. *Post*, p. 205.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified.

Pay of clerk of courts in S. Illinois for transcribing records under act of 1856, ch. 18. *Ante*, p. 4.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the clerk of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, for transcribing certain records under the act of Congress approved April twenty-third eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be the same as is authorized by the act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, concerning fees and costs for copying records and attending courts during their sittings.

Payment to commissioners of land claims in California and their disbursing agents. 1851, ch. 41. Vol. ix. p. 631. 1857, ch. 110, § 3. *Post*, p. 243.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed and paid to the late commissioners for settling private land claims in California, appointed under the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and acts additional thereto, one month's salary for services rendered subsequent to March third eighteen hundred and fifty-six, (and to the several disbursing agents for said commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of monies as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, the same to be paid out of the unexpended balance of monies heretofore appropriated for the salaries and expenses of said commission.)

Payment to certain Cherokees east of the Mississippi. 1854, ch. 167, § 8. Vol. x. p. 333.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior ascertain the number of Cherokees east of the Mississippi that were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and pay the five thousand dollars appropriated by the eighth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved July thirty-one eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to said Indians, according to the *per capita* distribution made by the Department of the Interior, in pursuance of the principles contained in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States on that subject, of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Salary of Chaplain of Penitentiary.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual compensation of the chaplain to the United States Penitentiary shall be five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. on the same, from July first eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Rate of payment for Globe and Appendix.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to John C. Rives, by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, out of the contingent funds of the two houses, according to the number of copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by each, one cent for every five pages of that work exceeding three thousand pages, for a long session, or fifteen hundred pages for a short one, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, commencing with this session.

Special examiner of drugs, &c., to be appointed at San Francisco.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitably qualified person as special examiner of drugs, chemicals, medicines, &c., at San Francisco in California, whose annual salary shall be two thousand dollars.

Public buildings at

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings.

Portsmouth, N. H.

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the accommodation of the custom-

house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of stone, with fire-proof floors, of iron beams and brickwork, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., eighty-five feet long by sixty wide and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Nashville, Tenn.

At Nashville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors, a building of like materials, eighty-five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than ninety-five thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

At Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Georgetown, D. C.

At Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Dubuque, Iowa.

At Dubuque, Iowa, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty-five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Knoxville, Tenn.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty-five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Galena, Ill.

At Galena, Illinois, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Springfield, Ill.

At Springfield, Illinois, for the accommodation of the United States courts and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Rutland and Windsor, Vt.

At Rutland and at Windsor, Vermont, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the several offices connected therewith, and the post-offices at said Rutland and Windsor, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended under this act for the erection of a custom-house, where the duties collected do not equal the expense of collection.

Appropriation therefor.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendence, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings in each case shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Proviso that title be first secured and right to tax released.

Custom-house and Post Office at Sandusky, Ohio.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of construction to be used as a custom-house and post-office, at Sandusky, Ohio, by the addition of another story, and otherwise, as said Secretary may deem expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, with the per cent. thereon for contingencies: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended

until said Secretary shall have contracted, upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of said building, so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Court-house at Key West.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be constructed at Key West, Florida, a suitable building for the accommodation of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Florida; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.*

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 for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-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, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) six million one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For wrapping paper, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture in the post-offices, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For mail-bags, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For blanks and paper for the same, ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Deficiencies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Appropriation for post-office and site in New York.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for purchasing a site, and the erection or preparation of the necessary building for the post-office in the city of New York.

Act of 1854, ch. 270, § 4, continued.

Vol. x. p. 588.

Pay of Postmaster at Washington, D. C. &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act of Congress approved fifth of August eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "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-five," be and the same is hereby continued for one year from August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Adjustment of claim of W. L. Blanchard.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury shall proceed to execute the provisions of the ninth section of the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act

making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and fifty-six," in conformity with the directions of said act, notwithstanding the acceptance by William L. Blanchard of one month's extra compensation under his contract, the said payment being deducted from any further allowance, if any, made under said act.

1855, ch. 201, § 9. Vol. x. p. 685.

Adjustment of claim of Carmick and Ramsey.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to adjust the damages due to Edward H. Carmick and Albert C. Ramsey, on account of the abrogation, by the Postmaster-General, of their contract to carry the mail on Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and San Francisco route, dated the fifteenth February eighteen hundred and fifty-three; to adjudge and award to them, according to the principles of law, equity, and justice, the amount so found due; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay the same to the said Carmick and Ramsey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Payment to Jacob Hall.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed and paid to Jacob Hall, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and twelve, from Independence to Santa Fe, twenty-two thousand dollars per annum, instead of the sum for which he contracted, commencing August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and ending with his contract; and the same shall be in full for all the losses by him sustained in said service by Indian depredations or otherwise. This grant is made on the condition that the Postmaster-General may at any time, on giving three months' notice, annul the contract of said Hall.

Payment to Geo. H. Giddings.

1857, ch. 96, § 9. *Post*, p. 190.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to pay to George H. Giddings, contractor for carrying the mail on route number twelve thousand nine hundred, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, monthly each way, according to the contract under which said service is now being performed, the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, for each year's service, commencing with the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continue during his contract: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to annul said contract, on giving three months' notice to said contractor.

Relief of S. M. Leavenworth.

Vol. ix. p. 681.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Post-Office Department be and they are hereby authorized and required to execute the "joint resolution for the relief of Seth M. Leavenworth, now deceased, approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six," and that the amount found due shall be paid to his legal representatives out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Part of act of 1851, ch. 21, § 3, respecting power to remit fines, &c., repealed. Vol. ix. p. 593.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso, at the end of the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLX.—*An Act making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c. and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

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

Proviso as to

titles to sites, and cessions of jurisdiction.

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.

*Maine.*—For altering, refitting, and improving the light at Mount Desert Rock, ten thousand dollars.

For building a suitable tower and keeper's dwelling, and for providing and placing the necessary illuminating apparatus at Martinicus Rock, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling, and for supplying and fitting first order illuminating apparatus at Seguin, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus at West Quoddy Head, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Brown's Head light-house, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Marshall's Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Fort Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Deer Island Thoroughfare, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Bass Head Harbor, five thousand dollars.

1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 336.

For a light-house on or near Spoon Island, in addition to the appropriation of five thousand dollars, approved August third eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for a light-house in Isle-au-Haute Thoroughfare, one thousand dollars.

1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 336.

For a light-house on or near Widow's Island, in addition to the appropriation of third August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a bell buoy to be placed on the south breaker off White Head light-house, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a bell buoy to be placed on the ledge about three miles east of Boone Island, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a stone beacon on Fiddler's Ledge, three thousand dollars.

For placing buoys at various points in the waters of Maine, for which none have heretofore been authorized, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house and keeper's dwelling on Round Island, in Machias Bay, five thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.

*Massachusetts.*—For the construction and repair of beacons at Newburyport, two thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light-house, on a proper foundation, on or near Billingsgate Island, in plac[e] of the present one, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the erection of beacons on "Old Cock," and "Cormorant" Rock, in Buzzard's Bay, and on Great Rock, entrance to Hyannis Harbor, three thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Eastern Point light-house, eight hundred dollars.

For a light-house on the Bishop and Clerk's Shoal, in place of the light-vessel now placed near that danger, and for stationing the light-vessel (on the completion of said light-house) off the south end of the "Handkerchief" Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the stone beacon at Lane's Point, Annisquam Harbor, seven hundred dollars.

Rhode Island.

*Rhode Island.*—For the erection of a keeper's dwelling, and foot-bridge to Lime Rock light-house, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For reconstructing the light-house tower, and for new illuminating apparatus at Dutch Island, four thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house tower, for preservation of site, and for new illuminating apparatus for Nayat Point light-house, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the sea-wall for the preservation of the light-house site at Watch Hill, ten thousand dollars.

For rebuilding a light-house tower on a proper site, in place of the present light on Block Island, and for fitting the same with suitable apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Sand Spit, off Cannonicut Point, west side of entrance to Providence River, one thousand dollars.

For restoring pier, dyke-wall, and shore-facing at Goat Island light-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding keeper's dwelling and for alterations at Point Judith light-house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

*Connecticut.*—For the protection and preservation of a light-house site and for a new dwelling for keeper at Lynde Point, mouth of Connecticut River, eight thousand six hundred dollars. Connecticut.

For a light-vessel to mark the Long Sand Shoal, off Cornfield Point, in Long Island Sound, eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

*New York.*—For completing the first-class light-house at Great West Bay, Long Island, twelve thousand dollars. New York.

For the protection and preservation of the light-house site at Sand's Point, Long Island Sound, four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For securing the foundation and preservation of the light-house site at Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an iron spindle on the "Hen and Chickens" Rock, Long Island Sound, seven hundred dollars.

For the protection and preservation of the piers in the Hudson River, upon which lights are placed, five thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For completing the light-house authorized August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for Horton's Point, in addition to the former appropriation of four thousand dollars, three thousand five hundred dollars. 1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 338.

For a light-house at or near Tarrytown Point, on the Hudson River, seven thousand dollars.

For the preservation and protection of the light-house site at the mouth of the Genesee River, two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the beacon-light at Van Wie's Dam, Hudson River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For a day-beacon on Charity Shoals, Lake Ontario, five thousand dollars.

*New Jersey.*—For erecting a first-class light-house, and fitting it with first order apparatus at Barnegat, in place of the present inefficient one, forty-five thousand dollars. New Jersey.

For continuing and completing the light-house authorized August three eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be erected at or near Absecum, seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents. 1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 338.

For rebuilding the foundation of the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling at Bergen Point, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the foundation, light-house tower, and keeper's dwelling at Passaic light-house, in Newark Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each per annum, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting of stations, old and new, on the coast of New Jersey, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting out of stations, old and new, on the coast of New York, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies, five thousand dollars.

Delaware Bay. *Delaware Bay.*—For making additions to the light-house works at Brandywine Shoals, and for their protection and preservation, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 338. For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on or near Ship John Shoals, twenty-five thousand dollars.

1854, ch. 194. For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for Cross Ledge, forty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For banking in and protecting the site of the light-house on Reedy Island, three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents.

Delaware. *Delaware.*—For the erection of a light-house on Fenwick's Island, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maryland. *Maryland.*—For buoys, stakes, and day-marks to mark the bars and channels of Eastern Bay and its tributaries, (Chesapeake Bay,) at south end of Kent Island, at Southwest and Southeast points, at Ward's Point, and the bars and channels leading to the St. Michael's and Wye rivers, five thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light at or near the landing at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, five hundred dollars.

Virginia. *Virginia.*—For rebuilding the Cape Charles light-house upon a proper site, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding, on a proper site, the light-house destroyed by ice during the last winter, at Pungoteague, five thousand dollars.

S. Carolina. *South Carolina.*—For a first order lens apparatus, placing the same, and rebuilding dwelling for keeper and assistant, at Charleston light-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a keeper's house on Morris' Island, Charleston harbor, in place of the one destroyed by the storm of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house to be placed in or near the town of Mount Pleasant, Charleston harbor, six thousand dollars.

For completing the two beacons or range-lights on South Island Point and North Island, Georgetown, in addition to the former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Fort Point, near Georgetown, six thousand dollars.

Georgia. *Georgia.*—For a beacon-light on or near the south point of Sapelo Island, to range with the main light for the bar and channel, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon-light to range with the Amelia Island light and the outer bar, two thousand dollars.

For two beacon-lights and keeper's dwelling, on or near the north front of Amelia Island, five thousand dollars.

For a small light to be erected on the "bay," in the city of Savannah, to guide vessels from Fig Island light-house, two thousand dollars.

For a bell-buoy to mark the entrance to Savannah River, five thousand dollars.

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at Doboy, five thousand dollars.

Florida. *Florida.*—For continuing and completing the erection of the first-class light-house, authorized March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be placed near Jupiter inlet, nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents.

1853, ch. 140. Vol. x. p. 242.

For continuing the efforts to erect a beacon on Rebecca Shoal, authorized August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars. 1852, ch. 112. Vol. x. p. 117. 1854, ch. 194.

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at the mouth of the St. John's River, five thousand dollars.

For a small light-vessel to be placed near Dame's Point, in the St. John's River, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For beacon-lights at Piney Point, Cuckoo Point, and Nine-mile Point, in the St. John's River, between Jacksonville and Pilatka, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and day-marks in the St. John's River, two thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon on Sea Horse Reef, (Cedar Keys,) three thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for Cedar Key Channel and Manitee River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house, on a proper site, at Dry Tortugas, and fitting it with first order apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of proper range-lights for crossing the bar at the entrance to Pensacola harbor, and for completing the light authorized at that place August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars. 1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 341.

For rebuilding the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling at Egmont Key, sixteen thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon at Turtle harbor, Florida Reef, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house to mark the entrance to St. Andrew's Bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the bar and channels leading to and in St. Andrew's Bay, four thousand dollars.

For buoys and day-marks in Pensacola Bay and tributaries, three thousand five hundred dollars.

*Alabama.*—For the erection of a sea-coast light, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, on Sand Island, off the entrance to Mobile Bay, in place of the present light at that point, thirty-five thousand dollars. Alabama.

For repairing the light-house and keeper's dwelling, enlarging and fencing in the grounds attached to the same at Choctaw Point near Mobile, Alabama, two thousand dollars.

*Mississippi.*—For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Round Island, eight thousand dollars. Mississippi.

For rebuilding the light-house tower at the west end of Cat Island, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.

*Louisiana.*—For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Pass Manchac, ten thousand dollars. Louisiana.

For the erection of a light-house on the southwest reef near the entrance to Atchafalaya bay, to serve as a substitute for the present Atchafalaya Bay light-ship, and also for the light-house at Point de Fer, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light-house at or near the mouth of the Amite River on Lake Maurepas, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

*Texas.*—For the erection of a light-house at or near the head of the "Swash," abreast of "Alligator Head," in Matagorda Bay, ten thousand dollars. Texas.

For a beacon-light at the mouth of the bayou at Saluria, five hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the lower part of Aransas Bay, and for the inland channel to Corpus Christi, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, six thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light at Corpus Christi, five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania.*—For rebuilding the beacon-light at Erie, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Ohio. *Ohio.*—For rebuilding the beacon-light at Huron, four thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Black River, seven thousand three hundred dollars; and for the completion of the rebuilding and repairs of the west pier and pier head, upon which said light-house is erected, and connecting the same with the shore, eleven thousand and twenty-six dollars.

For a channel range-light at Maumee Bay, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Michigan. *Michigan.*—For additional buoys in Detroit River and to mark obstructions to navigation in the St. Lawrence River and Niagara River, and in Lakes Ontario and Erie, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house to be erected on Traverse or Charity Island, in Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of the Un Sable River, on Lake Huron, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Fort Austin, on Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For repairing light-house, banking in and protecting the site of the light-house at Huron, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Point Peninsula, between Big and Little Bay du Noquet, in Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light at Sand Point, on the west side of Little Bay du Noquet, one thousand dollars.

For a lake-coast light at Grand Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Wisconsin. *Wisconsin.*—For rebuilding the light-house at Port de Mort, six thousand dollars.

For a light on the outer end of the outer pier at Kenosha, one thousand dollars.

For a lake-coast light on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at or near the Portage, and opposite to the head of Big Sturgeon Bay, five thousand dollars.

Minnesota Territory. *Minnesota Territory.*—For a light-house at Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 424. For a light-house at Grand Marais, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

California. *California.*—For providing a suitable vessel, and for maintaining the same for one year in visiting the lights and other aids; for inspections and delivery of supplies; for placing and removing buoys; and for the transportation of materials, supplies, and laborers for constructing and repairing light-houses on the Pacific coast, sixty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a road for the keeper's dwelling at the South Farallone to the light-house tower on the Peak, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a road from La Playa, San Diego Bay, to the light-house at Point Loma, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving the road from the Coxo or landing at Point Conception to the light-house, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a sea-coast light on the main land between Buena Ventura and Point Duma, at such place as may be determined upon to indicate the approach to the Santa Barbara channel, in addition to the appropriation contained in the third section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for light-houses, &c., thirty-five thousand dollars.

1854, ch. 194, § 3. Vol. x. p. 343.

For completing the light-houses at Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Santa Cruz harbors, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a first-class light at Cape Mendocino, forty thousand dollars.

*Washington Territory.*—For a light-house at Red Bluff, on Whidby's Island, twenty-five thousand dollars. Washington Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to accept from the city of Charleston a conveyance of a lot, to be held and used solely for the purposes of a light-house site, and not otherwise; and that he be authorized to use the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose to erect a light-house or beacon-light on or near the Battery, in that city, upon the Attorney General certifying to the validity of such limited title. Site in Charleston.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following named lights be discontinued, provided the Secretary of the Treasury so directs, viz: Sundry lights to be discontinued.

At Silver Creek, on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Barcelona, (or Portland,) on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Port Clinton, in Portage Bay, Ohio. As to Port Clinton see 1859 ch. 81, § 8. *Post*, p. 425.

At Cleveland, east side of entrance to Cleveland, (on the hill,) Ohio.

At the Northeast Pass of the Mississippi: *Provided*, The Secretary of the Treasury shall decide said light to be unnecessary.

At Dice's Head, Maine.

At Parmet Harbor, Massachusetts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to have a reëxamination made (under the seventh section of the act approved August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for light-houses, and so forth) of the Point of Rocks, West Port, Massachusetts, to determine whether or not the light-house authorized for that place is necessary to the commerce of that vicinity; and if reported upon favorably and approved by him, to use the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, in erecting a light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near that place. Reexamination as to a site at Westport, Mass. 1854, ch. 194, § 7. Vol. x. p. 344.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the sea-board to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session, and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites. Preliminary surveys. Report to Congress of adverse reports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if a good title cannot be obtained by the United States to Dry Point and Liniken's Neck, on the western side of the Damariscotta River, in the State of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause another suitable site to be selected for the light-house appropriated for at the mouth of the said river, by the act of Congress approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. Site on Damariscotta River, Me. 1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 336.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

Collins' line.

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to give the notice provided in the first section of the act entitled "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-two," approved the twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to terminate the arrangements for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers as therein provided.

Notice of discontinuance of extra compensation.

1852, ch. 66. Vol. x. p. 22.

Havana line.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

Pacific lines.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

For carrying out the contract entered into by the Post-Office Department under the provisions of the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, establishing a tri-monthly mail by steam vessels between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1852, ch. 105. Vol. x. p. 61.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following 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-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:

1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

Bremen line.

For transportation of the mails, in two steamships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steamships from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy-five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Havre line.

From Charleston to Havana.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

Isthmus of Panama.

For transportation of the mails across the isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, August 18th, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.*

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

Legislative.

LEGISLATIVE. For compensation and mileage of Senators, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Pay of Senators.

Officers, &c., of the Senate.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each;

keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page, at five hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand and eighty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk of Committee on Finance, eighteen hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, sixteen hundred and sixty-nine dollars and two cents; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and two cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, forty-five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For books, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, seventy-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For reporting proceedings, including the usual extra compensation to the reporters of the Senate, eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars; Provided, that the amount estimated for compensation of the clerks to the Committee on Finance and Printing be deducted therefrom.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Pay of Members of the House of Representatives.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, three hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty-eight dollars.

Pay of officers and employees of House of Rep.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty

dollars; twenty-one messengers, including superintendents of the folding and document rooms, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and four dollars—making seventy-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars.

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for books, fifteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, five thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.

For pages and mail boys, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For folding documents including pay of folders, folding-paper, twine, and paste, forty thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

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

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives, including the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the present session, eight hundred dollars each, twenty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the act approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, for the same purpose prior to the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

1856, ch. 29. *Ante*, p. 11.

For clerks on land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-dollars.

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same, for the first and second sessions of the Thirty-fourth [Congress,] for the House library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture for committee-rooms in the south wing of the extension of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars.

Kansas commission. For entire compensation to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and reporter of the Kansas investigating committee, of three hundred dollars, each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Congressional Library. *Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For expense of procuring proper apparatus for warming said library, and providing fuel for the same, five thousand dollars.

For maintaining the botanic garden and green-houses including pay of horticulturist and assistants, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

Public Printing

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank-books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, and miscellaneous items, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent of ware-room, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

Deficiencies.

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

Ante, p. 11.

1856, ch. 29.

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

Executive.

*Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, from fourth of March to the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

State Department.

*Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty-seven thousand three hundred and one dollars.

For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases and transportation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

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

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Messenger to Texas.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the services of a messenger sent to the government of Texas upon the passage by Congress of the Texas indemnity bill, in eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars.

Howard's Rep.

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

Diplomatic Correspondence.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase five hundred copies of

the three volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from seventeen hundred and eighty-three to seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Reimbursement of consular agent at St. Thomas.

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

Dr. Kohl's Maps.

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

N. E. Executive Building.

*Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the northeast executive building and two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. Secretary's Office.

*Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. p. 546.

1st Comptroller Office.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller Office.

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

1st Auditor's Office.

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

2d Auditor's Office.

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

3d Auditor's Office.

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

4th Auditor's Office.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.

5th Auditor's Office.

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

Vol. x. p. 546.

Office of Auditor of P. O. Department.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per

annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Treasurer's Office.

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

Register's Office

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

Solicitor's Office

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.

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

Office of Light house Board.

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

Contingencies. Secretary's Office.

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.*—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars thirty-three and one-third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed, and for miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Comptroller's Office.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller's Office.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1st Auditor's Office.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

3d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, bounty-land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

4th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

5th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, six hundred dollars.

Office of Auditor of P. O. Department.

In the office of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, for file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe-keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasurer's office.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Register's office.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, seven thousand dollars.

Solicitor's office.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Customs.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Light-House Board.

*Light-house Board.*—For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

S. E. Building.

*For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For the compensation of eight watchmen of the southeast executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of nine laborers of the southeast executive building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen for building occupied in part by the Attorney-General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers for said building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For rent of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Home Department.
Secretary's office.
Vol. x. p. 546.

*Department of the Interior.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messengers in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of Land Commissioner.

1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. p. 546.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, and watchmen in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

Additional clerks and laborers in General Land-Office.
1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For additional clerks in the General Land-Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided,*

That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and watchmen in his office, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Pensions.

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

1855 ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701. 1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. p. 546.

For compensation of additional clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seventy-one thousand two hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Pub. Buildings.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies of the Home Department.

*Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.—*

Secretary.

Office Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

General Land Office.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract-books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field-notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1850, ch. 84. 1850, ch. 85. 1852, ch. 19. 1852, ch. 114.

For contingent expenses in addition, under swamp-land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For contingent expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, to wit: For patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items under said act, thirteen thousand dollars.

Expenses incident to the removal of the General Land-Office from the Treasury to the western wing of the Patent Office building:

For record and patent cases, cases for files of correspondence, certificates, land warrants, and other papers, repairing and reconstructing old cases, so far as they can be made available, and for carpets, matting, oil-cloth, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers, four thousand dollars.

Indian Affairs.

Office of Indian Affairs:

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

Pension Office.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty-land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

Vol. x. p. 701.

For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty-land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of four night watchmen and one day watchman for the eastern wing of the Patent-Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

*For Contingent expenses of the Eastern Wing of the Patent-Office Building.*—For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Exploring Expedition.

*For the Preservation of the Collections of the Exploring Expedition.*—For compensation of keepers and watchmen therefor, and for laborers employed at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

Vol. x. p. 546.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

Surveyors-general and their clerks.

*Surveyors-General and their Clerks.*—For compensation of the surveyor-general northwest 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 four hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

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 compensation of the surveyor-general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, six thousand and thirty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, six thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand and one dollars and nine cents.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

*War Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-one thousand one hundred and forty dollars. War Department. Office of Secretary.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Adjutant-General.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars. Quartermaster-General.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Paymaster-General.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Commissary-General. 1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. p. 546.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, five thousand dollars. Surgeon-General.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand dollars. Chief Engineer.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of Topographical Engineers, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. Topographical Engineers.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand dollars. Colonel of Ordnance.

*Contingent Expenses of the War Department.*— Contingencies of War Department.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the northwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars. N. W. Building

For compensation of two laborers of the northwest executive building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.*—For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen for said building, and for two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department. Secretary's Office. 1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. p. 546.

*Navy Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance, &c. 1854, ch. 242.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Bureau of Navy Yards and docks. 1854, ch. 242.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, clerks, and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construction, &c. 1854, ch. 242.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing. 1854, ch. 242.

For compensation of the Clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery. 1854, ch. 242.

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

Contingencies.

*Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.*—

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

*Post-Office Department.*—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers and watchmen of said department, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. P. O. Department.

Contingent Expenses of said Department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office Building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, three thousand dollars.

*Printing for Executive Departments.*—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the annual statement of commerce and navigation, and annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-five thousand dollars Printing for departments.

*Mint of the United States.*— Mint.

*At Philadelphia.*—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars. Philadelphia.

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

For incidental and contingent expenses including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new fixtures and machinery, twenty-one thousand dollars.

*At New Orleans.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars. New Orleans.

For wages of workmen, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage in addition to other available funds, eighteen thousand and ten dollars.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the branch mint at New Orleans, under the twenty-third section of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars. 1855, ch. 175, § 23. Vol. x. p. 673.

*At Charlotte, North Carolina.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars. Charlotte, N. C.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand one hundred dollars.

*At Dahlonega, Georgia.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars. Dahlonega, Ga.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand dollars.

*At San Francisco, California.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars. San Francisco.

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

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage in addition to other available funds, seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Assay Office at New York.

*Assay Office, New York.*—For salaries of officers and clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty-three thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.

Oregon.

*Territory of Oregon.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Minnesota.

*Territory of Minnesota.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter said compensation, mileage and contingent expenses shall not exceed the sums previously appropriated therefor.

Appropriation not to be exceeded hereafter.

New Mexico.

*Territory of New Mexico.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

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

For providing for fire-proof vaults for the security of the archives of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Utah.

*Territory of Utah.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Washington.

*Territory of Washington.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Nebraska.

*Territory of Nebraska.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Kansas.

*Territory of Kansas.*—For salaries of governor, three judges and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Judiciary.

Salaries of Judges.

*Judiciary.*—For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court and eight associate judges, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphans' court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

*Office of the Attorney-General.*—For salaries of the Attorney-General and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand and forty dollars. Office of Attorney-General.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of Mexican and Spanish law-books for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For office furniture and book cases for office of Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of commission for codifying laws of District of Columbia, including necessary books, six hundred dollars. Codifying laws of Dis. of Col.

For compensation of the District Attorneys, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. District Attorneys.

For compensation of the marshals, nine thousand eight hundred dollars. Marshals.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars. Reporter.

For salaries of two commissioners to codify laws of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars. Commissioners to codify laws.

*Court of Claims.*—For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy, clerk and assistant clerks, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand dollars. Court of Claims.

For stationery, fuel, gas, labor, printing, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, three thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses, in behalf of the government, in the Court of Claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof, to attend to the taking of depositions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Independent Treasury.*—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Independent Treasury.

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, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of six of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand five hundred dollars. 1846, ch. 90. 1848, ch. 166. 1851, ch. 32. 1852, ch. 108. 1854, ch. 242.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of a clerk to the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five 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, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

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

1846, ch. 90, § 11. Vol. ix. p. 62.

For compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the additional services required under that act, at the same rates provided in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under the same restrictions and limitations, fifteen thousand dollars.

1846, ch. 90.

1853, ch. 89. Vol. x. p. 172.

Steamboat inspectors.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

Collection of land revenue.

*Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.*—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several land States and Territories, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices, and receivers of public moneys, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

Penitentiary.

*Penitentiary.*—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, ten thousand and eighty-five dollars, including four thousand dollars for furnaces.

Expenses of courts.

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-seven, 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, one million dollars.

Surveyor-Generals, offices.

For rent of Surveyor-General's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For office rent for the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For rent of Surveyor-General's office in Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For office rent for the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of a translator in the office of the Surveyor-General of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For rent of the Surveyor-General's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

Employees at Washington.

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge, of the main furnace in the Capitol, three hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together four hundred and twenty dollars.

1854, ch. 52. Vol. x. p. 276.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of sixteen laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, and twenty per cent thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, seven hundred and thirty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchman employed in the Capitol Square, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the door-keeper at the President's house, five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant door-keeper at the President's House, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, five hundred dollars and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together six hundred dollars.

Draw Keepers. For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for fuel, oil, and lamps—making together three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, at four hundred and fifty dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for fuel, oil and lamps—making together one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Bailey Brown. For arrearages due Bailey Brown, keeper of the upper Eastern Branch bridge for expenses incurred in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in the purchase of fuel, oil, and repairs of lamps, one hundred dollars.

Auxiliary guard. For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Furnace keeper. For furnace-keeper at the President's house, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Printing the Madison papers. For printing and publishing one thousand copies of the papers of James Madison now in the archives of the State Department under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, that said works be printed by the public printer, and that no more be paid for such printing, than the amount authorized by the law regulating the public printing.

Compensation of diplomatic corps. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the

1855, ch. 133. Vol. x. p. 619. United States, passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be so construed as that the annual compensation fixed for the diplomatic representatives of the United States at the several countries therein enumerated, shall be the same as therein specified therefor respectively, whether such representatives shall be of the grades existing at the time of the passage of the bill, or of a superior grade; and that such compensation shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as the period designated in said act.

*Ante*, p. 65.

Additional clerks authorized in War Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to employ in addition to those now allowed by law, one clerk of class four, in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class four in his office; that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ in his office one clerk of class four, in addition to those now allowed by law, and temporarily one clerk of class two to take charge of the census returns; and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ one clerk of class three in the office of the Fifth Auditor, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class three, in the office of the First Comptroller; and to take one clerk from class three and add one to class four in the office of the Register; and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and to enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General on bounty-land service, five thousand dollars, and that the same is hereby also appropriated.

In Department of Interior.

In Treasury Department.

Temporary clerks of Quarter-master-General.

Pay of clerks in the State Department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of State to pay to the clerks in his office of class four the same compensation as was paid to the same class in other executive departments from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, inclusive, the sum of twenty-one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-six cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Pay of Marine Band.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the marines in the service of the United States who compose the corps of musicians known as the "Marine Band," stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington city, be and the same is hereby increased at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first of May last, and to continue as long as they shall perform by order of the Secretary of the Navy or other superior officer on the Capitol grounds or the President's grounds.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

Chap. CLXIII.—*An Act to authorize the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia to decree the Sale of Real Estate in certain Cases.*

Sale of real estate authorized in certain cases where there are limitations over.

*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 real estate within the District of Columbia shall have been limited heretofore, or shall be limited hereafter, by the provisions of any deed or will to one or more, for life or lives, with a contingent limitation over to such issue of one or more of the tenants for life as shall be living at the death of their parent or parents, and the said deed or will containing the limitation shall not prohibit a sale, the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, upon the application of the tenants for life, shall have power to decree a sale of such real estate, if, upon the proofs, it shall be of opinion that it is expedient to do so, and to decree to the purchaser an absolute and complete title in fee simple.

Application to

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That application for the sale of such

real estate shall be by bill in equity, verified by the oath or oaths of the party or parties, in which all the facts shall be distinctly set forth, upon the existence of which it is claimed to be expedient that such sale should be decreed; which facts shall be proved by competent testimony. Such of the issue contemplated by the limitation as shall be in existence at the time of the application for the sale of such real estate, shall be made parties defendant to the bill, and if minors, by guardian *ad litem*, together with all who would take the estate in case the limitation over should never vest. Such of the parties defendant as shall be of the age of fourteen years or more shall answer in proper person, on oath, and all evidence shall be taken upon notice to the parties and to the guardian *ad litem*.

sell. How made, and proceedings thereunder.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of such real estate shall be held under the control and subject to the order of the Court, and shall be vested, under its order and supervision, upon real and personal security, or in government securities; and the same shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed real estate, and stand in the place of the real estate from the sale of which such proceeds have arisen, and as such real estate, be subject to the limitations of the deed or will. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Disposition of proceeds.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act to authorize Protection to be given to Citizens of the United States who may discover Deposites of Guano.*

Aug 18, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any citizen or citizens of the United States may have discovered, or shall hereafter discover, a deposit of guano on any island, rock, or key not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government, and not occupied by the citizens of any other government, and shall take peaceable possession thereof, and occupy the same, said island, rock, or key may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States: *Provided, however*, That notice be given by such discoverer or discoverers, as soon as practicable, to the State Department of the United States, of such discovery, occupation, and possession, verified by affidavit, describing said island, rock, or key, and the latitude and longitude thereof, as near as may be, and showing that such possession was taken in the name of the United States, and that satisfactory evidence be furnished to the State Department that such island, rock, or key was not, at the time of the discovery thereof, or of the taking possession and occupation thereof by the claimants, in the possession or occupation of any other government or of the citizens of any other government.

Guano islands discovered by citizens and not belonging to other countries, may be considered as appertaining to the United States.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns, being citizens of the United States, may be allowed, at the pleasure of Congress, the exclusive right of occupying said island, rocks, or keys, for the purpose of obtaining said guano, and of selling and delivering the same to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and may be allowed to charge and receive for every ton thereof delivered alongside a vessel, in proper tubs, within reach of ship's tackle, a sum not exceeding eight dollars per ton for the best quality, or four dollars per ton in its native place of deposit: *Provided, however*, That no guano shall be taken from said island, rock, or key, except for the use of the citizens of the United States, or of persons resident therein, as aforesaid. *And provided, also*, That said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns, shall first enter into bonds, with such penalties or securities as may be required by the President, to deliver the said guano to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and to none others, and at the price aforesaid, and to provide all necessary facilities for that purpose within a time to be fixed

Rights of discoverers in such cases.

Provisos.

in said bond. And any breach of the provisions thereof shall be taken and deemed a forfeiture of all rights accruing under and by virtue of this act.

Transportation of such guano, how regulated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the introduction of guano from such islands, rocks, or keys, shall be regulated as in the coasting trade between different parts of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein.

United States not bound to retain such islands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed obligatory on the United States to retain possession of the islands, rocks, or keys, as aforesaid, after the guano shall have been removed from the same.

Land and naval forces may be employed to enforce said rights.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the said discoverer or discoverers or their assigns, as aforesaid.

Provision against crimes on such islands.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise provided by law, all acts done, and offences or crimes committed, on every such island, rocks, or keys, by persons who may land thereon, or in the waters adjacent thereto, shall be held and deemed to have been done or committed on the high seas, on board a merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United States, and be punished according to the laws of the United States relating to such ships or vessels and offences on the high seas; which laws, for the purposes aforesaid, are hereby extended to and over such islands, rocks, or keys.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Corporation of the City of Washington over the lower Eastern Branch or Navy-yard Bridge, and to regulate Travel upon the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's Bridge, and for other Purposes.*

Corporation of Washington to embrace Navy-yard bridge.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the bounds of the corporation of the City of Washington, be and the same are hereby extended so far as to comprehend the lower Eastern Branch, or Navy-yard bridge; and the said corporation is hereby empowered to adopt rules and regulations for the safety and security of property and of the persons crossing the said bridge.

Regulation of persons travelling on said bridge.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to ride, drive or lead any horse, mule, or other animal over the wooden part of the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's Bridge at a faster gait than a walk; or to discharge any gun or other firearm on or under the said bridge, or from the causeway leading thereto: and all persons violating either of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, a penalty of not more than ten, nor less than five dollars, to be recovered in the name of the United States before any magistrate of the county of Washington and District of Columbia, the money when collected to be handed over to the levy court and by them applied to such repairs and improvements of the road, leading to the bridge, as from time to time may be required.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act to fix the Graduation Periods for Lands in the Greensburg District, in the State of Louisiana.*

In Greensburg district the periods to be reckoned from time

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in classifying the unsold and unappropriated public lands in the district of Greensburg, subject to sale, in the State of Louisiana, under the act entitled, "An act to

graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the respective periods therein referred to shall be computed from the dates on which the lands became subject to private entry, after the first or original offering of the same. the land became subject to private entry. 1854, ch. 244. Vol. x. p. 574.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Appropriations

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, Maine, sixty thousand dollars;

For Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, New York harbor, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, twenty thousand dollars;

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, nineteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort McRee, and preservation of its site, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Bay, California, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, fourteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For extension of Battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, thirty thousand dollars;

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to forts, thirty thousand three hundred dollars.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

Chap. CLXVIII.—*An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.*

*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:—

Alabama.

ALABAMA.

From Burnt-Corn, via Andalusia, Elba, Indigo Head, Hawkridge, Westville, Daleville, Newton, Abbeville, to Fort Gaines, Georgia.

From Clayton, via Louisville, Justice's Store, Rocky Head, Haw-Ridge, Indigo Head, to Elba.

From Burnt-Corn, in Monroe county, to Ft. Gaines, Georgia.

From Elba, via Old Town, to Almaranti, in Florida.

From Elba, via Indigo Head, and Rocky Head, to Louisville.

From Greenville via Starlington, to Sparta.

From Elba, via Indigo Head, Rockyhill, and Louisville, to Clayton.

From Greenville, via Milleville, Cook's Store, Greenland, to Elba.

From Genoa, via Barber's Ferry, to Andalusia.

From Andalusia to Williams' Mill, in Covington county.

From Eufala, via Fort Browden, Spring Hill, Enon, to Tuskagee.

From Jonesboro' to Mudd Creek.

From Jonesboro' to Waldrop's Mill.

From Fort Gaines, Georgia, via Abbeville, Newton, Daleville, Indigo Head, Elba, Andalusia, Sparta, to Burnt-Corn, Alabama.

From Louisville in Barbour county, via Justice's Store, Rocky Head, to Indigo Head, in Coffee county.

From Woodshop, in Dale county, to Newton.

From Elba, via Greenland, Cook's Store, Millville, to Greenville.

From Abbeville, via Flag Pond, to Big Creek, in Dale county.

From Andalusia, in Covington county, to Ucheanna, Florida.

From Perote, in Pike county, to Monticello.

From Mount Meigs, via Lime Creek, Bruceville, Arbor Vitæ, Perote, Indian Creek, to Mount Andrew.

From Waverly, via Home, to Wind Creek.

From Oxford, via Arbacoochu, Bowdon, and Cawatton, (Georgia,) to Newman, (Georgia.)

From Benton, by Pleasant Hill, Cantonville, and Richmond, to Camden.

From Greenville, via Oaky Streak, to Andalusia.

From Marion, in Perry county, by Burrough's Ferry, on the Cahaba River, Ford's Mill, and James Griffins, to Randolph, Bibb county.

From Abbeville, via Flag Pond, to Big Creek.

From Newton, via William Britt's and Barker's Mills, to Genoa.

From Andalusia to Uchee Anna, (Florida.)

From Beaverton to Orin Davis', (at Thornhill.)

From Eufaula, via Fort Browden, Springhill, Enon, to Tuskegee.

From Winchester, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Linden, Merango county, Alabama, via Jersey, Butler, Mount Sterling, and Tompkinsville, in Choctaw county, Alabama.

From Thornhill, Hancock county, to Moscow, Marion county, via Greene Haley's.

From the Lauderdale Springs, in the State of Mississippi, via Livingston, in Sumpter county, Alabama, Demopolis, Spring Hill, Dayton, and

McKinley, in Marengo county, Orville, Cahaba, to Selma, in Dallas county, Alabama. Alabama.

From Oak Level, via Pumpkin Pile, Georgia, to Cedartown, Georgia.

From Wetumpka, via Buycksville, Travellers' Rest, Weogufka, Marble Valley, Talladega Springs, and Fayetteville to Syllacogga.

From Columbiana via residences of James M. Walhn, Henry Webster, and E. Cook, to Crosswell.

From Asheville to Levi C. Blair's.

From Crawford, via Waughtula, to Society Hill.

From Van Buren to Asheville.

From Gadsden, via Fairview, Lookout Mountain, Hendrixville, to Bellefonte.

From Asheville, via Chesallyric, to Blountsville.

From Asheville, St. Clair county, to Blountsville, via Chepultepec, Blount county.

From Wedower, via Haywood, K. B. Shorts to Franklin, Georgia.

From Mount Meigl, via Line Creek, Bruceville, Arbor Vitæ, Perote, Indian Creek, to Mount Andrew.

From Jacksonville via Nances Creek, to Cedartown, Georgia.

From Shippersville via Summer Hill, to Newton.

From Oak Bowery, via Kendall's X Roads, to Dudleyville.

From Newton to Woodshoss.

From Newton, (east of the river,) via Wm. Buitt's, Barker's Mill, to Genoa.

From Perota, via Monticello, to Troy.

From Shippersville in Dale county, to Newton.

From Fredonia, via Hickory Flat, to Roanoke.

From Jasper, by Thornhill, to Russellville.

From Mobile, via Hollywood, to Donnelly's Mills, Baldwin county.

From Crawford, via Waughtula, to Society Hill.

## ARKANSAS. Arkansas.

From Pocahontas, via Cherokee, to Poplar Bluffs, Missouri.

From Pocahontas, by James D. Cross', in Randolph county, to Doniphan, in Missouri.

From St. Charles, via De Witt, to Brownsville, in Prairie county.

From London to Jones', St. Francis county.

From Danville, up Dutch Creek, to Waldron.

From Desarc, Prairie county, to Oakland, St. Francis county.

From Chienla, Yell County, via Pleasant Valley, Shoal's Creek, Morrison's Bluff, to Roseville, Franklin county.

From Mount Ida, Montgomery county, by Maddox Sulphur Springs and Big Bend, to Pauffer, Polk county.

From Desarc, in Prairie county, to Cotton Plant in St. Francis county.

From Holly Point, Ashley county, by Hazzard's Store, Newport, Cooper's Store, and D. P. Stevens', in Drew county, to Monticello.

From Hot Springs, via Howell's, P. P. Pytchlins, Robinson, in Polk county, Suckfata, and Wright's Ferry, on Red River, to Paris, in Lamar county, Texas.

From Pine Bluff, in Jefferson county, to Aberdeen in Prairie county.

From Salmora, Izard county, to Locust Grove, in Leary county.

From Pocahontas, in the State of Arkansas, via Cherokee Bay, to Poplar Bluffs, in the State of Missouri.

## CALIFORNIA. California

From Placerville to Genoa, Carson county, Utah Territory.

From Trinidad, in Kalamath county, by Orleans, Bar Forks of Salmon River, and Bestville, to Petersville.

From Orleans Bar, by Happy Camp, to Yreka, in Liskyion county.
From Nelson Point to Quincy, C. H., of Phimas county.
From Port of St. Francisco, by sea, direct to Humboldt Bay.
From San Diego, via El Paso, to San Antonia, Texas.
From Pitulena, in Sonora county, to Tomales.
From Stockton to San Bermiadino, via Millerton, Visalid, and Fort Lyon.

Connecticut.

## CONNECTICUT.

From Litchfield, by Milton, Warren, and East Kent, to Kent.

Florida.

## FLORIDA.

From Pensacola to Greenville, Alabama.
From St. John's River, on the Bellamy road, via Danielsville and the Sand Hills, to Newmansville.
From Sosschoppy, by way of Gov. Call's, to White Bluff.
From Orange Spring to Cedar Key.
From Quincy, via William Winderwerdler's and D. B. Rich's, to Ridleysville, in Gadsen county.
From Mariana to Osheesee, extending the route from Columbia, Georgia, to the latter place.
From Fort Yates, via Liola, Orange Lake, Fort Drane, Flemington, Wacoopootee, and Shell Pond, to Long Pond, Levy county.
From Ferdandina to New York City, in steamers.
From Cedar Key to New Orleans, in steamers.

Georgia.

## GEORGIA.

From Blakeley, via Colquitt, the site of Miller, to Bainbridge.
From Chenubba, by Terrill Court-house, Dover, and Morgan, to Colquitt, the county site of Miller.
From Roswell, by Cherokee line, Troy, Field's Cross Roads, Freemansville, and Hickory Flat, to Canton.
From Tennville to Mount Vernon.
From Calhoun, via Floyd's Springs, to Rome.
From Jacksonville to Trader's Hill, (Georgia,) via Josiah Lewis', on Mill Creek.
From Colquitt, via Milford, to Newton.
From Vienna, via Pennsboro', and Hahira, to Troupville.
From Reidsville, in Tatnall county, Georgia, to Hinesville, in Liberty county, Georgia.
From Mount Pleasant, in Glynn county, to Pendarvis' Store, in Wayne county, Georgia.
From Cook's Store in Appling county, via Daniel Morrison's, in Coffee county, to Douglass, the county site of Coffee county.
From Canton, via Sharpe Top, Rich Mountain Copper Mines, to Jesper, Pickens county.
From Preston, via Richland, Lumpkin, and Bladen Creek, to Eufald, Alabama.
From Cartersville, via Dallas, to Villa Rica, Haralson county.
From Marietta, via Dallas, Vanwert, to Cedartown, Polk county.

## INDIANA.

Indiana.

From Decatur, in the county of Adams, in the State of Indiana, by way [of] Oakes, Bluffton, and the Salamonie, in Wells county, to Warren, in Huntington county.
From Frankfort to Reece's Mills, to Lebanon, thence to Danville, via New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, and Jamestown.
From Noblesville, in Hamilton county, to Andersontown, by Strawtown, Perkinsville, and Hamilton.

From Le Gras, in Wabash county, via Dora, New Holland, and Mount Etna, to Warren, in Huntingdon county.

From Renssalear, in Jasper county, to Momence, in Kankakee county, Illinois.

From Anderson to Noblesville.

From Crawfordsville, via Jacksonville, Harveysburg, Lodiville and Eugene, to Georgetown, in Illinois.

From Sullivan, via New Lebanon, Merom, in Indiana, and Palestine, to Robinson, in Illinois.

From Renssalear, via Pilot Grove, and Morocca, to Kankakee City, Illinois.

From Lexington, in Scott county, to Little York, in Washington county, via Camargo, Wooster, New Frankfort and Austin.

From Leavenworth, in Crawford county, to Paoli, in Orange county, via Magnolia English, Mt. Prospect and Williamsburg.

From Richmond to Union City, via Middleborough, Hillsborough, Bethel, Arba, Spartansburg, Bartonica and Salem.

From New Providence, in Clark county, to Martinsburg, in Washington county.

From Williamsport, via West Lebanon, to Danville, Illinois.

From Austin, via New Frankfort, and Wooster and Camargo, to Kent, in Jefferson county.

From Salem to Little York, via New Philadelphia.

From Princeton, via Mount Carmel, to Olney, in Illinois.

From Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, by way of Cataract, to Cloverdale, in Putnam county.

## ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

From Avon, via Greenbush, to Monmouth.

From New Boston, High Point, Aledo, Viola, Oxford and Bishop's Hill, to Galva Station.

From Maquon, via Elliott's Mills, Truro and Victoria, to Walnut Grove.

From Ridge Farm, via Indianola, New Homer, and Sydney, to Urbana.

From Kankakee City, via Limestone, Kinoza and Essex to Gardiner.

From Quincy, via Mill Creek, to Douglasville.

From Macomb to Canton.

From Mount Carroll, via Rock Creek, Elkhorn, Milldegeville, Genesee, Grove, Mt. Pleasant, New Genesee, and Emline, to Sterling.

From Mt. Carroll, via Argo, and Bluffville, to Fulton City.

From Polo, via Mount Morris, Oregon and Daysville, to Franklin.

From Carrolton, via Pearl P. O., Monument P. O. and Pleasant Hill.

From Elgin, along Fox River, to Aurora.

From Aurora, via Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles, and Clinton, to Elgin.

From St. Charles and Clinton, to Elgin.

From Crawfordsville, via Jacksonville, Harveysburg, Lodiville, Eugene, Georgetown, Indianola, Hickory Grove, and New Albany, to Piscatum Station.

From Lewistown, via Cuba, Fiatt and Ellisville, to Avon.

From St. Mary's to Fountain Green.

From Huntsville to Putnam.

From De Kalb to Dorset P. O.

From Mt. Vernon, Indiana, via Carmi and Fairfield, Illinois, to Xenia, Illinois.

From McLeansboro', via Lovilla to Mt. Vernon.

From McLeansboro', via the Mill Shoals, in White county, to Fairfield, Illinois.

From Caledonia, via Walbridge, to Thebes, Illinois.

From Emporium City to Villa Ridge, Illinois.

From Gallatia, via Locust Grove, Frankfort, and Mulkeytown, to Duquoin, Illinois.

From Caledonia to Valley Forge, Illinois.

From Golconda, via Big Bay, New Liberty, and Brooklyn, to Metropolis City.

From Equality, Illinois, via Cave-in-Rock, to Marion, Kentucky.

From Carbondale to Urbane, in Jackson county, Illinois.

From Carbondale, via Jacob Millikin's and Willard's Ferry to Jackson, Missouri.

From Carlinville, via Otter Creek, Greasy and Chapman's Point, to Waverly.

From Springfield, via Taylorsville and Owamco, to Paria.

From Springfield, via Athens, Petersburg, and Chandlersville, to Beanstown.

From Clinton, on East Feleciana, via Darlington, Guwsba and Kemp's Bridge, to Amita on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, from Lake Providence, in the Parish of Carroll, thence to Pecan Grove, in said Parish.

From Kankakee City, Kankakee county, thence to Limestone, Kainosa and Essex, to Grundy.

From Mount Carroll, by Rock Creek, Elkhorn, Milldegville, Genesee Grove, Mt. Pleasant, New Genesee, Emline, to Sterling.

From Richmond, Illinois, to Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Iowa

## IOWA.

From West Union, Fayette county, to Lodi, Cook's, Jacksonville, Prairieville, Howard, Wilksburg, Cardiff, Mitchell, St. Augar, and Orville, to Jordan and Austin, in Minnesota Territory.

From Freeman, Floyd county, by Floyd, Gilmantown, and Cora, to Mitchellville, Mitchell county.

From Decorah, Wineshick county, by New Oregon, Howard county, Villanovia, and Nute, to Mitchell.

From Vinton, Benton county, by Yankee Grove, Collins' Grove, Union Grove, Tama county, and Green Mountain, to Albion, Marshall county, Decorah, by Stephenville, Houston and Looneyville, to Menona, in Wisconsin.

From Jonesville, by Shell Rock Village, Clarksville, and Cline's Springs, Butler county, Beeler's Grove, Rockford, Floyd county, and Owen's Grove, Mason county, to Clear Lake City.

From Dubuque, by English Mill, John Graham's, Preston, Mt. Pleasant, Hopkinton and Vinton, to Fort Des Moines.

From Cedar Rapids, by Sister's Grove, Bishop's Grove, Redman, Temaville, Toledo, and Reedsville, to Albion, in Marshall county.

From Dubuque, by Independence, Wambo, Bradford, St. Charles, and Floyd Centre, to Osage, Mitchell county.

From McGregor's Landing, by Fort Atkinson, and Howard, Howard county, to Osage.

From Dyerville, Dubuque county, by Hickory Grove, Eads Grove, Forest Hill, Buffalo Grove, and Greetier's Grove, to Waverly, Brewer county.

From Montezuma, Poweshick county, by Mill Grove, Granville, and Peoria, to Pella, in Marion county.

From Independence, Buchanan county, by Greely's, Burch's Point, and Long Grove, to West Union, Fayette county.

From Cedar Rapids, by Coleman's Hotel, Clinton township, Linn county, Pickaway, Bishop's Grove, and Salt Creek, in Benton county, to Toledo, Talma county.

From Clarksville, Butler county, via Hardin City and Point Pleasant, to Nevada, the court-house of Story county.

From Lancaster, by Potosi, Wisconsin, to Dunleith, in Illinois.

From Sioux City, by the Vermillion River, Minnesota Territory, to Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory.

From Sioux City, by L.' Edw-qui-cours River, in Nebraska Territory, to the South Pass.

From Decorah, by Vernon Springs Howard Centre, Jamestown and Cardiff, to Cora, in Mitchell county.

From Adel, C. H. of Dallas county, by Pierce's Plantation, Paduca, and Ripley, to Jefferson, C. H.

From Lansing, by Dorchester, and Bellville, to Elliota, in Fillmore county, Minnesota Territory.

From Waterloo, up Black Hawk Creek, by Grundy Centre, to Eldora, in Hardin county.

From St. Charles, by Freeman's Rock, Creek City, to Shell Rock Falls, in Cerro Gordo county.

From Dyersville, by Poultney, Plum Springs Yankee Settlement, Honey Creek, Cox Creek, Volga City, Highland, Elgin, and Clermont, to Decorrah.

From Rockville, by Cascade, to Canton; Rockville, by Colony, to Elkador, Old Mission, by Burr Oak Springs, Vernon Springs, Howard, Cora and Mitchell, to Ausgar.

From West Union to Bradford, by St. Charles.

From Phito to Bedford, via Union City and Lexington.

From Maringo Crossing to Millersburg.

From Chariton to Plattsmouth, Nebras. Territory, via Oceola, Quincy, Frankfort, and Glenwood.

From Council Bluff, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

From Fort Des Moines to Nevade, thence to Qubeck and Eldora.

From Marietta to Fort Dodge.

From Waterloo to Fort Dodge, via Grandy Centre, to Eldora.

From Clear Lake to Algona.

From Council Bluffs and Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, to Fort Laramie, or Great Salt Lake, in Utah Territory.

## KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

From Olive Hill to Portsmouth.

From Woodstick in Pulaski county, to Jamestown, in Russell county.

From Germantown, via Minerva, to Dover, Monticello, Wayne county, (Kentucky,) to Huntsville, Scott county (Tennessee).

From Maysville, via Minerva, to Dover.

From Cloverport by Falls of Rough, and Caneyville to Bowling Green.

From Hopkinsville to Greenville, Ceralvo, to Hartford.

From Henderson to Steamport.

From Henderson by Spottsville, to Owensboro.

From Calhoun, via Livermore, to Hartford.

From Fort Washington, Chaplinton, via Fairfield and Bloomington.

From Louisville, via Fairfield, to Bloomfield.

From Paducah, via Benton, Waidsboro and Murray, to Paris, (Tennessee.)

From New Concord to Mouth of Sandy River, (Tennessee.)

From Canton, via Vance's Ferry, to Murray.

From Manchester, via Red Bird Creek and Cumberland River, to Mount Pleasant.

From Mount Pleasant, via Isaac W. Huff's, to Jonathan Richmond's, Lee county, Virginia.

From Manchester, Clay county, by way of Reuben May's Steam Mill, thence to Red Bird Creek, thence up Red Bird, and with the county road to

the Cumberland River, and up said Cumberland River, to Harlan Court-House, in the county of Harlan.

From Jackson, Breathitt county, Kentucky, the main county road, crossing the middle fork of the Kentucky River, to Proctor, in the county of Owsley, State of Kentucky.

From Whitesburg, in the county of Letcher, to the residence of John Lewis, on the poor fork of Cumberland River in the county of Harlan.

From Jackson to Boonville.

From Irvine to Boonville or Manchester.

From Manchester to Harlan, C. H.

From John Lewis to Whitburg.

Kansas.

## KANSAS TERRITORY.

From Ossawattamie to Neosho City.

From Cofachi que, via Le Roy, to Columbia.

From Fort Scott to Cofachique, via Le Roy, to Columbia.

From Columbia to Council Grove.

From Sac and Fox Agency, to Le Roy.

From Le Compton, via Glendale, to One Hundred and Ten, or (Richardson.)

From Shermanville to Cofachique.

From Allen to Columbia.

From Topeka in Kansas, via Nebraska City, to Mount Pleasant and Burlington, (Iowa.)

Louisiana.

## LOUISIANA.

From Vermillionville, via Randolph Cady's, on the Bayou Quene Tortue and Miers Settlement on the Bayou Blanc, to Cottrell's, on the Mermonton River.

From Providence, by Floyd, to Bastrop.

From Pecan Grove to Floyd.

From Marion, via Brook's Store, Cherry Ridge, Spearsville, Cornic Bluffs, and Lisbon, to Homer.

From Harrisonburg, in Catahoula parish, to Good Water, in Winn parish.

From Clinton, in East Feliciana, to Prospect Hill, on railroad, via Darlington, Greensburg, and Kemps Bridge.

From Bastrop to Ashton, on the Mississippi River.

From Columbia to Natchitoches, via Castor Spy's.

From Louisville, (Arkansas,) to the Orchard Grove, in the parish of Bossier, (Louisiana,) by way of F. D. Harris, and A. Byrne's.

From Franklington, in Washington parish, to Davidson, via Charles Knight's and Dunn Crane's.

From Huddleston, via Anacoco, Mill Creek and Manny, to Belmont.

From St. Martinsville, by way of Cote Jellee, to Vermillionville.

Maine.

## MAINE.

From West Buxton, via Bonny Eage Village, and Ruvel, to Livingston Village.

From Standish, via East Livingston, North Livingston, Cornish, Hiram and Brownsfield, to Fryesburgh.

From Exeter Corner, via South Exeter and Stetson, to Etna.

From North Dixmouth, via Dixmont Corner, to Jackson.

From Pittsfield, by Hartland, St. Albans and Ripley, to Cambridge.

From Emery's Mills, via Sharpleigh, to West Newfield.

From Oxford, via West Poland and North Raymond, to Gray.

From Mattewamkeag to Nicheton, Starks-Village, by Anson, to New Portland.

From Lyndon Corner to Island Pond, (Vermont.)

From Gardner to Damariscotta.
From Sabatus to Lewistown.

## MARYLAND.

Maryland.

From Freeland, via Union Meeting House, to Paper Mills.
From Churchville, by Hartford Furnace, to Perrymanville, by the most direct public roads.
From Upper Marlboro, via Hill's Bridge, Bristol and Dunkirk, to Friendship.
From Piscataway, in Prince George's county, to Pomunkey, in Charles county.
From Cambridge to a convenient point near Hill's Point.
From Cambridge to a convenient point on the Rail Road from Dover to Seaford.
From Cambridge, via Airy's Meeting House, Bucktown and Drawbridge, to Vienna.
From Federalsburg to Vienna, via Harrison and Crotcher's Ferry.
From Cambridge, via Church Creek, Tobacco Stick, Taylor's Island, Golden Hill, Lakesville, to Bladensburgh.
From Princes Anne to Fairmount.
From Princes Anne to Deals Island.
From Princes Anne to Tyaskin.
From Kingston to Shelltown.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi.

From Hillsboro, by Sherman Hill, to Garlandville.
From Ocean Springs to Dwyer's Ferry, in Jackson county.
From Okalona, via Redland, to Sarepta.
From Paulding, by Colemanna and Roaring Creek, to Ocoha.
From Oshalona, via Palmetto and Chesterville, to Ellistown.
From Beaverdam, by Napier and Owenton, to Erata.
From Hillsboro, via Sebastopol and Steel's, to Philadelphia.
From Westville to Harrisville.
From Yazoo City to W. H. Lambeth's, on Silver Creek.
From Macon, by Marshalville, Louisville, New Prospect, French Camps, Middleton, to Carrolton.
From Scorbar to Cooksville.
From Charleston, via Big Mound, to McNutt, Mississippi.
From Grenada, by way of Tuscahama and Big Mound, to McNutt.
From Pittston to Greysport.
From Hernando, in De Sota county, by way of Areabutta, Hudson's Ferry, to Austin.
From Canton, via Madisonville and Densontown, to Hillsboro.
From Wahalak to Scoober.

## MISSOURI.

Missouri.

From Hartville, via Hickory Springs, to Thomasville.
From Aarom Rock to Cambridge.
From Caledonia to Centreville.
From Hermitage to Lynn Creek.
From Warm Fork, via Mammoth Springs, (Arkansas,) to Smithville, (Arkansas.)
From Osceola to Montervallo.
From Versailles to California.
From Chamois, via Bailey's Creek, Pryor's Mill, Mount Sterling, to Delphi.
From Appleton, via Attenberg, Neely's Landing, Pleasant Hill and Jackson, to Apple Creek.

From Apple Creek to Murphrysboro, (Illinois.)
From Palmyra, via Houston and Nelsonville, to Newark.
From Gentry's C. H. via Grant's Mill, to Winterset, (Iowa.)
From Camden, via Ashland and St. Bernard, to Liberty.
From Jefferson City, via E. E. Basse's and A. Bradford's, to Columbia.
From Gray's Summit, via Port William and Traveller's Repose, to Wishons.
From Linden, via Sonora, to Mount Vernon, Nebraska.
From Louisiana, via Saverton, to Hannibal.
From Williamsburg to Portland.
From Louisiana to Frankfort.
From Calhoun, in Henry county, to Warrensburg, in Johnson county.
From Monticello to Newark, in Knox county.
From Versailles, via St. Mark's, Camden county, and Black Oak Point, to Hermitage.
From Kirksville, in Adair county, to Unionville, via Ninevah and Shelby's Point.
From Waynesville, via Vienna and Rich Fountain and Linn, to Wallace's Landing.
From Lexington, via Jasper and Wagon Knob, to Rose Hill, Johnson county.
From Kansas City, via Fremont, to Springfield.
From Princeton to Cainsville, thence to Eaglesville, thence to Lott's Grove, in Gentry county.
From Sharpsburg to Shelbyville, in Shelby county, via Samuel B. Hardy's Store.
From Milan to Middleburg, in Mercer county, via J. N. Winter's Store.
From Point Pleasant to Walnut Grove, via Dr. Parker's, in West Prairie.
From Logan's Creek to Huston, in Texas county, via Dr. Reed's on Current River, Chilton's Mills, and Mehin's Mills.
From Gray's Summit to Wishon's, in Crawford county.
From Appleton to Jonesborough, Illinois, via Pleasant Hill and Verncell's Ferry.
From Poplar Bluff to Van Dove's, at Little Black Post-Office.
From the town of St. Genevieve, by French Village, in St. Francis county, to Silver Springs.

Michigan.

## MICHIGAN.

From Okemos, via Bath, Victor, to Dusslain.
From Newago P. O. direct to Sabastopol, P. O.
From Gardner's Corners, in the town of Bingham, by East Essex, to Maple Rapids, and Essex P. O.
From Brady, via Wakeshma and Pine Creek, to Abscota.
From Allegan, by Monterey, Salem, Byron, and Grandville, to Grand Rapids.
From Otsego to Paw Paw.
From Newago, by Weaver's Mills, to White River.
From Laphamville, by Cedar Springs, Nelsontownship, in Kent county, John Moore's, and Thornplains, in Mecosta county, to Croton and the Forks of Muskegon River.
From Corunna, by Hartwellville, Perry, and Woodhull, to Lansing.
From Owosso, by Maple Valley and St. John's, to Lyons.
From Owosso, by Bennington and Woodhull, to Lansing.
From Flint, to Flushing and North Venice, to Corunna.
From Corunna, by Shiawasse, Vernon and Byron, to Howell.

From St. John's, by Gardner's Corners, Springbrook, Pompeii, Gratiot Centre, and St. Louis, to the coun y seat of Isabella county.
From St. Louis, by Midland, to Hampton.
From Midland, by Titibawasse, and Jay, to Saginaw.
From East Saginaw, by Portsmouth, to Hampton.
From Vassar, by Watrousville, Fairgrove and Akron, to Auchville.
From Vassar to Port Sanilac.
From Bridgeport to Corunna.
From Fentonville, by Tyrone, Hartland, North Brighton, and Whitmore Lake, to Ann Arbor.
From Lapeer, by North Branch and Buel, to Lexington.
From Almont, by Goodland, to North Branch.
From Croton to Traverse City.
From Transerse City, by Glen Harbor, and Carp River, to Northport.
From Traverse City, by Dougherty's Mission, and Centreville, to Northport.
From Traverse City, by Stephen's, Charlevoix, and Little Traverse, to Duncan.
From Greenville, by Montcalm, to Muskegon Rapids.
From Greenville, by North Shade, to Gratiot Centre.
From Escanawba, by Sturgeon's River, and North Mainstee, to Sault-de-Ste-Marie.
From Hillsdale to Angola, Indiana, via Reading and Frémont.

## MINNESOTA.

Minnesota.

From St. Paul to Hudson, Wisconsin.
From Brownsville to Mankato, via Wilton and Winebago agency.
From Red Wing to Verona, via Owatonia and Wilton.
From Red Wing, via Owatonia, to Blue Earth City.
From Owatonia to Glencoe, via Henderson.
From Red Wing, via Wasioga, in Dodge county, to St. Nicholas, in Freeborn county.
From Owatonia to Hastings, in Franklin.
From Red Wing, via Pine Islands, and Mantooville, to Austin, in Mercer county.
From Owatonia to St. Nicholas, via Lemon and Adamsville.
From Minneska to Oronoko, via Beaver Dam and Greenwood.
From St. Paul to West Union, (Iowa,) via Cannon Falls, Mantorville, Pleasant Valley, Frankford, Lime Spring, New Oregon, and Fort Atkinson.
From Winona to Mankato, via Stockton, Utica, St. Charles, &c.
From Anoka to Henderson, via Pagaska.
From La Cross, (Wisconsin,) via Hokah, to Decorah.
From St. Cloud to Superior, (Wisconsin,) via Mille Lac.
From St. Cloud to Fort Ridgley.
From St. Cloud to Pembina, via Sauk River and Otter Tail Lake.
From St. Cloud to Crow Wing.
From St. Cloud to Taylor's Falls.
From St. Cloud to Lacqui Parle.
From Burr Oak, (Iowa,) to Winona.
From St. Paul to Monticello, via Greenwood.
From Manklo to Blue Earth City.
From Shakapee, via Chaska, and Glencoe, to Fort Ridgeley.
From Glencoe to St. Cloud.
From Glencoe to Traverse des Sioux.
From Shakapee to Faribauet.

From Henderson, via Glencoe, Hutchinson and Red Cedar Lake, to mouth of Sioux Wood River.

From St. Cloud to Long Prairie.

From Manhattan to Forrest City.

From Manhattan to Mille Lac.

From Manhattan to Greenwood and Glencoe.

From Minneapolis to Chaska.

From Lansing, (Iowa,) to Brownsville, Minnesota, via Caledonia, to La Crosse, (Wisconsin,) via High Forest and South Bend.

From Target Lake, Houston county, (Minnesota,) to the South Bend of Minnesota River, via High Forest.

From Elliota, via Spring Valley, High Forest, Mantorville, to Cannon Falls.

From Austin, via Mantorville, to Cannon Falls.

From Rochester, via Mantonville, to Fairbault.

From La Crosse, (Wisconsin,) to Chatfield.

From Winona to Oronoko, via Minnesota City.

From Michell (Iowa,) to Mankato, (Minnesota), via St. Nicholas.

From Reed's Landing, via Mazeppa, to Fairbault.

From Reed's Landing, via West Albany and Oronoko, to Darango.

From Crow Rapids to St. Peter.

From Dayton, via Crow Rapids, to Lacqui Parle.

From Red Wing, via Northfield, to Le Seuer.

From Hastings to Northfield.

From Shakopee to Northfield.

From Little Falls, via Long Prairie, to Red River.

From Little Falls to Superior, (Wisconsin,) via Mille Lac.

From Fort Ripley, via West-side, Mississippi River, to St. Cloud.

From Le Crescent to Chatfield.

From St. Paul to Alhambra.

From Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, to Bayfield, Wisconsin.

From Bayfield to Superior.

From St. Paul to Cambridge.

From Minneapolis to Hutchinson.

From Traverse des Sioux to Hutchinson.

From Hastings, via Hampton, Lewiston, Northfield, Cannon City, and Fairbault, to St. Peter.

From Hastings, via Cannon Falls, to Mantorville.

From Monticello, via Buffalo and Red Cedar Island Lake, to Traverse du Sioux.

From Minneapolis, via Greenwood and Buffalo, to Forest City.

From Minneapolis, via Hutchinson and Red River, to Pembina.

From Elliota to Prairie du Chein, (Wisconsin,) via Freeport, Wemkann, Waterville, and Johnson's Landing, Iowa.

From Greenwood to Forest City.

From Minneapolis, via Watertown, Camden, Glencoe, Highland Lake, Lake Addie, Hutchinson, Cedar City, and Forest City, to Monticello.

From St. Augusta to Torch.

From St. Augusta to Glencoe.

From St. Augusta to Forest City.

New York.

## NEW YORK.

From St. Johnsville, via Crum Creek, Oppenheim and Lotville, to Whitesburgh.

From Rose by Huron, to North Huron.

From Crosbyville, via Buena Vista, to Howard.

From Chenango Fork to Harpersville.

From Palmyra, via Walworth, to Ontario.

From Hopkinton Turnpike, via Duane, to Malone.

From Rome to Lowell, by Vernon, Vernon Centre, Knox, Knox Corners, to Boackville and Hamilton.

From Clarksburgh, by New Oregon and Woodward-Hollow, to Morton's Corners.

From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake and North Nassau, to Hodge Corners.

From Booneville to Constableville.

From Illion, via Columbian Springs, Cedarville and Winfield, to West Winfield.

From Carthage, via Natural Bridge and Diana, to Edwards.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

From Raleigh, via New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Egypt, The Gulf, Carbonton, to Carthage.

From Burnsville to Marshall.

From Burnsville, via Crab-Tree, Blue Ridge, Turkey Cove, and Thomas' Creek, to Marion.

From Ashboro, via Cedar Falls, Frankinsville, Reed Creek, Long's Mill, to Graham.

From Reed Creek to Pittsboro.

From Elizabethton to Clinton.

From Hendersonville, via John Evan's, Solomon Whitaker's, Jesse Israel's, to Curtis, in Buncombe county.

From Hendersonville to Buncombe.

From Good Springs, via Auman's Hill and Matamoras, to Troy.

From Troy, by James Page's, to Plank Road in Randolph county.

From Childsville to Boone.

From Cherryfield, via Tonaway, Cain Creek, Eastatohee, to Niger Trail.

From Milton to Moore's Store.

From Reed Creek, via John Pope's, Isaiah Cheeks, John Brewer's, to Robert Goldstone in Randolph county.

From Gibsonville to Summer's Mills.

From Shocco Springs to Belford.

From Shelby, via Sloan's Store, and Zion Church, to Newton.

From Eagle Rock to Newton.

From Mitchenor Station to Smithfield.

From Winston to Yankinville, by the way of Red Plain, East Bend, Mt. Nebo, Yadkin Institute, and Jonesville.

From Winston to Glen's Ferry, Red Plains, Yadkin county.

From Eagle Rock, in the county of Wake, to Wilson, in Wilson county.

From Branch to Hayward, in Chatham county.

## NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Nebraska.

From Nebraska City to Marysville, Kansas Territory.

From Omadi to Fort Lookout.

From Omadi to Elk Horn River.

From Omaho City, by Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, to Great Salt Lake City.

From Omaha City, by Elkhorn, Fontenelle, and Running Water, via Fort Randall to Fort Pierre.

From Omaha City, by Florence, Fort Calhoun, De Soto, Cuming City, Tekama, Black Bird, and Omadi, to Dahkota City.

From Omaha City to Kearney City.

From Omaha City, by Nebraska City, Kearney City, Brownville, and Nemaha City, to Whitehead.

From Dahkota City to Sergeant's Bluff, Iowa.

From Dahkota City, by Ayoway Creek and Running Water River, to Fort Laramie.

From Dahkota City to Fort Pierre.

From Amadi to Sergeants Bluff, Iowa.

From Plattsmouth, by Kenosha and Wyoming, to Kearney City.

From Wyoming to Sidney, Iowa.

From Wyoming to Salt Creek.

From Nebraska City to Salt Creek.

From Kearney City to New Fort Kearney.

From Brownville to New Fort Kearney.

From Brownville to Linden, Missouri.

From Missouri River, between Great and Little Nemaha River, by Archer and Salem, and to Big Blue River.

Ohio.

## OHIO.

From Leipsic, via Ottoway, Buckey, and Cairo Lima.

From Lallipolis, by Mercersville, Kennedy's Cross Roads and Scottsville, to Quaker Bottom.

From Lee to Berlin Cross Roads.

From Oak Hill, via Centerville, Ridgeways, Harrisburg Porter, Pine Grove, Anselm, and Rigersville, to Middle Port.

From Oakhill via Centerville, Ridgeway's Harrisburg, Pine Grove, Anselm, Kygerville, Middle Port, to Pomeroy.

From Gilliad, by Westfield, Milton Corners, Jackson, and Pleasantville to Portageville, in Hancock county.

From Kinsman, via East Gustavus, Lindinville, and East Cherry Valley, to Jefferson Court-House.

From New Philadelphia, via Buchers, Rogersville, Rowville, New Bedford, Kelley's, to Millersburg.

From Beaceville, via New Falls, to Milton.

From New London, via Clinton, North Fairfield, to Centreston, and Steuben.

From Harrisonville to Wilksville, through Salem township.

From Cambridge, Guernsey county, via Creighton, Adamsville, to Dresden, in Muskingum county, Ohio, (twenty-eight miles.)

From New London to Centreville.

From "Lee's," in Athens county, to Berlins Cross Roads.

From Sunfish to Woodsfield.

From Marysville, by the Kenton Pike, to Boke's Creek post-office.

From Canton, Stark county, via Mount Airy and McDonaldsville, to Akron, in Summit county.

From Pomeroy, Ohio, via Chester, Meigs county, Coalville, Athens county, Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, to Parkersburgh, Virginia.

From Dayton, in Montgomery county, via Clayton, to Centre, in said county.

Oregon.

## OREGON.

From Corvallis, in Benton county, to Eugene City, via Pierce's Office, on the Coast Fork, on the Williamettee River, to Winchester, in Douglas county.

Pennsylvania.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

From Bristol, via Londebaugh's Corner, Oxford Valley, Summerville, and Ashland, to Dallington.

From Bethlehem to Bath.

From New Castle, via Brooks, Harlandsburg, and Pelain Grove, to Centerville, (Stepping Rock,) Post-Office.

From Bristol, by Londe Borough's Corner, Oxford Valley, Summerville and Oakland, to Dallington.

From Bristol, via Centreville and Falls, to Yardleville.
From Shakelegville, via Londy Creek and Luttons' Corner, to Evansburg.
From Reading, in Berks county, to New Holland, in Lancaster county.
From Staddardsville, via Clifton, to Summersville.
From Saxonburgh, via Cypher's Cross Roads and Winfield Furnace, to Slate Lick.
From Kittaning, via Davis', Knoxville, Rural Village, to Dayton.
From Brady's Bend, via Miller's Ferry and Black Fox Furnace, to Callensburg.
From Worthington to Millersburg.
From New Washington, via Miller's Store, Horton's and Neal's Mill, to Punxsatawney.
From Southwest to Garland.
From Callensburg to Reimenburg in Clarion County.
From Morrisdale to Kylartown.
From Punxsatawney, via Speankles Mill, to Pleasantville.
From Laporte, via Eaglesmen, Forkville, Eldreds, Shenk, to Canton.
From Brady's Bend to Miller's Eddy.
From Wind Gap P. O., by Bushhill Center, to Moorstown P. O.
From Indiana to West Lebanon, in Indiana county.
From Centerville, (Penn's Creek P. O.,) through Mercer's Valley, to Middle Creek P. O.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina.

From Natural Grove to Johnsonville.
From Yorkville to Lyon's Store, North Carolina.
From Jefferson P. O., via Neil Graham's, Blackeney's Bridge, Lynchwood, and Perkins, to Camden.
From Lexington Court-House, by Sawyer's Mills, Bull Swamp, to F. M. Rastes, &c.
From Camden, via Jefferson, McCroghan, Chesterfield, C. H., to Cheraw.
From Ninety-six Depot, via Coopersville, Grove Hill, to Richardsonville.
From Ritching's Mills, via Robert Garvin's, jr., and Neil Ablis, to Rishe's Store.

## TENNESSEE.

Tennessee.

From Seviersville to Strawberry Plains.
From Hillsboro, by Prairie Plains, Kenley's Store, to Deehard, Franklin county.
From Russelsville to Sneidsville.
From Clinton, via Montgomery, Jamestown, to Livingston.
From Concord, via Scarborough Mills, to Robertsville.
From Post Oak Springs to Yellow Springs.
From Waverly to Dover by Magnolia, in Stewart County.
From Straight Fork to Snyders.
From Russelville, via Spring Vale and Warrensburg, to Conoy Branch.
From Springhill, via Vastal's Fan Yard and Santa Fe, to Williamsport.
From Speedwell, via Clearfork, to Boston, (Kentucky.)
From Lebanan to Cookville, via Gordensville and Trousdale's Ferry.
From Concord, via Lowe's Ferry P. O., and Louisville, Marysville, to Mount Vale Springs.
From Mossy Creek, by Leadvale and Parrotsville, to Warm Springs, (N. C.)
From McMinville, (Tenn.) to Danville, (Ken.) via Sparta, Cookville, Livingston, (Tenn.) thence to Danville.

Texas.

## TEXAS.

From Austin, via Kapps Mills, Cannonville, Pittsburg, Middleton, and Curiate, to Sisterdale.

From Wheelock, by Owensville, Eutaw, Polk, and Steel's Creek, to Springfield.

From Liberty, via Livingston and Sumpter, to Crockett.

From Eutaw, via Alto Springs, to Springfield.

From Waco, by Birdsdale, Alton, and Sherman's, to Preston's.

From Jefferson, via Linden, Douglassville, Boston, and De Kalb, to Clarksville.

From Dallas, by Birdsville and Weatherford, to Fort Belknap.

From Paris, via Greenville, to Kaufman.

From Austin, by Gatesville, Meridian, and Wardville, to Dallas.

From Crockett, via Palestine and Athens, to Kaufman.

From Kaufman, via Millwood, Spring Hill, to Bonham.

From Tyler, in Smith county, by Hamburg and Teleco, to Waxahache's, in Ellis county.

From Birdville, via Ashland, Walnut Creek Village, to Fort Belknap.

From Alton, via Dallette, Ranch, Ashland, Cream Level, to Weatherford.

From San Antonio to San Diego, in California.

From McKinney, via Alton, to Birdville.

From Alto, in Cherokee county, by Rusk, Jacksonville, Larisso, to Tyler in Smith county.

From Camden, via Belleview and Berrien, to Tyler.

From Indianola, by New Braumfels and Middleton, to Fredericksburg.

From Chaffeville, via Lafayette, Bacon's Store, to Quitman.

From Palestine to Alto Springs.

From Henderson to Carthage, via Grand Bluff.

From Linwood, by the Rossel Place, near the Ferry on Neuces River and Hancock's, to Noyallis Prairie, in Trinity county.

From Anderson, via Kellum's, Sulphur Springs, Lee's, Vassbuiders, Wilson's Store, Joseph Henson's, to Fairfield.

From Bonham, via Kentucky Town and Pilot Grove, to McKinney.

From Springfield, by Killsborough, Wardville, Fort Worth, and Mount Calem, to Birdsville.

From Tyler, via Hamburg, Telico, to Waxahatchie.

From Crockett by Randolph, Calthops, and Fishers, to Nachogdoches.

From Clarksville, via Mt. Pleasant, to Tyler.

From Henderson, via Knoxville, Larissa and Kickapoo, to Palestine in Anderson county.

From Austin to Fredericksburg.

From Tarrant, by Paris and Lake creek, to Jernigan.

From Austin, via Florence and Gatesville, to Waco.

From Jasper, by Anderson's Ferry on the Angelina River, Motts, and Jonesville, in Cherokee county.

From Galveston, via Richmond, to Lagrange.

From Cofferville, Upshur county, by Lafayette Bacon's Store and Hooker's, to Quitman, in Wood county.

From Austin, via up the west bank of the Colorado, to Burn's Ford, from thence by Mormon Mill to Hamilton.

From Nacogdoches by Rainbolts, Caledonia, and Walnut Hill, to Carthage, in Panola county—

From Austin, via Burleson, to Gatesville.

From Fort Belknap to Preston.

From Liberty Hill to Lamposas.

From Sabine Pass, via Beaumont and Jasper, to San Augustine.

From Austin to Benleson.

From Fredericksburg to Austin.

From San Augustine via Carthage and Brewster's Bluff, to Marshall's.

From La Grange, in Fayette county, to Galveston, via Richmond.

From Austin to Gatesville, Coyell county.

From Huntsville, via Madisonville, Leona, Centreville, Fairfield, and Corsicanica to Waxahatchie.

From Tyler, by Hamburg, Brownsboro, Athens, Buffalo, Taos, to Waxahatchie.

From Anderson, via Kellem's Springs, Lee, Washbimdee's, Wilson's Store, and Henson's, to Fairfield.

From Alto to Sumpter.

From Cedar City, via Harmon's Pine Valley, to Santa Clora.

From Paris, by Wright's Ferry, on Red River, Lackfatah, Eaglestown, Pytchlin's, Howell's, Harris' Mill, and Sterritt's, to Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

## UTAH.

Utah.

From Cedar City, via Harmony, Pine Valley, to Santa Clara.

## VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

From Morgantown, via Urffington, Clinton Furnace and Gladesville, to Kingwood.

From Central Plains, to Seven Island in the county of Flurvanna.

From Boggsville, via Spring Creek, to Running Spring.

From West Milford, via New Milton, to Oxford.

From Goshen Bridge, Alum Springs, to Cowpasture Bridge.

From Rock Creek, via Mouth Gilbert Creek, Little Halfs Creek, and Clearfield Fork of Sandy River, to Tazwell Court-house.

From near Coleman's Store, Jackson county, via Pond and Tucker's Creeks, to West co. house.

From Penn's Boro to North Bend.

From Middlebourne, via Mouth Elk Fork Creek and Carises Schoolhouse, to New Martinsville.

From Jackson Court-house, via Elk Fork of Mill Creek, to Walton.

From Langley, via Lewinville, to Fairlfield C. H.

From Sweet Spring to Stephen Hooks.

From Blaunt's Store to Sinking Creek.

From Central Depot on V. & F. R. R. to Laurel Fork.

From Madison in Rockingham county, North Carolina, via Smith's Store, and Smith and Moore's Store in Henry county, Virginia, to Horse Pasture Store, in the same county.

From Martinsville, via Fraylorsville and County Line Mills, thence by Magis Store and Spa Brook Station, to Patrick Court-house.

From Elamsville, via Mr. Griffin's Store and Robert Sander's, to Rocky Mount in Franklin county.

From Martinsville, via Rough and Ready Mills, and Pallamans, to Mr. Griffin's Store in Franklin county.

From Leatherwood's Store in Henry county, by Elger's Store, to Shady Grove in Franklin county.

From Nevis Ferry, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, via Peytonsburg and Raceville, to Chalk Level in Pittsylvania.

From Appomatox Depot, on the South Side railroad, via Oakville and Panky and Gray's Store, to Berk Creek.

From Central Plains to Seven Islands, Flurvanna county.

From Amherst C. H., via Pedler Mills, to Big Island, Bedford county.

From Jettersville, in Amelia county, to Cumberland C. H.

From Chapmansville, Logan county, by Mrs. Toney's and Twelve Miles Creek, to Wayne Court-house.

From Central Depot, Virginia and Tennessee railroad, Montgomery

county, Virginia, via Grayson's Mills, to Indian Creek, Floyd county, Virginia.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

From Lynden Corner to Island Pond.

Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN.

From Sparta C. H., by Burr Oak, Los Angelos, Galesville, to Monteville on the Mississippi.

From Mineral Point, by Linden, Constance, Highland, Tulaskee, Miscada and Orion, to Richland Centre.

From Burlington in the county of Racine, by the way of Vienna, Honey Creek, East Troy and Troy Centre, in the county of Waurester.

From Port Andrew, via Spencer's, Petersburg and Langdon's, to Lynxville.

From Ontonagon to Superior.

From Hudson, via River Falls, Forestville, Seely's, to North Pepin.

From River Falls, in Pierce county, to Brookville in St. Croix county.

From Mineral Point to Orion and Richland Centre.

From Labrosse in Jarget, Lake Hokah, San-Jacinto, Houston, Rushford, Chatfield, High Forest, to Mankota, Minnesota Territory.

From Unleith, (Illinois,) via Potosi, to Lancaster, Wisconsin.

From Hayle Green, via Meeker's, North Elk Grove, and Bethel, to Cottage Inn.

From Wingville, via Sylvester and Knowlton's Mill, Bascobel, Manhatton, Marietta, Towersville, to Vieroquar.

From Newport, via Plainville, Point, Bluff, Quincy, Strong's Prairie, Grand Rapids and Plover Portage, to Steven's Point.

From Hudson to St. Paul.

From Hudson, via River Falls and Rush River, to North Pepin.

From Hudson to Prescott (increase) Prairie du Chien to Stillwater (do.)

From Prairie du Chien, by Johnson's Landing and Waukon Iowa, to Elliotta, Minnesota Territory.

From Kewaunee to Sturgeon Bay.

From Green Bay to Wausau.

From Columbus, via Waterloo, to Jefferson.

From Waupacca, via Secundinaria to Steven's Point.

From Wyocena, via Pardueville to Montillo.

From Warsaw to Bayfield.

From Bayfield to Superior.

From Falls of St. Croix, to Bayfield, Minnesota.

From Berlin, in Marquette county, to Steven's Point, in Portage county.

Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Cowlitta Landing to Boice, Fort Prairie.

From Pacific City to Olympia, via Oysterville and Bruceport.

From Cathlamet to Olympia.

From Oakpoint to Mount Prairie.

From Olympia, to Fort Montgomery, via Nathan Eaton's, and Selm Prairie.

From Steilacoom, to Fort Walla Walla, via Military Road.

From Steilacoom, to Seattle.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXIX.—*An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copyright," approved February third, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.*

1831, ch. 16. Vol. iv. p. 436.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any copyright hereafter

granted under the laws of the United States to the author or proprietor of any dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation, shall be deemed and taken to confer upon the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, along with the sole right to print and publish the said composition, the sole right also to act, perform, or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed, or represented, on any stage or public place during the whole period for which the copyright is obtained; and any manager, actor, or other person acting, performing, or representing the said composition, without or against the consent of the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages to be sued for and recovered by action on the case or other equivalent remedy, with costs of suit in any court of the United States, such damages in all cases to be rated and assessed at such sum not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court having cognizance thereof shall appear to be just: *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing herein enacted shall impair any right to act, perform, or represent a dramatic composition as aforesaid, which right may have been acquired, or shall in future be acquired by any manager, actor, or other person previous to the securing of the copyright for the said composition, or to restrict in any way the right of such author to process in equity in any court of the United States for the better and further enforcement of his rights.

Copyright of Dramatic compositions shall extend to prevent unauthorized performances thereof.

Penalty for violation.

Proviso as to rights acquired before copyright is taken out.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act requiring Foreign Regulations of Commerce to be laid annually before Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

1842, ch. 181. Vol. v. p. 507.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, now required by said act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, within sixty days after the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Commercial information communicated by consuls, &c., to be reported to Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to enable the Secretary of State to make said report, it is hereby declared to be the duty of consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, to procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting said countries, of such character, and in such manner and form, and at such times, as said department may, from time to time prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State in said annual report, to specify the names of any of said officers who may have been remiss in their duty enjoined by this act.

Consuls, &c., bound to procure such information.

1856, ch. 127, § 22.

*Ante,* p. 60.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint one clerk, who shall have charge of statistics in said department, and shall be called "Superintendent of Statistics," and shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and shall be allowed as an assistant, one clerk of the third class, which clerk the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to appoint.

Superintendent of Statistics.

Assistant.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Survey of the Southern Boundary Line of Kansas Territory.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to enable the President

Appropriation for survey of

southern boundary of Kansas.

1856, ch. 59.
*Ante*, p. 27.

of the United States to execute the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked," the sum of thirty-five thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act to continue the Land Offices at Vincennes, Indiana, and to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois, formerly included within the Vincennes Land District.*

Commissioners on certain land claims in Indiana and Illinois.

*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-offices at Vincennes, to be appointed, together with a fit and proper person learned in the law, and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commissioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, granted by the resolution of Congress

1791, ch. 27.
Vol. i. p. 221.

of the twenty-ninth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, and the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," and the several acts in aid of and supplementary thereto.

Claims to be filed in three months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or subdivision thereof, shall, within three months after the publication of the notice herein provided for, file his claim in writing with the said register, in which he shall specifically set forth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Com-

Proviso.

missioner of the General Land-Office: *Provided*, That in any case in which good cause may be shown why the claim was not filed within the period stipulated, such claim may be presented and acted upon at any time before the expiration of the commission.

Notice to file claim.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions, shall give notice in the several newspapers of general circulation within said district and in the vicinity of said lands, by publication, of his readiness to receive applications of claimants, to which notice shall be appended the instructions of the Commissioner and a copy of this act.

Meeting of commissioners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold

Their powers.

their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to issue subpœnas, and compel the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the board, shall be regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

What claims shall be confirmed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any subdivision thereof, who can produce to such commissioner a regular chain of title from the original confirmee or donee to himself, or who can show to their satisfaction a continuous and connected possession in himself, and those under whom he claims, for a period of twenty years or more next preceding the filing of his claim, or can show such a claim or title as would, in the courts of Indiana, bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title.

Transcript of decisions.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall, in one year from the date of organizing said commission under this act, or sooner, if the cases on their docket are all disposed of, transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence

on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, with a like statement of the evidence, and the reason of such rejection.

Patent to issue when the claim is confirmed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of such transcript of their decisions, shall issue a patent to such claimant so confirmed in his title by the said commissioners; and where any such claims have been rejected, the said Commissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, and may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, reverse such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claimant: *Provided*, That this right to revise shall not extend to those claims rejected, where the same lands have been confirmed by the said board to some other claimant: *And provided further*, That the patents so issued shall only be a relinquishment of the title of the United States, and shall not be considered or construed into an abridgment of the rights of third persons.

Revisal of rejections.

Provisoes.

Patents to be only a relinquishment of title.

Certain books, &c. to be transmitted to commissioners.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall give directions to the register and receiver of the land-offices at Indianapolis forthwith to transfer to the land-offices at Vincennes the books, documents, maps, plats, surveys, and all other papers and writings deposited in the land-offices at Indianapolis by the register and receiver of the land-offices at Vincennes, and which originally were deposited in the land-offices at Vincennes, and were transferred from said offices to the land-offices at Indianapolis, under the provisions of the act "for abolishing land-offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes," approved June the twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty; and the said land offices at Vincennes are hereby reëstablished and reorganized, as fully and effectually for the transaction of business and the sales of the public lands within said Vincennes land district, as if said land-offices had not been abolished by the provisions of the act last aforesaid.

1840, ch. 36. Vol. v. p. 384.

Land-offices at Vincennes re-established.

Pay of commissioner.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner, appointed under this act by the President, shall receive as a full compensation for his services, a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the treasury; and the register and receiver shall receive such compensation for their services under this act as may be just and proper, in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Pay of register and receiver.

Rules and regulations to be established.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

# RESOLUTIONS.

Feb. 27, 1856. [No. 1.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents to fill the Vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Geo. E. Badger and C. C. Felton appointed regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

*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," occasioned by the resignation of Rufus Choate, and the death of John McPherson Berrien, be filled by the appointment of George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Cornelius C. Felton, of Massachusetts.

APPROVED, February 27, 1856.

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Feb. 27, 1856. [No. 2.] *A Resolution to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for Printing for the second Session of the thirty-third Congress.*

Appropriation for printing and paper for 34th Congress may be applied to that of the 33d.

*Ante*, p. 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 authorized and required to apply so much as may be necessary of the appropriations for the printing and paper of the thirty-fourth Congress to the deficiencies for the same purposes, ordered at the second session of the thirty-third Congress.

APPROVED, February 27, 1856.

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March 13, 1856. [No. 3.] *A Resolution providing for the final Adjustment of certain Cases of Appeal from Decisions made by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.*

Mode of deciding appeals from decision of First Comptroller when he was auditor.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in every case of account or claim not finally adjusted, upon which the present First Comptroller of the Treasury, as Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department may have decided, which may have been thereafter reëxamined by an auditor in said office on new testimony and decided by him on such testimony, and from whose decision an appeal has been taken to the present First Comptroller of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs finally to adjust the same, and in case of disagreement between the said Second Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, the decision of the Attorney-General shall be as final as the decision of the First Comptroller would be, if he had acted under the eighth section of the Act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, concerning the organization of the Post-Office Department.

1836, ch. 270, § 8. Vol. v. p. 81.

APPROVED, March 13, 1856.

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April 5, 1856. [No. 4.] *Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Court-House at Buffalo, New York.*

Extension of public buildings at Buffalo.

*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 authorized to extend the building now in process of construction at Buffalo, for a custom-house, post-office, court-rooms, &c. not exceeding twenty-five feet in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if in his discretion the public interest requires the same:

Provisoes.

*Provided*, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars, including ten per cent. for contin-

gencies, which sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided further*, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building so extended, at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

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[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution relating to the Public Lands appertaining to the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, and the North Carolina Arsenal.* April 23, 1856.

*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, to exchange and convey the unoccupied lands and appurtenances belonging to the United States, known as the Lower Water shops, at the Springfield Armory, in the State of Massachusetts, for such other lands contiguous to the lands attached to said Armory upon the hill at Springfield, as he may deem necessary and proper for the improvement and convenience of said Armory, or in his discretion to sell the said tract known as the lower workshops and appurtenances, and to invest the proceeds of the same, or such part thereof as may be required, in the purchase of such lots or lands contiguous to the said Armory on the hill, as he may deem suitable and proper. For this purpose, he is hereby authorized to convey the title of the United States to the lands and appurtenances hereby authorized to be sold and conveyed, and to receive from individuals or corporate proprietors, deeds and titles to the lands so exchanged, sold or purchased. Exchange of lands at Springfield, Mass.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to apply so much of the proceeds of the recent sale of land and lots at Harper's Ferry, as he may deem advisable, to the purchase of such other lots at that place, as he may deem necessary to the safety and convenience of the public buildings belonging to the United States, and that he apply the residue of the proceeds of said sales to the improvement of the property retained by the United States. Proceeds of sale of land at Harper's Ferry may be applied to purchase other land.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War be also authorized to make sale of such portion of the site of the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, as in his judgment is not required for public purposes, and apply the proceeds of such sale, or so much as may be necessary, to the purchase of such additional land for the use of said arsenal, as he may deem necessary. He is for this purpose, authorized to convey the title of the United States for the lands which he may sell, to the purchaser, and to receive proper deeds and titles for the lands which may be purchased by him, as aforesaid. Sale of land at Fayetteville.

Application of proceeds.

APPROVED, April 23, 1856.

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[No. 7.] *Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom-House, Post-Office and Court-House, at Cleveland, Ohio.* May 9, 1856.

*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 authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty-five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adapt the same to such increased length, if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the public convenience shall require such modification: *Provided*, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the said last-mentioned sum for superintendence and contingencies; which sums, or so much thereof as Extension of public buildings at Cleveland.

Provisoes.

shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided further*, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

APPROVED, May 9, 1856.

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May 12, 1856.

[No. 8.] *Joint Resolution relating to the Appropriation for the Improvement of the Harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.*

Preamble. 1852, ch. 104, Vol. x. p. 58.

Whereas, by act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and whereas, the city and county of Sheboygan have from time to time made appropriations for the improvement of said harbor to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended by commissioners appointed by said State; and whereas it is desirable that said appropriations should be expended under one direction, therefore—

Improvement of Sheboygan harbor.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That after the Secretary of War shall have settled and paid all just charges existing against the said appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the balance thereof, together with all tools, implements, materials, and other property whatsoever, belonging to the United States and used in improving the said harbor, shall be transferred and turned over by the said Secretary of War to the commissioners for the improvement of the said harbor, appointed by the State of Wisconsin;

Proviso.

*Provided*, That the said commissioners shall first give satisfactory security to the Secretary of War for the faithful expenditure of the money in the improvement of the said harbor.

APPROVED, May 12, 1856.

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May 14, 1856.

[No. 9.] *Joint Resolution for the Statistics of the Coastwise Commerce to be included hereafter in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation.*

Statistics of coastwise commerce to be annually reported.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual reports on commerce and navigation hereafter to be made to Congress, cause to be stated the kinds, quantities, and value of the merchandize entered and cleared coastwise into and from the collection districts of the United States, and the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all rules and orders necessary to carry into effect the object of this resolution.

APPROVED, May 14, 1856.

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May 15, 1856.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Court-House at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

Extension of public buildings at Milwaukee.

*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 extend the building now in process of construction at Milwaukee, for a custom-house, post-office, court-rooms, &c., not exceeding twenty-five feet in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if, in his discretion, the public interest requires the same: *Provided*, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars, including the ten per cent. for contingencies, which sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; *And provided further*, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building so extended at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, May 15, 1856.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to modify the Plan of the Custom-House at Ellsworth, Maine.* Aug. 1, 1856.

*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 to modify the plan of the custom-house in process of construction at Ellsworth, Maine, provided the increased expense by so doing, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury for that purpose: *Provided*, That none of the money hereby appropriated, shall be used until the Secretary of the Treasury has contracted for the completion of the said work for the sums hereby and heretofore appropriated.

Modification of plan of custom-house at Ellsworth, Me.

APPROVED, August 1, 1856.

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[No. 17.] *Joint Resolution extending the Time for the Creditors of Texas to present their Claims.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That as agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, "to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," notice by public advertisement was duly given for the space of ninety days, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the time at which payments of the amount appropriated by the fifth section of said act would be made pro rata, on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt of said State, which should be presented at the Treasury Department thirty days preceding the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the limit of said notice; and as it is represented by the said Secretary of the Treasury, that of said bonds, certificates, and evidences of debt, which have been recognized by the State of Texas, the same, equal to the sum of three hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and seven cents were not presented to the Treasury Department prior to the said thirteenth of June; Therefore, in order to do full justice to the holders of said debt, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the holders of any of the said bonds, certificates, or evidences of debt not presented before the thirteenth day of June last, who may present and prove the same at the Treasury Department between the thirteenth day of June last and the first day of January next, and execute the proper releases to the United States and the State of Texas, their pro rata share of the said seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and after payment thereof, the said Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to distribute and pay the residue of the said seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars then remaining in the treasury, pro rata amongst all the said holders, who may have proved their claims and executed the proper releases on or before the first day of January next.

Extension of time to present Texas claims.

1855, ch. 129. Vol. x. p. 617.

Repealed. *Post*, p. 252.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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[No. 18.] *Joint Resolution giving an increased Compensation to all Laborers in the Employment of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government in the City of Washington.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That instead of the compensation now allowed by law, there shall be one principal messenger in each of the offices of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, War, and Navy, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General, at an annual salary of nine hundred dollars, and one principal messenger in each of the Bureaus of the several Executive Departments, at an annual salary of

Messengers in departments and bureaus, their pay.

*Post*, pp. 242, 243.

eight hundred and forty dollars each, and all other messengers or assistant messengers, now authorized by law to be employed in said departments, shall receive an annual salary of seven hundred dollars, and all laborers in the employment of the government, in the Executive Departments and on the public grounds, in the city of Washington, shall receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; and such sum, in addition to the appropriations otherwise provided, as may be required to pay the same, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Laborers at Washington in departments and on public grounds, pay of.

Appropriation therefor.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the second session,* which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of August*, 1856, *and ended Saturday, the thirtieth day of August*, 1856.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to supply an Omission in the Enrolment of a certain Act.* Aug. 28, 1856.

Preamble. 1856, ch. 129. *Ante*, p. 81.

Whereas the following clauses of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, approved the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to wit:

"For completing the marine hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, eighty-six thousand dollars.

"For improving Battery and Washington streets, and road-way O P around the custom-house at San Francisco, California, thirteen thousand four hundred and one dollars, and thirty cents,"—were omitted in the enrolment of the said act:

*Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of eighty-six thousand dollars for completing the marine hospital, at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and one dollars and thirty cents for improving Battery and Washington streets, and road-way O P around the custom-house, at San Francisco, in in the State of California, be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Marine hospital at Cincinnati.

Custom-house grounds at San Francisco.

APPROVED, August 28, 1856.

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CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.* Aug. 30, 1856.

*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-seven:—

Appropriations.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on reënlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

Recruiting, &c.

For pay of the army, three million two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

Pay, &c.

* For the proclamation calling this session of Congress, see Appendix. Proclamation, No. 47, *post*, p. 794.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Subsistence. For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Clothing, &c. For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, six hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Quarter master's Department. For the regular supplies of the Quarter-master's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, when serving in the field and at the outposts; 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 quarter-master's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million and ten thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quarter-master'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, under the direction of the Quarter-master's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters, expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quarter-master's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quarter-master's Department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

Barracks and quarters. For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the establish(*lish*)ed posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for

summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, five hundred thousand dollars.

Mileage of officers.

For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army; for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and 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, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of 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 that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Horses.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, twelve thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital departments.

For the medical and hospital departments, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department, at division and department head-quarters, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

Fortifications.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &c.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and three thousand dollars.

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

Arms at armories.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rifle cannon of Thos. H. Barlow.

To enable Thomas H. Barlow, of Kentucky, to manufacture one of his newly-invented rifle cannon, for the purpose of testing the feasibility of their use in the military or naval service of the country, three thousand dollars, to be paid to said Barlow from time to time, as he progresses with the manufacture of the same: *Provided*, That said cannon shall not be of less calibre than a twelve-pounder: *And provided further*, That the said Barlow shall give good and sufficient security to the Secretary of War, for the faithful expenditure of the money hereby appropriated in the construction of said cannon.

Arsenals.

For arsenals, including the purchase of sites for new arsenals of deposit in Texas and New Mexico, and for the erection of suitable magazines and other arsenal buildings in Texas, in California, in Washington or

Oregon Territory, and in New Mexico, two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

Armories. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For the completion, including water wheels and shafting of the new water shops, grading grounds, and construction of bridge at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, sixty thousand dollars.

Surveys. For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

Post-office extension. For the Post-Office extension, three hundred thousand dollars.

Arrearages in office of third auditor. For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to the balance undrawn in the treasury, two thousand dollars.

Florida volunteers. For pay, furnishing and maintaining with quarter-master's stores and supplies, and subsistence of mounted and foot companies of Florida volunteers called into the service of the United States, two hundred and forty thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

APPROVED, August 30, 1856.

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Aug. 30, 1856.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to fix the Times of holding, in the State of Delaware, the Election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States.*

Time of holding elections in Delaware for a representative to Congress. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the present year, and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every second year hereafter, shall be and the same is hereby appointed and established for holding elections in the State of Delaware for a representative of said State in the Congress of the United States of America. *Provided*, That the said elections shall be conducted in such manner and held at such places as are or may be prescribed by the laws of the said State of Delaware.

APPROVED, August 30, 1856.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution authorizing the Purchase and Restoration to the British Government of the Ship "Resolute," late of the British Navy.* Aug. 28, 1856.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has become known to Congress that the ship "Resolute," late of the navy of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on service in the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin and the survivors of the expedition under his command, was rescued and recovered in those seas by the officers and crew of the American whaleship, the "George Henry," after the "Resolute" had been necessarily abandoned in the ice by her officers and crew, and after drifting still in the ice for more than one thousand miles from the place where so abandoned—and that the said ship "Resolute" having been brought to the United States by the salvors at great risk and peril, had been generously relinquished to them by her Majesty's government: Now, in token of the deep interest felt in the United States for the service in which her Majesty's said ship was engaged when thus necessarily abandoned, and of the sense entertained by Congress of the act of her Majesty's government in surrendering said ship to the salvors:—

Ship "Resolute" to be equipped and restored to Great Britain.

*Be it 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 requested to cause the said ship "Resolute" with all her armament, equipment, and the property on board when she arrived in the United States, and which has been preserved in good condition, to be purchased of her present owners, and that he send the said ship with every thing pertaining to her as aforesaid, after being fully repaired and equipped at one of the navy-yards of the United States, back to England under control of the Secretary of the Navy, with a request to her Majesty's government that the United States may be allowed to restore the said ship "Resolute" to her Majesty's service—and for the purchase of said ship and her appurtenances, as aforesaid, the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 28, 1856.

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[No. 2.] *A Resolution authorizing the Acceptance of certain Medals from Foreign Governments.* Aug. 30, 1856.

Thos. Williamson & James F. Harrison authorized to accept the medals tendered to them by the Emperor of France.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Surgeon Thomas Williamson and Passed-Assistant Surgeon James F. Harrison, of the United States Navy, be and they are hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently awarded to them by the Emperor of France.

Lieut. M. F. Maury authorized to accept the medals presented to him by Prussia, Holland, and Bremen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Lieutenant M. F. Maury, of the United States Navy, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently presented to him by the governments of Prussia and Holland, and the Republic of Bremen.

APPROVED, August 30, 1856.

Aug. 30, 1856.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution allowing Doctor E. K. Kane, and the Officers associated with him in their late Expedition to the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such Token of Acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britain as it may please to present.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has communicated to Congress a request from the Government of Great Britain that permission should be given by this Government allowing Doctor Elisha K. Kane, a Passed-Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and the officers who were with him in his late expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept from the Government of Great Britain some "token of thankfulness," and as a memorial of the sense entertained by that Government of "their arduous and generous services" in that behalf—

Dr. Kane and the other officers of the Arctic Expedition authorized to accept a testimonial from the British Government.

*Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Congress hereby consents that Dr. Elisha K. Kane, of the Navy of the United States, and such of the officers who were with him in the expedition aforesaid, as may yet remain in the service of the United States, may accept from the Government of Great Britain such token of the character aforesaid as it may be the pleasure of that government to present to them.

APPROVED, August 30, 1856.

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Aug. 30, 1856.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution authorizing Alexander D. Bache to accept a Medal presented to him by the King of Sweden.*

A. D. Bache authorized to accept the medal presented to him by Sweden.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medal recently presented to him by the King of Sweden.

APPROVED, August 30, 1856.

# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the third session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the second day of December, 1856, and ended Tuesday the third day of March, 1857.*

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, till January 5, 1857, and JAMES M. MASON from that time till the close of the Session. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. II.—*An Act providing for the compulsory Prepayment of Postage on all transient printed Matter.* Jan. 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provision in the act approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one," permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mail of the United States without prepayment of postage, be and the same is hereby repealed. And the postage on all such transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct.

Postage of transient printed matter to be prepaid. 1852, ch. 98. Vol. x. p. 38.

APPROVED, Jan. 2, 1857.

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CHAP. XII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy."* Jan. 16, 1857.

1855, ch. 127. See also *post*, pp. 367, 369.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active list or the reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay; and in case the officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, in their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or

Navy officers dropped, furloughed, or retired under act of 1855, ch. 127, may have a re-examination by a court of inquiry. Vol. x. p. 616.

Report by such court.

furlough pay; and the finding of the court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and, if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer, where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated by the President to the Senate for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late naval board; or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the court, as approved by the President: *Provided*, That the officers so restored or placed on the reserved list, shall be appointed to their places, respectively, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Restoration of officers.

Number of officers may be increased.

1855, ch. 127.

Proviso as to reducing the number hereafter.

Rank of restored officers

Dropped officers may be placed on the retired or furlough list.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" *Provided*, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when any such officer shall be restored to the navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by the order of the President, on the report of the naval board: *Provided, further*, That any dropped officer who may be, in the opinion of said court, entitled to be placed on the retired or furloughed list, may be thus placed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Officers not restored to have one year's pay.

Transfers from the furlough to the reserved list.

Vol. x. p. 616.

Reserved officers eligible to promotion.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Promotion of officers on the reserved list.

Their pay and rank.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

Flag officers.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

Restored officers to draw their back pay.

1859, ch. 76, § 3.

*Post*, p. 407.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who may be restored to active service, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

APPROVED, Jan. 16, 1857.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.* Jan. 17, 1857.

*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, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight: Appropriations.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eighty-four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. 1818, ch. 19. 1828, ch. 53. 1832, ch. 126.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the revolutionary war, under the third section of acts of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. 1836, ch. 362. 1838, ch. 189. 1843, ch. 102. 1844, ch. 102. 1848, ch. 8. 1848, ch. 120. 1853, ch. 41.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section of act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, one hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars. 1848, ch. 108. 1853, ch. 41.

For navy invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty thousand dollars. 1848, ch. 155.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act to procure a Bust, in Marble, of the late Chief Justice John Rutledge.* Jan. 21, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Library be and they are hereby authorized and required to contract with a suitable artist for the execution, in marble, and delivery in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, a bust of the late Chief Justice John Rutledge. Bust of the late Chief Justice John Rutledge to be contracted for for the Supreme Court Room.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there be and hereby is appropriated, eight hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. $800 appropriated therefor.

APPROVED, January 21, 1857.

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CHAP. XIX.—*An Act more effectually to enforce the Attendance of Witnesses on the Summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover Testimony.* Jan. 24, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter before either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, who shall wilfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry in consideration before the House or committee by which he shall be examined, shall in addition to the pains and penalties now existing, be liable to indictment as and for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction, shall pay Penalty on witnesses summoned by either House of Congress for default or refusal to answer.

a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

No person to be held criminally for any matter respecting which he has been required to testify before either House of Congress or any committee.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress or any committee of either House as to which he shall have testified whether before or after the date of this act, and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House of Congress or before any committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact or the production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

Nothing disclosed by such witness to be evidence against him.

No such witness excused from answering on the ground that he will criminate himself.

Proviso for punishing perjury in such witness.

Witnesses failing to testify, how brought to trial.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this act, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to certify the fact under the seal of the House or Senate to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

APPROVED, January 24, 1857.

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Jan. 26, 1857.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act making a Reappropriation from the Surplus Fund for the Relief of Lieutenant John Guest, United States Navy, and others.*

Balance of appropriations for coast survey carried to surplus fund, reappropriated for John Guest and others.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and forty-nine cents, being the balance remaining of the appropriations made by Congress in the years eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one, for the survey of the coast from Apalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station which should best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, which balance has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, be and the same is hereby reappropriated, for the payment of the sum due Lieutenant John Guest, United States Navy, (six hundred and seventeen dollars,) for services rendered in such survey, and for other lawful claims of officers who were employed in that survey.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

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Jan. 28, 1857.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act authorizing the establishing of a Navy Depot on Blythe Island, at Brunswick, on the Coast of Georgia, and for other Purposes.*

A site on Blythe Island (Ga.) to be purchased for a naval depot.

Buildings.

Appropriation.

*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 purchase a site for a navy depot on Blythe Island, on the coast of Georgia, and to erect such buildings and make such improvements as may be necessary for the repair of United States vessels of war, and afford refuge therefor, and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for effecting that object, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, by Purchase or otherwise, a suitable Steamer as a Revenue Cutter.* Feb. 5, 1857.

*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 to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys now in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

Steam Revenue Cutter to be procured.

$150,000 appropriated. 1857, ch. 108, § 5. *Post*, p. 228.

APPROVED, February 5, 1857.

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CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act supplementary to "An Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia, in the said District," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.* Feb. 7, 1857.

1855, ch. 199. Vol. x. p. 682.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no insane person not charged with any breach of the peace shall ever hereafter be confined in the United States jail, or in the United States penitentiary, in this District.

No insane person not charged with a breach of the peace, to be confined in the jail or penitentiary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to grant his order for the admission into the government hospital for the insane, any insane person unable to support himself or herself and family, (or himself, or herself if he or she have no family,) under the visitation of insanity, who resided in the District at the time he or she became insane, and who is not charged with any breach of the peace, upon the certificate of any judge of the circuit or criminal court, or any justice of the peace of the District, stating that two respectable physicians appeared before said judge or justice and certified under oath, and under their hands, that they knew the party alleged to be insane, and that they believed him or her to be a fit subject for treatment in such hospital; also stating that two respectable householders, residents of the District, appeared before him and certified under oath, and under their hands, that they knew the party alleged to be insane and indigent, that he or she was a resident of the District at the time he or she was seized with the mental disorder under which he or she then labored, and that he or she was unable to pay his or her board and other expenses therein; and the certificate of such physicians, and the certificate of such householders shall accompany the certificate of such judge or justice. The application of [to] the Secretary of the Interior for his order for the admission of said indigent insane person into the said hospital must be made within five days after the examination of the witnesses before the said judge or justice of the peace, before such proceedings shall be had before such judge or justice.

How admission to the asylum is to be obtained for insane persons, residents of the District of Columbia.

Certificate.

Proof that person is insane and indigent.

Within what time application to be made.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the order of the Secretary of the Interior, granted under the authority of the second section of this act, shall authorize any police officer or constable to assist in carrying such indigent insane person to the hospital, whenever such assistance is represented to be necessary by the person holding the order; but all the expenses of witnesses before said judge or justice of the peace, and of carrying such patient to the hospital, shall be borne by his or her friends, or by the local authorities of the District.

Police officers, &c., may assist in conveying insane persons there.

Expenses.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any indigent insane person who did not reside in the District at the time he or she became insane, may in like manner as provided in the second section of this act, be admitted into the said hospital upon the application of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington, or of Georgetown, and at the expense of either of the said cities during the continuance of said insane person therein, it being hereby designed to give the superintendent thereof authority to take

Admission of non-resident insane persons.

charge of such insane person until the authorities aforesaid can discover who his or her friends are, or whence he or she came, with a view to the return of such person to such friends, or to the place of his or her residence, and thus relieve said corporate authorities of the expense and charge of said indigent insane non-resident.

Insane persons charged with crime, admission of.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, charged with crime, be found, in the court before which he or she is so charged, to be an insane person, such court shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who may order such person to be confined in said hospital, and if he or she be not indigent, he or she and his or her estate shall be charged with expenses of his or her support in said hospital.

Insane criminals admission of.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person becoming insane during the continuance of his or her sentence in the United States penitentiary, shall have the same privilege of treatment in the hospital during the continuance of his or her mental disorder as is granted in section five to persons who escape the consequences of criminal acts by reason of insanity, unless it be the opinion, both of the physician to the penitentiary and the superintendent of the hospital, that such insane convict is so depraved and furious in his or her character as to render his or her custody in the hospital insecure, and his or her example pernicious.

Notice to be given of their return to sanity.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person confined in said hospital, charged with crime and subject to be tried therefor, or convicted of crime and undergoing sentence therefor, shall be restored to sanity, the superintendent of the hospital shall give notice thereof to the judge of the criminal court, and deliver him or her to said court in obedience to the proper precept.

Admission of independent or pay patients.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the independent or pay patients may be received into the hospital on the certificate of two respectable physicians of the District, stating that they have personally examined the patient, and believe him or her to be insane at the time of giving the certificate, and a fit subject for treatment in the institution, accompanied by a written request for the admission from the nearest relatives, legal guardian, or friend of the patient, where he or she may remain until restored to reason: *Provided*, The friends of the patient comply with the regulations of the hospital in respect to payment of board, and in all other respects. The request for admission must be made within five days of the date of the certificate of insanity.

Release of patients on giving bond.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person will give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved by the criminal court, or circuit court, or any judge thereof in vacation, payable to the United States, with condition to restrain and take care of any independent or indigent insane person not charged with a breach of the peace, whether in the hospital or not, until the insane person is restored to sanity, such court or judge thereof may, in its discretion, deliver such insane person to the party giving such bond.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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Feb. 7, 1857.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for regulating the Terms of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, 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 circuit court of the District of Columbia shall have power, by rule of court, to regulate the

Court may fix the number and times of its sessions.

periods of holding the terms of said court, and to fix the number of such terms, and the same, from time to time, to alter, as public convenience may require: *Provided*, That at least three terms shall be held annually. And all suits, or actions at law, shall stand for judgment or trial at the term next after that to which process shall be returned executed, unless good cause for further continuance be shown.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.* Feb. 7, 1857.

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 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-eight, namely:

Envoys, ministers, and commissioners. For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, China and Sandwich Islands, two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legations and assistants. For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, three thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

Barbary powers. For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, six thousand dollars.

Turkish consulates. For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beyrout, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Seamen. For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Shipwrecks. For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Blank Books. For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Commissioner, &c., under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For per diem of commissioner and compensation of surveyor, four thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of all expenses attending the employment of steamer or sailing vessel; and for surveys and umpirage, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For travelling expenses, transportation, repairs of instruments, and all other expenses, seven hundred dollars.

Commission to run the boundary with Great Britain on Washington Territory. For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, seventy-one thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the annual compensation of said officers shall not exceed the

rates provided in the third section of the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to provide for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six."

1856, ch. 87.

*Ante*, p. 42.

Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

For salaries of consuls-general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Simoda, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong-Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beyrout, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Port-au-Prince, San Domingo, (city,) St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor River, two hundred and seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Interpreters in China.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Loss by exchange.

For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of consuls, and interpreters, for salary, forty-five thousand dollars.

Archives.

For the preservation of the archives of the several consulates of the United States and the commercial agencies, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Office rents.

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, not to exceed ten per centum on the amount of their compensation, as fixed by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Act of 1856, ch. 127, § 7, respecting consular pupils repealed.

*Ante*, p. 55.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of "An act to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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Feb. 16, 1857.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Appropriation.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety-one thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improve-

ments, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For barracks for dragoon detachment, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of bell, and mounting the same with the clock on one of the public buildings, eight hundred dollars.

To procure the balistic apparatus for gun pendulum, five hundred dollars.

For repairs to officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one thousand dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, two hundred dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Professor of Spanish to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed at the Military Academy, in addition to the professors authorized by the existing laws, a professor of Spanish, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

Pay of master of the sword.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the master of the sword be fifteen hundred dollars per annum with fuel and quarters.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

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CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act to incorporate the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.*

Feb. 16, 1857.

1858, ch. 59.
*Post*, p. 293.

Names.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Byron Sunderland, J. C. McGuire, David A. Hall, and George W. Riggs, of Washington city, William Edes, and Judson Mitchell, of Georgetown, and Amos Kendall and William Stickney, of the county of Washington, and such persons as may hereafter be associated with them, by contributions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name of the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind," to have perpetual succession and be capable to take, hold and enjoy lands, tenements, hereditaments and personal property, to use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure: *Provided*, That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation, except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said institution.

Title.

General power.

Election of officers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Institution shall be managed as provided for in its present Constitution, and such additional regulations as may from time to time be found necessary; but as soon as sufficient contributions shall have been paid in to authorize an election according to the provisions of said Constitution, the provisional officers therein named shall give notice of a general meeting to the contributors for the election of officers, and the officers elected at such general meeting shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be elected as in said Constitution provided: *Provided*, That said Constitution may be altered in the manner therein provided, but not in such manner as to

violate the Constitution or any law of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Report of persons deaf and dumb in the District.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace in the several wards of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and of the county of Washington, to ascertain the names and residences of all Deaf and Dumb and Blind persons within their respective wards and districts; who of them are of a teachable age, and also who of them are in indigent circumstances, and report the same to the President of the Institution hereby incorporated.

United States to pay for maintenance and tuition of deaf and dumb residents of the District.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied by evidence produced by the President of the Institution hereby incorporated, that any Deaf and Dumb or Blind person of teachable age properly belonging to this District, is in indigent circumstances and cannot command the means to secure an education, it shall be his duty to authorize the said person to enter the said Institution for instruction, and to pay for his maintenance and tuition therein at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for such Deaf and Dumb pupil, and at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for such Blind pupil, papable quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

Persons not resident may be received and instructed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said Institution to receive and instruct Deaf and Dumb and Blind persons from any of the States and Territories of the United States on such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves, their parents, guardians, or trustees, and the proper authorities of said Institution.

Annual report.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of said Institution to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said Institution on the first day of July in each year, embracing in said report the number of pupils of each description received and discharged during the preceding year, and the number remaining in the Institution; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught and the progress made therein; also a statement showing the receipts of the Institution and from what sources, and its disbursements and for what objects.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

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Feb. 17, 1857.

CHAP. L.—*An Act for the Construction of a Wagon Road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and Great Salt Lake Valley, to the eastern Portion of the State of California, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for a wagon road from Fort Kearney to California.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State of California near Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him—said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

Also from El Paso to Fort Yuma.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum of fifty thousand dollars

be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance in the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohava River.

Also from Fort Defiance to the Colorado.

APPROVED, February 17, 1857.

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CHAP. LV.—*An Act to increase the Pay of the Officers of the Army.*

Feb. 21, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the commencement of the present fiscal year, the pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers, shall be increased twenty dollars per month, and that the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be thirty cents per ration.

Pay of army officers increased.

Commutation price for rations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized, on the recommendation of the council of administration, to extend the additional pay herein provided to any person serving as chaplain, at any post of the army.

Additional pay may be extended to chaplains at army posts.

APPROVED, February 21, 1857.

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CHAP. LVI.—*An Act relating to Foreign Coins and to the Coinage of Cents at the Mint of the United States.*

Feb. 21, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the rates of valuation following,—that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at five cents.

How much Spanish and Mexican coins are to be received for by United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the mint. And it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper, to secure their transmission to the mint for recoinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances: *Provided*, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid from time to time into the treasury of the United States.

Said coins to be recoined.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

Former acts making foreign coins a currency or legal tender repealed.

Assays of foreign coins to be made, and annually reported.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Weight and composition of cents.

Purchase of materials therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase from the bullion fund of the mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the mint to be manufactured and returned in coin.

Former laws extended to such cents.

And the laws in force relating to the mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for:

Profits.

*Provided*, That the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the treasury of the United States.

Such cents may be paid out and transmitted, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the former copper coins issued: and it shall be lawful to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid.

To be paid out for certain coins at old rate for two years.

Time extended. 1859, ch. 80, § 2. *Post*, p. 422.

And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act and no longer, to pay out at the mint the cents aforesaid for the fractional parts of the dollar hereinbefore named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half and six-and-a-quarter cents, respectively.

Annual report of director of the mint to be made up to June 30.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the director of the mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, up to the thirtieth of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

APPROVED, February 21, 1857.

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Feb. 21, 1857.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act to divide the State of Texas into two Judicial Districts.*

Texas divided into two judicial districts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Texas be and the same is hereby divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: All the territory of the State of Texas embraced in the counties of Newton, Jasper, Jefferson, Orange, Tyler, Polk, Liberty, Galveston, Harris, Montgomery, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Lavacca, Jackson, Calhoun, Dewitt, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, Nueces, Cameron, Starr, Webb, and Hidalgo, as they existed in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall compose one district, to be called the eastern district of Texas; and all the remaining part of the territory of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the western district of Texas.

Terms of Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be held in each year four terms of the district court of the eastern district of Texas, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Galveston on the first Mondays in December and May, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Brownsville on the first Mondays of March and October, respectively; and four terms of the district court of the western district of Texas shall be held in each year, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Austin on the first Mondays of January and June, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Tyler on the first Mondays of March and November, respectively; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business of the said courts shall, in the opinion of the judge or judges, require it.

Transfer of suits and process.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings of whatever name or nature pending in the district court of Texas, at any of the places at which terms of the said courts were enjoined to be held, and which said places may be within the eastern district of Texas, shall be

transferred to the district court of the eastern district of Texas; and such suits and proceedings pending at any of the places at which terms of the said district court were enjoined to be held, and which said places may be within the western district, shall be transferred to the district court of the western district of Texas; and this act shall not produce a discontinuance of any such suit or proceeding, or of any order, issue, or process therein; and jurisdiction is here given to the said district courts respectively* and perform all duties appertaining to the said suits and proceedings, and to proceed to try and dispose of the same as fully as the district court of Texas was authorized to do; and all process, mesne or final, which may have issued from any of the courts of the district of Texas, shall be proceeded in and returned to the district court to be holden at the place from whence the same issued, and shall be of as full force and effect as if the said district had not been divided into two districts; and all process which may have issued from the said district court of Texas in any cause pending therein, or any penal or other process which may hereafter issue from any of the said courts to enforce any order, judgment, or decree, in any cause heretofore ended and determined therein, shall be issued from and made returnable to the court in which the said cause or the record thereof may be, and may issue and be executed by the marshal of the district from which issues in any part of the State.

Same subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That either of the said district courts may, on application of the parties defendant, and for good cause shown, order any suit now pending, and transferred to such court by this act, to be removed to the proper court of the other district for further proceedings; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of all the proceeding and orders in relation thereto, to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in the said court, as if the suit had been originally commenced therein.

The present district judge as signed to the eastern district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the present judge of the district of Texas be and he is hereby assigned to hold said courts in the eastern district of Texas, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within the said district as he now exercises and performs within his present district. There shall be appointed a district judge for the western district of Texas, who shall possess the same powers, and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoyed, or in any manner appertaining to the present district judge for the district of Texas. And the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge of the district of Texas.

Judge to be appointed for the western district.

District attorneys and marshals for said districts.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Texas; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law: *Provided*, That the present district attorney of the district of Texas shall be the district attorney for the eastern district, but shall retain charge of all suits already commenced until the final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct; and the present marshal of the district of Texas shall be the marshal of the eastern district, during their respective official terms.

Apportionment of jurisdiction between said districts.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more

* Something seems wanting here to complete the sense, but the Rolls are as is printed above.

than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may issue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which writ an endorsement shall be made, that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit and be proceeded in accordingly.

APPROVED, February 21, 1857.

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Feb. 26, 1857.

1858, ch. 31. *Post*, p. 285.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to authorize the People of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their Admission in the Union on an equal Footing with the original States.*

Inhabitants of part of Minnesota authorized to form a Constitution and State Government.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Boix des Sioux River; thence [up] the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the Saint Louis River; thence down said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon River, and following said dividing line to the place of beginning—be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the federal constitution.

Jurisdiction over bordering waters, which are declared to be common highways.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, 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.

Convention of delegates to be held.

Voting.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district, then existing within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the territorial legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall

Meeting of convention.

assemble at the capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States' marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; and said State shall be entitled to one representative and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

Census.

Representatives in Congress.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Minnesota, to wit:

Propositions to be acted on by the convention.

*First.* That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

School lands.

*Second.* That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Land for a University.

*Third.* That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Land for public buildings.

*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 said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor 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 be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State.

Salt Springs.

*Fifth.* That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of the said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, 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, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Percentage on land sales.

The above propositions made conditional.

APPROVED, February 26, 1857.

March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Completion of Military Roads in Oregon Territory.*

Appropriation for military roads in Oregon.

*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 completion of military roads now in the course of construction in the Territory of Oregon, to wit:—for the completion of the road from Astoria to Salem, the sum of ten thousand dollars; for the completion of the road from Myrtle Creek to Camp Stewart, the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and for the completion of the road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, the sum of thirty thousand dollars; the same to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXII.—*An Act to establish Augusta, in the State of Georgia, a Port of Delivery.*

Augusta (Ga.) made a port of delivery.

Surveyor.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Augusta, in the State of Georgia, within the collection district of Savannah, be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of delivery, within the said collection district, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port of Augusta, who shall perform similar duties towards, and in connection with, the collector at the port of entry, as are prescribed for surveyors of the ports of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Nashville, by the act of Congress approved second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," the duties of the collector at Savannah in reference to all foreign merchandize entered for the port of Augusta, and to be shipped from Savannah to Augusta, either by the river or railroad, shall be the same as those prescribed for the collector at New Orleans, in reference to merchandize entered by an importer or his agent there for the ports above mentioned in said act. And importations of foreign merchandize to Augusta may be made through the port of Savannah in the same way, and under like instructions, [restrictions,] penalties, and forfeitures, as by the said act they are allowed to be made to the places above mentioned through the port of New Orleans.

1831, ch. 87.

Vol. iv. p. 480.

Duties of collector at Savannah as to importations for Augusta.

Importations how made.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

1842, ch. 270.

CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act to amend the twenty-eighth Section of the Act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August one thousand eight 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,"—prohibiting the Importation of obscene and indecent Articles, so as more effectually to accomplish the Purposes for which that Provision was enacted.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress approved the thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," be amended as follows:

Importation of obscene, &c., books prohibited.

1842, ch. 270, § 28.

Vol. v. p. 566.

The importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, images, figures, daguerreotypes, photographs, and transparencies, is hereby prohibited, and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, in which any such articles are contained, shall be

admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed. Packages, &c., of which they are a part, to be forfeited.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. XC.—*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 thirtieth eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.* March 3, 1857.

*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 of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That at the discretion of the President all disbursements of moneys, whether for annuities or otherwise, to fulfil treaty stipulations with individual Indians or Indian tribes, now or hereafter to be appropriated for such objects, shall be made in person by the superintendents of Indian affairs, where superintendencies exist, to all Indians or tribes within the limits of their respective superintendencies, in the presence of the local agents and interpreters who shall witness the same, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. 1850, ch. 16. 1850, ch. 82. 1851, ch. 14. 1852, ch. 11. 1853, ch. 104. 1854, ch. 167. 1855, ch. 204. 1856, ch. 128. Disbursements how to be made.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars. 1854, ch. 167. Vol. x. p. 315.

For the pay of an additional Indian agent for the Indians of New Mexico, at an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and for the pay of two agents, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, one for Indians in Utah and one for the Witchetas and neighboring tribes west of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, three thousand five hundred dollars. Additional Indian Agents.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars. 1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 20.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars. 1852, ch. 11. Vol. x. p. 2.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars. 1834, ch. 162, § 9. Vol. iv. p. 737. 1851, ch. 14, § 8. Vol. ix. p. 587.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendent of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of

the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River. Vol. x. p. 1014.

*Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.*—For fourth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1014.

For expenses of transportation of the fourth of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Blackfoot Nation.

*Blackfoot Nation.*—For second of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 659.

For second of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior.*—Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For two thirds of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For third of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools, and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For third of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi.*—Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five. Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. x. p. 1165.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents. Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of sixteenth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For third of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

*Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.*—For third of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands. Vol. x. p. 1165.

For third of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For third of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For third of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For third of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For third of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.

*Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.*—For second of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 634.

For second of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For second of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For second instalment for the support of one blacksmith-shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.
Vol. vii. p. 304.

*Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.*—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.
1799, ch. 11.
Vol. i. p. 618.

*Chickasaws.*—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie.
*Post*, p. 631.

*Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie.*—For payment of this amount, being the sum awarded by the Commissioner, and to be received in full consideration for the surrender of the right and interest of said Indians in the fishing and encampment at the falls of St. Mary, which they held according to the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and twenty, per first and second articles treaty at Detroit, second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 206.

Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99.
*Post*, p. 614.

*Choctaws.*—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 213.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horseman, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 235.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 212.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

*Post*, pp. 613, 614.

Creeks.

*Creeks.*—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty

seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty *twenty*-seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 36. *Post*, p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 287

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the first of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shop and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 368.

For the first of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. ix. p. 822.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for pur-

poses of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For payment of this amount *per capita* to the Creek nation as annuity, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be appropriated to pay or reward any agent, attorney, or other person, for any service or pretended service in negotiating said treaty.

For the payment of such portion of the consideration provided by the amendment of the Senate to the sixth article of the treaty of seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as the general council of the Creek nation shall direct to be paid to the treasurer of said nation for any specified national object, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That only so much thereof as shall be so specified shall be paid to said treasurer, and the remainder of the sum, if any, shall be paid *per capita* to the Creek nation as annuity.

For the amount to be paid under the direction of the Creek council to those Creeks or their descendants who emigrated west of the Mississippi prior to the treaty of *fourth* March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 366.

For payment of such other claims of individual Creek Indians as may be found equitable and just by the general council of the nation, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventy thousand dollars.

For this amount to be paid to those individuals and their heirs who, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, have received money in lieu of reservations of land, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

1837, ch. 41.
Vol. v. p. 186.

Fulfilling the articles negotiated tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain bands of

Calapooias, Molala, and Clickamas Indians of Willamette Valley.

*Calapooias, Molala, and Clickamas Indians of Willamette Valley.*—For third of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article of treaty *tenth* January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1143.

For third of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty *tenth* January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Delawares.

*Delawares.*—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 327.
Vol. vii. p. 188.

Vol. vii. p. 399.

For life annuity to chief, per supplemental article to treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred 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, per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1049.

For fourth of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Florida Indians, or Seminoles.

*Florida Indians, or Seminoles.*—For fourteenth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 822.

For fourteenth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 369.

For the payment of this amount in lieu of the present improvements of the Seminoles west, and in full for the expenses of their removal and

establishing themselves in their new country, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and Senate's amendment thereto, ninety thousand dollars. *Post*, p. 702.

For the first of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the first of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the first of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the removal of the Seminoles in Florida, to the Seminole country west of the Mississippi, and their subsistence during removal, and for twelve months after their arrival at their new homes, and for the purchase of rifle guns, blankets, powder and lead, hunting shirts, shoes, strouding, tobacco, and clothing, per ninth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and twenty thousand [dollars.]

For expenses of making improvements for those now east of the Mississippi after their removal west, per ninth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ploughs, and other agricultural implements, axes, seeds, looms, cards, and wheels, for the Seminole nation, per ninth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For compensation and traveling expenses of a delegation of the Seminoles and Creeks from their country to Florida, whilst there, and returning, per tenth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment to Foc-te-lusti Harjo, or Black Dirt, for services as chief of the friendly band of Seminole warriors, who fought for the United States during the Florida war, per eleventh article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, four hundred dollars.

For expenses of surveying, defining, and marking such portions of the boundaries of the Creek and Seminole countries as do not consist of well-defined natural boundaries, and compensation and expenses of Indian commissioners, per twenty-first article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For the travelling and other expenses of the members of the Creek and Seminole delegations (including the agents and the interpreter for the latter) in coming to Washington, remaining, and returning home, per twenty-third article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eleven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all moneys appropriated for fulfilling treaties with or concerning the Florida Indians, or Seminoles, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Proviso.

*Iowas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. Iowas. Vol. vii. p. 568. Vol. x. p. 1071.

*Kansas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars. Kansas. Vol. ix. p. 842.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws

Vol. x. p. 1083.

*Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.*—For first of three instalments of nine thousand dollars for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Kickapoos.

Vol. x. p. 1078.

*Kickapoos.*—For fourth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the fourth instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fourteen thousand dollars.

Menomonies.

Vol. x. p. 1064.

*Post*, p. 176.

*Menomonies.*—For payment for two townships of land for Stockbridges and Munsees, at sixty cents per acre, to promote improvement of Menomonies, as deemed advisable by the President, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and first and second articles treaty eleventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty eight dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 952.

Vol. x. p. 1064.

For second of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For second of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.

Vol. vii. p. 191.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

*Miamies of Kansas.*—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. vii. pp. 458, 464.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 583.

For their proportion of seventeenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies of Indiana.

Vol. vii. p. 583.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

*Miamies of Indiana.*—For their proportion of seventeenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen

hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For the payment to Israel Olinger, administrator of Francis Lafontaine, deceased, late principal chief of said tribe, of an amount allowed to said decedent by the Indian Department in eighteen hundred and fifty, and heretofore appropriated for said purpose, but returned to the surplus fund on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred and ninety dollars.

*Miamies—Eel River.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Miamies—Eel River. Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 114.

*Navajoes.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars. Navajoes. Vol. ix. p. 974.

*Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory. Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians. Vol. x. p. 1132.

For third instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

*Omahas.*—For third of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty thousand dollars. Omahas. Vol. x. p. 1044.

For third of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

*Osages.*—For the last of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money, or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars. Osages. Vol. vii. p. 576.

For the last of twenty instalments for two smiths' establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.

Vol. x. p. 1039.

*Ottoes and Missourias.*—For the last of three instalments, as annuity, in money, or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.

*Post*, p. 623.

*Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.*—For second of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For second instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For second instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For second of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid *per capita* to the Grand River Ottowas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottowas of Kansas.

Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. vii. p. 105.
Vol. vii. p. 179.
Vol. vii. p. 220.

*Ottowas of Kansas.*—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.

Vol. vii. p. 448.

*Pawnees.*—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.

Vol. vii. p. 51.

*Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 317.

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

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 379.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 432.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 296. Vol. vii. p. 317. Vol. vii. p. 401.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars. Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per 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 of Huron.*—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomies of Huron. Vol. vii. p. 105.

*Quapaws.*—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Quapaws. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of

*Chasta, Scoton and Umpqua Indians.*—For third of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Chasta, Scoton and Umpqua Indians. Vol. x. p. 1122.

For third of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. x. p. 1123.

For third of five instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicine, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationary, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Rogue Rivers.*—For fourth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars. Rogue Rivers. Vol. x. p. 1018.

*Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 85.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 375.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article

treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 540. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 596. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.*—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October,

Vol. vii. p. 543. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1074. For the fourth and last instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

Senecas. *Senecas.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty

Vol. vii. p. 161. twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179. For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 349. For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

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

1831, ch. 26. six thousand dollars.

Vol. iv. p. 442. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at

1846, ch. 34. five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and

Vol. ix. p. 35. forty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees. *Senecas and Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one

Vol. vii. p. 179. thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty

Vol. vii. p. 572. twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees. *Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per

Vol. vii. p. 51. fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and

third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1056.

For fourth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 160.

*Six Nations of New York.*—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars. Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

*Sioux of Mississippi.*—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty, twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars. Sioux of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 538.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x p. 949.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 954.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

*Treaty of Fort Laramie.*—For seventh of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars. Treaty of Fort Laramie. *Post*, p. 749.

*Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.)*—For fourth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars. Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.) Vol. x. p. 1027.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Vol. x. p. 1125.

*Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.*—For third of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars. Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley Oregon. Vol. x. p. 1125.

For third of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article

treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationary, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

Utahs. *Utahs.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to
Vol. ix. p. 984. the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes. *Winnebagoes.*—For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments as annuity in
Vol. vii. p. 323. specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per
Vol. vii. p. 371. third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per
Vol. vii. p. 545. centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For eleventh of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October,
Vol. ix. p. 878. eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots. *Wyandots.*—For the last of three equal instalments upon three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, in lieu of former annuities and claims,
Vol. x. p. 1159. per sixth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—For carrying into effect the act of third March, eigh-
1819, ch. 85. teen hundred and nineteen, making provisions for the civilization of the
Vol. iii. p. 516. Indian tribes, in addition to the sum specified in said act, five thousand dollars.

For surveying and marking the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chicka-

saw countries, and for determining and marking the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, per ninth and nineteenth articles treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars. *Post*, pp. 613, 615.

For the expenses of surveying the boundaries of Indian reservations, and of surveying, allotting, and defining Indian reserves and half-breed lands, and for other incidental expenses of carrying into effect the treaties with the Indian tribes in Michigan, and with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior so far as any of the said treaties provide for the survey or allotment of lands, as set apart reservations for the tribes or bands, in addition to former appropriation, seven thousand dollars.

For medals for Indian chiefs, three thousand dollars.

For the expenses of collecting and establishing the southern Comanches, Wichitaws, and certain other bands of Indians on reservations to be located south of the Arkansas River, and west of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude, fifty thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the

*Sioux of the Mississippi, viz*:—For the reappropriation of this amount, being the legitimate balance found due to the Medawa-kan-toan and Wahpay-koo-tah Sioux, under the treaties of eighteen hundred and thirty, and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for moneys heretofore carried to the surplus fund, to be paid to said Indians as annuity, or applied as the President may direct, in whole or part, for the civilization and general improvement of said Indians, forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-seven cents. Sioux of the Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 328. Vol. vii. p. 527.

For compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars. Indian service in Texas.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing agricultural implements, and stock for the Indians in Texas, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, seventeen thousand dollars. California.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservation in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics, and laborers at the reservations, one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars therefrom may be expended for the relief of the temporary wants of Indians outside of said reservations.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated by the act of thirty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, for negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in said territory, may be expended for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service therein. Utah. 1854, ch. 167. Vol. x. p. 330.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, including insurance, and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Oregon.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, fifty thousand dollars.

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Oregon Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, forty thousand dollars.

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Washington Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, seventy-nine thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and necessary employees, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a part of said sum, not exceeding four thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, may, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be applied for the payment of the just value of lands, improvements and preëmption claims, owned by whites located within the Indian reservation established on the south side of the Commencement Bay, in Washington Territory, for the Puyallup and other bands of Indians, on the relinquishment of said lands, improvements and claims to the United States.

New Mexico.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas.

To carry into effect treaties with the OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS, viz.:

Kinuwais or David King.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Kinuwais or David King, of Carp and Chocolate Rivers, Michigan, the amount designed to have been secured to him in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty-

Vol. vii. p. 494.

eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with the Ottawas and Chippewas, if he shall, on full investigation, be satisfied the same has not been paid, one hundred dollars.

William King.

For payment of this amount to William King, in accordance with schedule "C," attached to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York,

Vol. vii. p. 550.

proclaimed April fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and forty, fifteen hundred dollars.

Indian Pueblos, in New Mexico, survey of.

For expenses of surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos, in the Territory of New Mexico, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Survey of Creek boundary.

To complete the survey of the Creek boundary, as required by the treaty, to be expended under the proper authority, the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

Arthur Sizemore.

To pay to the legal representatives of Arthur Sizemore, fourteen hundred and twenty dollars, and to the legal representative of John Semi,

John Semoice.

Simmance, or Semoice, eleven hundred and sixty-three dollars, the said claims being found in the supplementary abstract of additional claims accompanying General Mitchell's report, which arise under the Creek

Vol. vii. p. 120.

treaty of eighteen hundred and fourteen; the said sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

C. M. Hitchcock, executor of A. R. S. Hunter.

For the payment of the claim of C. M. Hitchcock, executor of Colonel A. R. S. Hunter, for supplies of provisions to the Cherokees, under the authority of Brigadier-General Wool, and of J. R. Schermerhorn, commissioner for negotiating the treaty with the Cherokees, from the twenty-sixth of March to the sixteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

Baker and Street.

For payment of the value of property of Baker and Street, destroyed in eighteen hundred and fifty-five by the Kioway Indians, to be deducted from the annuities payable to the said Indians fifty dollars.

Salaries of agents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the agents for the Sioux and Seminole Indians, for the Omaha agency, for the Kickapoo agency, for the Kansas agency, and for the Neosho agency, shall receive each an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, instead of the salary of one thousand dollars now allowed by law.

Superintendents in Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico territories.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the provisions for the exercise of the duties of superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, as now provided by law, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territories of Washington and Oregon, at the annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, and one for the Territory of Utah, each at the annual salary of two thousand dollars; and that from and after such separation of the duties of said offices, the governor of Washington shall receive the same salary as that paid to the governor of Oregon; and the governors of Utah and New Mexico shall each receive the salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. The superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, shall negotiate no treaties with any Indian tribes within said territories, unless instructed thereto by the President of the United States.

Their salaries.

Salaries of the governors of those territories.

Superintendents not to negotiate treaties.

Clerkships in Indian bureau.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That one of the second class clerkships in the Indian bureau shall hereafter be made a third class clerkship, to be designated by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Settlement of accounts of Thos. J. Henly.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in settling the accounts of Thomas J. Henly, as superintendent of Indian affairs in California, the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow him the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars, paid by him to Sanders and Benham for interest upon money advanced by them on account of the Indian service in California, upon his producing satisfactory vouchers for these expenditures.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to establish an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the districts of lands now subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin, as are contained within the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Chippewa district, to wit: north of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east, and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west; the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed as the public interest may seem to require.

Chippewa Land District constituted.

Officers thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the end of its next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sales to continue at old offices till, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales shall continue at the old land offices at La Crosse and Hudson till the registers and receivers thereat are notified that the officers for the district created by this act are prepared to enter on their duties.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to meet the expenses of carrying this act into effect, the sum of five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for salaries, commissions and incidental expenses of the offices of the register and receiver, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the General Land-Office.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to confirm certain Entries of Land therein named.*

Entries under graduation law, confirmed.

1854, ch. 244.

Vol. x. p. 574.

Exceptions and provisos.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all entries of the public land[s] under the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to entry, to actual settlers and cultivators, approved fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, made prior to the passage of this act, in which the purchaser has made the affidavit and paid the purchase-money as required by said act and the instructions issued and in force, and in the hands of the Register at the time of making said entry, are hereby legalized, and patents shall issue to the parties respectively, excepting those entries under said act, which the commissioner of the General Land-Office may ascertain to have been fraudulently or evasively made; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to confirm any of said entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause; and *provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any actual settler and cultivator of his right to any land on which he resided at the time of an entry by another person under the act to which this act is an amendment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to establish three additional Land Districts in the Territory of Nebraska.*

Nemaha Land District constituted.

South Platte River District constituted.

Dahkota District constituted.

*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 Territory of Nebraska at present included in the Omaha district, which lies south of the line which divides townships six and seven north, extended from the Missouri River westward, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the "Nemaha Land District;" all said Omaha district which is situated south of the south shore or right bank of the Platte River, and north of the said township line, between townships six and seven north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "South Platte River Land District;" and all that portion of said Omaha district which lies north of the south boundary of the "Omaha Reserve," extended westward, being identical with the line which divides townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "Dahkota Land District;" the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.

Officers for said districts.

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, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each land district hereby created, who shall be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That all sales and locations made at Omaha city of lands situated within the limits of the new districts hereby created, which shall be valid and right in other respects up to the day on which the new offices shall respectively go into operation, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sales authorized in said districts.

Certain sales at Omaha city confirmed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to establish three Additional Land Districts in the Territory of Kansas.*

March 3, 1857.

*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 "Pawnee land district," in the Territory of Kansas, created by the thirteenth section of the act approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor-general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," which is situated north of the north or left bank of the Kansas River, and east of the line which divides ranges eight and nine east, shall constitute a separate district, to be called the "Delaware land district," all that portion of said Pawnee district which is situated south of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, to be hereafter determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the "Osage land district," and all that portion of said Pawnee district which lies west of the line dividing ranges eight and nine east and north of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, shall constitute a district to be called the "'Western District,' land district," the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.

1854, ch. 103. Vol. x. p. 308.

Delaware land district constituted.

Osage district constituted.

Western district constituted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the public interests shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each or either of the districts hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Officers for said districts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in the districts created by this act, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new districts, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new offices shall go into operation, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sales authorized at said districts.

Former sales and locations confirmed.

APPROVED March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XCV.—*An Act to expedite Telegraphic Communication for the Uses of the Government in its Foreign Intercourse.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State, in

Contract for Atlantic telegraph authorized.

the discretion, and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons, or association, for the aid of the United States, by furnishing not exceeding two ships in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication when established by the government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding seventy thousand dollars per annum until the nett profits of such person, or persons, or association, shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding fifty thousand dollars per annum for twenty-five years: *Provided*, That the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons, or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognising equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of said submarine communication and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of New Foundland and in the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such person, persons, or association, with that government: *Provided further*, That the contract to be made by the British government shall not be different from that already proposed by that government to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents: *And provided further*, That it shall be in the power of Congress, after ten years, to terminate said contract upon giving one year's notice to the parties to such contract.

Provided Great Britain make a like contract.

Tariff for messages.

Equality of rights to be secured.

Proviso as to terms of British contract.

Contract may be terminated after ten years by one year's notice.

APPROVED March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 for the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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:

Inland transportation. For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million six hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

Postmasters. For compensation of postmasters, two million one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Ship and way letters. For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

Wrapping paper. For wrapping paper, forty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture. For office furniture in the post-offices, six thousand dollars.

Advertising. For advertizing, eighty thousand dollars.

Mail bags. For mail-bags, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Blanks, &c. For blanks, and paper for the same, ninety-five thousand dollars.

Mail-locks, &c. For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

Special agents. For mail depredations and special agents, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Clerks. For clerks in the offices of postmasters, seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, ninety-five thousand dollars. Stamps and Envelopes.
For miscellaneous items, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Miscellaneous.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. Deficiencies for year ending June 30, 1857.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. Deficiencies for year ending June 30, 1858.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to establish and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco, in the State of California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington, touching at Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, and Crescent city, in the State of California; Port Orford, Gardiner city, or Umpqua, and Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon; Shoal-water Bay, Fort Townsend, in the Territory of Washington; and at such other points as shall be designated by the Postmaster-General: *Provided*, That the contract for the said service be advertised by the Postmaster-General in pursuance of existing laws, and let to the lowest bidder: *And provided further*, That the whole cost of said service shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster-General may, if he shall deem it for the public interest, contract for said service with the lowest bidder, as aforesaid, under the advertised proposals heretofore made for mail service between the points aforesaid. Mails authorized between Oregon and Washington territories and California.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed to continue the mail service between Charleston, Key West, and Havana, during the months of August and September in each year for the residue of the present contract term of the southern section by a competent steamer as it is now being performed during ten months of the year; and that to enable him to do so, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Mail service between Charleston, Key West, and Havana. Annual appropriation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "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-five," be and the same is hereby continued for one year from August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. Pay of Postmaster and his employees at Washington, 1854, ch. 270, § 4. Vol. x. p. 588.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to reëxamine and adjust all questions arising out of fines imposed upon the contractors for carrying the mails upon the Mississippi River. Adjustment of fines for mail service on the Mississippi.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be and is hereby authorized and directed to examine the applications of Vassal D. Pinkham, contractor for carrying the United States mail on route sixty-seven, between Bangor and Calais, in the State of Maine, and of Lewis W. Ludlow, contractor for carrying the United States mails on route one thousand two hundred and forty-two, from Auburn to South Lansing, in the State of New York, to be released from their respective contracts, and in his discretion to release either or both of them therefrom. Application of Vassal D. Pinkham and Lewis W. Ludlow may be examined and allowed.

Act of 1856, ch. 130, § 8, respecting George H. Giddings declared mandatory Payment to him.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act of the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department," &c., be construed as mandatory; and that the Postmaster-General be and he hereby is required to pay to the said Giddings the sum of thirty-three thousand and five hundred dollars per annum in lieu of the contract pay, on mail route number twelve thousand nine hundred, as directed by said section, deducting payments heretofore made.

*Ante*, p. 95.

Contract authorized for carrying the mail from the Mississippi to San Francisco by land.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the conveyance of the entire letter mail from such point on the Mississippi River, as the contractors may select, to San Francisco, in the State of California, for six years, at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars per annum for semi-monthly, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for weekly, or six hundred thousand dollars for semi-weekly service; to be performed semi-monthly, weekly, or semi-weekly, at the option of the Postmaster-General.

Same subject.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the contract shall require the service to be performed with good four-horse coaches, or spring wagons, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, as well as the safety and security of the mails.

Preëmption right of such contractors.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the contractors shall have the right of preëmption to three hundred and twenty acres of any land not then disposed of or reserved, at each point necessary for a station, not to be nearer than ten miles from each other; and provided, that no mineral land shall be thus preëmpted.

Trip to be performed within 25 days, and security to be given.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said service shall be performed within twenty-five days for each trip; and that before entering into such contract, the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied of the ability and disposition of the parties *bona fide* and in good faith to perform the said contract, and shall require good and sufficient security for the performance of the same; the service to commence within twelve months after the signing of the contract.

Mail service on Puget's Sound. Lowest bid on record to be accepted.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and directed to accept the lowest bid offered and now on record, (provided the same shall not exceed twenty-three thousand dollars a year, for weekly services,) to convey the United States mails in good and sufficient steamer or steamers under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General of January nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for "proposals for conveying the United States mails on Puget's Sound, Washington Territory," and to contract with the bidders thereof to put into immediate operation the said service on Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, commencing at Olympia, and supplying Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, Bellingham Bay, (Whatcorn,) New Dungeness, and such other places on said route as the Postmaster-General may direct; said service to be paid for out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said service shall be performed in first class steamboats, under the eighth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

1845, ch. 69, § 8.

Vol. v. p. 750.

Payment to George Whitman

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay to George Whitman the sum of ten thousand one hundred dollars, being the amount of a draft issued in his favor by the Postmaster-General on the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight upon the postmaster at New Orleans in payment of services rendered by said Whitman as mail contractor, less two thousand dollars paid thereon, which draft was not satisfied by the drawer.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.* March 3, 1857.

*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 construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the entrance of Kennebec River, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the commencement of a fortification on Hog Island Ledge in Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and preservation of its site, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the entrance of New Bedford harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, outlet of New York harbor, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the commencement of a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins in the State of New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on Delaware River, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, thirty-three thousand dollars.

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama, one hundred thousand dollars.

For defences at Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Grandterre Island, Barrataria Bay, Louisiana, and preservation of its site, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, three hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, California, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New York harbor, five thousand dollars.

For barracks, quarters, and hospital at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, fourteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of additional land for site of Fort Tompkins, forty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

For modification of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars.

For artesian well at Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the fortification of Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications for the defence of the inner passes into Mobile Bay, (known as Grant's Pass and Pass au Heron,) one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and extension of Fort St. Phillip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Macomb, and preservation of site, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs of Tower Dupre, Bayou Depre, Louisiana, and perfecting title of site, twelve thousand dollars.

For fortifications for the defence of the entrance to Galveston harbor and bay, Texas, eighty thousand dollars.

To purchase a site and construct additional defences for San Francisco, California, three hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of fortifications for preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages, thirty thousand dollars.

Repairs, &c. of barracks, &c. For repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, hospitals, store rooms, and fences at permanent forts not occupied by troops, nineteen thousand dollars.

Platforms for cannon. For the construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in the existing fortifications of important harbors, one hundred thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*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 on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ad valorem duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods wares and merchandize imported from abroad into the United States, as follows, viz:

Rates of duty on the different schedules. Upon the articles enumerated in schedules A, and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G, and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as are hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid and not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule, I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

1846, ch. 74.

Vol. ix. p. 42.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and de laines, shall be transferred to schedule C. Japanned leather or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule D. Ginger,—green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled; ochers, and ochrey earths; medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthen or pottery of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E. Borate of lime and codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulus of; Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; camphor, crude; cantharides; carbonate of soda; Emery, in lump or pulverized; Fruits, green, ripe, or dried; gums, Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state; machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; sponges; tin in plates or sheets, galvanized or ungalvanized; woods, namely, cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose wood, satin wood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, oxalic, pyroligenous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; ambergris; anniseed; annatto, roucon or Orleans; arsenic; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; assafoetida; asphaltum; barilla; bleaching powder, or chloride of lime; borax crude; boucho leaves; brimstone crude in bulk; cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones (not set;) chalk; clay; cochineal; cocoa, cocoanuts, and cocoa shells; cork tree bark; cream of tartar; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; flint, ground; grindstones; gutta percha unmanufactured; india rubber in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; India rubber, milk of; indigo; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in slips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; music printed with lines, bound or unbound; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut; prussian blue; soda ash; spices of all kinds; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches; and woad, or pastel, shall be transferred to schedule H.

Transfer of certain articles from one schedule to another.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandize mentioned in schedule I, made part hereof, shall be exempt from duty; and entitled to free entry:—

Schedule of free goods.

SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical nautic*le* instruments, philosophical apparatus and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings and drawings, 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; animal carbon (bone black); animals living of all kinds; argol, or crude tartar; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian; bells, old, and bell metal; berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing

dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bolting cloths; bones, burnt, and bone dust; books, maps and charts imported 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; brass, in bars and pigs, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in stuffs; bullion, gold and silver; burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured; cabinets of coins, medals, and all 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; copper in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; cotton; cutch; dragon's blood; felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels; flax unmanufactured; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturering purposes not otherwise provided for; glass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandize 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; Ioe; Ivory unmanufactured; junk, old; linseed—but not embracing flax seed; madder root; madder ground or prepared; maps and charts; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; Provided, That no other 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; palm leaf unmanufactured; personal and household effects, (not merchandize,) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime unground; platina unmanufactured; rags of whatever material except wool; rattans and reads unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal, not wholly, or in part of iron ungalvanized; shingle bolts and stave bolts; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; substances expressly used for manures; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects, (not merchandize;) 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; sheep's wool, unmanufactured of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured; *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals,

which shall be imported, in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty four per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Goods in the public stores July 1, 1857, to pay duties as if imported after that day.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandize which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

Decision of collector as to duties made final unless notice is given in writing, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandize imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandize, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandize shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly; any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

Appeal to the Secretary of Treasury from collector, and his decision to be final, unless suit is brought within 30 days. 1839, ch. 82, § 2. 1845, ch. 22.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act making a Grant of Land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate Sections, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said Territory, and granting Public Lands in alternate Sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the Construction of a certain Railroad in said State.*

March 3, 1857.

Grant of land to Minnesota for railroads.

*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 granted to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, from Stillwater, by way of Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, with a branch via Saint Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the north, at such point as the Legislature of said Territory may determine; from St. Paul and from Saint Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the Territory in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, with a branch, via Faribault, to the north line of the State of Iowa, west of range sixteen; from Winona, via Saint Peters, to a point on the Big Sioux River, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; also from La Crescent, via Target Lake, up the valley of Root River, to a point of junction with the last mentioned road, east of range seventeen, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branches are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, 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 Territory or future State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States

Grant in lieu of lands preëmpted or sold.

nearest to the tiers 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 otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached, as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preëmption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the Territory or future State of Minnesota for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads or branches, and selected for and on account of each of said roads or branches: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branches, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads and branches through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Lands how applied.

Act not to apply to reservation except as to right of way.

Price of alternate sections doubled.

Sec. 2. *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 roads and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Object of grant.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said Territory or future State shall be subject to the future disposal of the Legislature thereof for the purposes herein expressed and no other; and the said railroads and branches shall be and remain public highways 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.

Railroads to be a highway for government.

Lands how disposed of.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said Territory or future State shall be disposed of by said Territory or future State only in the manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branches, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads and branches, may be sold; and when the Governor of said Territory or future State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads or branches is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and branches having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads or branches, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads and branches are completed; and if any of said roads or branches is not completed within ten years no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Transportation of mails.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States Mail shall be transported over said roads and branches, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

This act not to

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any lands on the line

of said roads or branches are within any Indian territory no title to the same shall accrue, nor shall the same be entered upon by the authority of said Territory or State until the Indian title to the same shall have been extinguished.

apply to lands in any territory till their title is extinguished.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, to the city of Mobile, Alabama," "through the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Conecuh, Baldwin and Mobile," and a branch railroad "from Eufaula to Montgomery," "through the counties of Barbour, Pike, Macon and Montgomery," chartered by the State of Alabama by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoocee River, to the city of Mobile, Alabama, and to extend a branch road from Eufaula to Montgomery," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, as was granted to aid in the construction of other railroads under an act of Congress entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Similar grant to Alabama.

1856, ch. 41. *Ante*, p. 17.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. C.—*An Act to divide the State of Missouri into two Judicial Districts.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Missouri is hereby divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: the counties of Schuyler, Adair, Knox, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, Washington, Reynolds, Shannon, and Oregon, as the same were bounded on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, with all that part of the State lying east of the above-mentioned counties, shall compose one district, to be called the eastern district of Missouri, and a court shall be held for the said district at the city of Saint Louis, in said State. All the remaining part of said State shall compose another district, to be called the western district of Missouri, and a court shall be held for the same in the city of Jefferson, in said State.

Missouri divided into two judicial districts.

Shire towns.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the district court begun and held in and for said western district, at the city of Jefferson, on the first Mondays of March and September of each year; and there shall be three terms of the district court begun and held in and for said eastern district, at the city of St. Louis, on the third Mondays of February, May, and November of each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business before the court shall, in the opinion of the court, require it.

Terms of district courts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature now pending in the district court of the United States for the present district of Missouri, shall be tried and disposed of in the district court for said western district, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts; and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to said district court in the said western district; and all process and other proceedings taken or issued or made returnable to the district court for the present district of Missouri, shall be returnable at the next term of said district court in and for said western district of Missouri.

Pending cases to be tried in the western district.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any party to any suit now pending in the district court for the present district

Pending cases may be removed

to eastern district by consent.

of Missouri, and which would have been commenced in the said eastern district if this act had been in force before the commencement of said suit, the district court for said western district may, and if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the district court for the said eastern district; and thereupon the clerk of the district court for said western district shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of the order of the removal, to the clerk of the district court of said eastern district, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court as if the suit had been originally commenced therein.

Present district judge to be judge of the western district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the present judge of the district of Missouri, be and he is hereby assigned to hold said district court in and for the western district of Missouri, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within said western district as he now exercises and performs within his present district.

Process.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That final process upon any judgment or decree entered in the district court of the United States for the district of Missouri, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said court, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed as hereinbefore provided shall be issued from and made returnable to the district court for said western district of Missouri, and may run and be executed by the marshal of said western district, in any part of said State.

Judge for eastern district to be appointed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of district judge of said eastern district of Missouri, be and the same is hereby created, and a fit person shall be appointed such district judge, who shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within said eastern district as the district judge of the present district of Missouri now exercises and performs within his present district. And the district judge of said eastern district shall be entitled to an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and the judge of the western district the salary now provided by law.

Salary.

District Attorney, Marshal and Clerk.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the present district attorney for the district of Missouri shall be the district attorney for the said eastern district; the present marshal for the district of Missouri shall be marshal for said eastern district; and the present clerk of the district court for the district of Missouri shall be clerk of the district court for said western district.

Same subject.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed a district attorney and a marshal for said western district; and a clerk of the district court for said eastern district shall be appointed by the judge thereof.

Circuit Court for Missouri.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court of the United States in and for the present district of Missouri, shall be begun and held at the same times and place as heretofore; it shall in all things retain jurisdiction of all matters now pending therein, and have and exercise the same original jurisdiction in said State as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States, as organized under existing laws,

Jurisdiction.

and shall also have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for said eastern and western districts of Missouri as by existing laws is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits. Said circuit court shall be called the circuit court in and for the districts of Missouri, and shall be composed of the justice of the supreme court assigned to said circuit and the two judges of the eastern and western districts of Missouri, but may be held by any one or

By whom held.

more of said three judges in the absence of the remainder. Said justice of the supreme court, or in his absence, the oldest in commission of said two district judges, shall be the presiding judge of said circuit court; and in case of any division of opinion among the judges of said circuit court, the opinion of the presiding judge shall prevail and be the judg-

ment of the said circuit court; but on any appeal to said circuit court from one of the said district courts, the judge of the district court from which such appeal was taken shall not sit in said circuit court on the trial or decision of the case so carried by appeal to said circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court for the present district of Missouri shall be and remain the clerk of the circuit court as modified by this act. The district attorney and marshal for said eastern district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court; but the process of said circuit court may be directed to the marshal of either of said eastern and western districts of Missouri, and shall be executed only by the marshal to whom it is directed, or by his duly appointed deputy, in his district.

Clerk.

District Attorney.

Marshal.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CI.—*An Act to amend the "Act reducing the Duty on Imports, and for other Purposes," passed July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the eighth section of the act approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," be amended as follows:

1846, ch. 74, § 8. Vol. ix. p. 43.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, or procured otherwise than by purchase, 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; 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 or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Additions may be made to the value of goods in entries.

Additional duty on goods entered ten per cent. too low.

Duty never to be assessed on less than invoice value.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CII.—*An Act to constitute Selma, in the State of Alabama, a Port of Delivery.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Selma, in the State of Alabama, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, for importing merchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

Selma, (Ala.) made a port of delivery.

*Post*, p. 260.

1831, ch. 87, § 5. Vol. iv. p. 481.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act to amend "An Act granting Public Lands in alternate Sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State."*

A different specification of the railroad.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sixth section of an act, granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, approved second day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be and the same is hereby so amended, that in lieu of the words "Central Railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee," the words "Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad" be and they are hereby substituted.

1856, ch. 41, § 6.
*Ante*, p. 18.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act to settle certain Accounts between the United States and the State of Mississippi and other States.*

*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 required to state an account between the United States and the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of ascertaining what sum or sums of money are due to said State, heretofore unsettled, on account of the public lands in said State, and upon the same principles of allowance and settlement as prescribed in the "Act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; and that he be required to include in said account the several reservations under the various treaties with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians within the limits of Mississippi, and allow and pay to the said State five per centum thereon, as in case of other sales, estimating the lands at the value of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Settlement of accounts with Mississippi for lands.

1855, ch. 139.
Vol. x. p. 630.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioner shall also state an account between the United States and each of the other States upon the same principles, and shall allow and pay to each State such amount as shall thus be found due, estimating all lands and permanent reservations at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

And with other States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CV.—*An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Fernandina, in the State of Florida.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the county of Nassau, in the State of Florida, embracing all the waters, islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores and rivers in the same, shall be a collection district, to be called the district of Fernandina, and that Fernandina shall be the port of entry for said district; and a collector for said district shall be appointed, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation and fees as the collector for the district of St. John's in said State.

Nassau County, (Fa.) made a collection district with Fernandina as a port of entry.

Salary of collector.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

1858, ch. 4.
*Post*, p. 260.

Recruiting and reënlistment.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months'

extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and fifty thousand and two dollars. Pay.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and one dollars. Commutation of subsistence.

For pay of officers of the Military Academy, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Military Academy.

For commutation of subsistence of officers of the Military Academy, one thousand and twenty-two dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars. Commutation of forage.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars. Clothing.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars. Subsistence in kind.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and seven dollars and seventy-three cents, and that hereafter all the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing officers of the quartermaster's department of the army shall be audited and settled by the third auditor of the treasury. Clothing, &c. Accounts, how audited and settled.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; 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, army regulations, and reports, one million two hundred thousand dollars. Quartermaster's department.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages 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 under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10 Vol. v. p. 257.

be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mules shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Barracks, &c. For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred thousand dollars.

Mileage of officers. For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Transportation. For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and 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, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of 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 that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Water.

Roads.

Horses. For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingencies of the army, thirteen thousand dollars.

Medical, &c. department. For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department, at division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

Fortifications. For armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &c. For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

Arsenals, including one in California. For arsenals, including fifty thousand dollars for arsenal in California, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Purchase of land adjacent to Washington Arsenal. To enable the Secretary of War to purchase, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one square feet of ground adjacent to the Washington Arsenal, and for the use thereof, at a price not exceeding ten cents per foot, and for the purchase of the improvements upon said ground, and for the necessary draining of a

part thereof, eighty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents.

For continuing the experiment of sinking Artesian wells upon the public lands, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred thousand dollars. Artesian wells.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars. Springfield Armory.

For the erection and completion of the water-shops at Springfield armory, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars. Harper's Ferry Armory.

For finishing and furnishing the armory for the militia of the District of Columbia, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Armory in District of Columbia.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars. Surveys.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

For machinery, tools, and fixtures required for an arsenal of construction at Fayetteville, North Carolina, including the cost of putting the machinery in place, fifty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. Arsenal at Fayetteville.

For repairs of the government bridge over mill creek, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, eight hundred dollars. Bridge at Old Point Comfort.

For rebuilding the barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which were destroyed by fire on the twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars. Barracks at Carlisle.

For the purchase of stoves for the quarters of officers and soldiers of the army, twenty-thousand dollars. Stoves.

To enable the Secretary of War to settle the accounts of the three officers of the army who were sent to Europe in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five to collect information on military affairs, four thousand six hundred and seven dollars and twenty-nine cents. Officers sent to Europe in 1855.

For the purpose of making further tests of gun metal for heavy cannon, twenty-five thousand dollars. Tests of gun metal.

For completing the Point Douglas and Saint Louis River road, thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. Point Douglas and St. Louis River road.

For completing the Point Douglas and Fort Ripley road, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and one cent. Point Douglas and Fort Ripley road.

For repairing the bridge over Cannon River, two thousand dollars. Bridge over Cannon River.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the quartermaster's department of the army five military storekeepers, who shall give the bond and security required by the existing law; and they and all other military storekeepers shall have in kind, and in kind only, the fuel and quarters of first lieutenant of the army. Five additional military storekeepers. Pay of storekeepers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the master armorers at the national armories shall receive fifteen hundred dollars each per annum. Pay of master armorers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof which are or may become useless for military purposes: *Provided, nevertheless*, That nothing in this act, nor in the act above mentioned, shall be so construed as to impair in any wise the right of the State within which any such site or reservation may be situated to impose taxes on the same, in like manner as upon other lands or property owned by individuals within the State after such sale. Act of 1819, ch. 88, as to sale of sites, extended. Vol. iii. p. 520. Such sites to be subject to taxation after sale.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That [there be appropriated] for pay, subsistence, and commuted allowance of six companies of volunteers, New Mexico volunteers in 1855.

called into the service of the United States in New Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; and for forage, transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and incidental expenses of said troops while in service, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars; and for reimbursement of the quartermaster's department, for the expenses of a spy company, called into service by Brigadier-General Garland, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and sixty cents.

Spy company in 1854.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations contained in the "Act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota," approved February seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be understood to apply, and are hereby made applicable, to the improvement of the said roads as may be judged necessary by the Secretary of War, as well as to the purpose of "cutting out the timber," as specified in said act.

The appropriation for military roads, 1855, ch. 110, extended.

Vol. x. p. 610.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the construction of barracks and quarters at a military post to be established in the northern part of Minnesota Territory, for the protection of the settlements on the Red River of the North, fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act entitled "An act for the erection of a military post on or near the Pembina River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes," approved the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; said post to be located and constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, the location to be at such point as he shall deem best adapted for the protection of said settlement; and so much of the aforesaid act, approved February seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as indicates the location of said post, is hereby repealed.

Barracks and quarters at some post to be selected in the northern part of Minnesota.

1855, ch. 106, repealed so far as location is concerned.

Vol. x. p. 608.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the words "non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates," in the first section of the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be construed to include all enlisted men of the army of the United States.

Act of 1854, ch. 247, increasing pay, to include all enlisted men.

Vol. x. p. 575.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to the State of Arkansas, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as were paid by said State, under the authority of the act of the legislature of that State, approved January fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the Benton county militia, called into service by Colonel W. R. Ogden in July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, under requisition of the governor of that State, to resist incursions of the Cherokee Indians: *Provided*, that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred and twelve dollars.

Payment to Arkansas.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to abolish the Western Military Asylum, located at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and under the direction of the President of the United States to sell the said site, fixture, and other property belonging to the same, at such time and in such manner as may seem best, and the amount arising out of such sale shall be restored to the Military Asylum Fund.

Western Military Asylum to be abolished and site, &c. to be sold and proceeds restored to the fund.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be audited and settled the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States for money advanced by that State in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and eighteen hundred and fifty-two: *Provided*, It shall be satisfactorily shown that said claims have been actually allowed and paid by the State.

Accounts of Florida to be audited and settled.

Payment of expenses of militia of New Mexico, called out in 1854.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the militia called into service in the Territory of New Mexico by acting Governor Messervey, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to suppress Indian hostilities in said territory, upon the presentation by the governor of said territory, to the said secretary, a full, accurate, and detailed statement or estimate of the actual and necessary expenses incurred by said militia, 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 twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this section into effect: *Provided*, That the said secretary shall be first satisfied that the calling out of said militia was necessary and proper for the defence of the territory.

Payment of commissioners on military expenses in Oregon.

1856, ch. 129, § 11.

*Ante*, p. 92.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the commissioners appointed by him under the provisions of the eleventh section of an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, such sums of money for their services and expenses as he may deem reasonable and just, provided the sum does not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, that such of these commissioners as were officers in the army be not paid in both capacities.

Pay of expenses of volunteers in war with Mexico.

Vol. ix. p. 115.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed," approved August eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, so much money as will be sufficient to pay said volunteers who have not been paid, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Pay of clerk of board of army officers on supplies to Fremont's volunteers.

1852, ch. 110, § 6. Vol. x. p. 108.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That for payment of the arrearages of salary due to the late clerk of the Board of Army officers appointed under the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at the time it was dissolved, two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Construction of the joint resolution, authorizing the title of lieutenant general.

Vol. x. p. 723.

1798, ch. 47, § 5. Vol. i. p. 558.

1842, ch. 186, § 6. Vol. v. p. 513.

Aids and secretary of lieutenant-general.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution, approved February fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven in favor of the brevet lieutenant-general appointed under said act, while exercising command according to that rank, as to entitle him to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, "authorizing the President to raise a provisional army," and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, "granting additional rations to certain officers:" *Provided, however, and it is hereby declared*, That the brevet lieutenant-general shall not, except in time of war, be entitled to more than two aids and one secretary; nor shall this act, nor the above-mentioned resolution of the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, have any retrospective effect in regard to those who were the aids or staff of General Scott antecedently to his appointment to the rank of brevet lieutenant-general.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CVII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, namely:

Pay of senators.

*Legislative.* For compensation and mileage of senators, three hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Officers, &c., of Senate.

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

Contingencies of Senate.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dolllars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, forty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents—the publisher to fold, bind and deliver the same to the order of the Senate within ninety days after the adjournment of each session of Congress, for sixty-three cents per volume.

For reporting proceedings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Pay of representatives and delegates.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from territories, one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Officers, &c. of House.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of the stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent and assistant in the document room, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty dollars; five messengers at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eight messengers at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the committee of claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to committee of way and means, one thousand eight hundred dollars—making eighty thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

House contingencies.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For stationery, twenty thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For laborers, three thousand dollars.

For pages and mail boys, eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents: *Provided*, That no greater price shall be paid for the same than seventy cents for each volume or part, actually bound and delivered.

For reporting the debates of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same, for the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, for the use of the library of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsmen and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Congressional Library.

*Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For coal, and fireman for furnaces to warm the library, six hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For paper printing and binding a complete catalogue of the books in the Library of Congress, four thousand dollars, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress.

Public Printing.

*Public Printing.*—For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, and miscellaneous items, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Court of Claims.

*Court of Claims.*—For salaries of three judges of the court of claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, gas, labor, printing, and miscellaneous items for the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

For commissioners' fees for taking testimony in behalf of the government, fees of witnesses and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor to attend to the taking of depositions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional furniture and fitting up of rooms, rendered necessary by the appointment of assistant and deputy solicitors, and an assistant clerk, and by an accumulation of the files of the court, and for the accommodation of books for the court officers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Paper and printing for Congress.

For paper required for the printing of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Executive.

*Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

State Department.

*Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases and transportation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, repairs, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

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

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Biennial Register. For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

Howard's Reports. To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty and twenty-one of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

N. E. Executive Building. *Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. Secretary's office. *Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

1st Comptroller's office. For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

2d Comptroller's office. For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

1st Auditor's office. For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

2d Auditor's office. For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

3d Auditor's office. For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

4th Auditor's office. For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

5th Auditor's office. For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Auditor of P. O. Department. For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Treasurer's office. For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Register's office. For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Solicitor's office. For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Customs. For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Light-house Board.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light-house Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingencies.

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.—*

Secretary's office.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertizing, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—and for miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Comptroller's office.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller's office.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1st Auditor's office.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

3d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, bounty-land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

4th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

5th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, six hundred dollars.

Office of Auditor of P. O. Department.

In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding, and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, for file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasurer's office.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Register's office.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, seven thousand dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor: Solicitor's office.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs: Office of Commissioner of Customs.

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

*Lighthouse Board.*—For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Lighthouse Board.

*For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of eight watchmen and nine laborers of the southeast executive building, ten thousand two hundred dollars. S. E. Executive Building.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers for the south extension of the southeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

*Department of the Interior.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars. Home Department. Secretary's office.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars. Office of Land Commissioner.

For additional clerks in the General Land-Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair. 1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Office of Commissioner of Pensions.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars. Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

*Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.*— Contingencies.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior: Secretary's office.

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land-Office: General Land-Office.

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field-notes; stationery, furniture and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars. 1850, ch. 84. 1850, ch. 85. 1852, ch. 19. 1852, ch. 114.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For contingent expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, to wit: For patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items under said act, thirteen thousand dollars.

For records and patents for donation and other claims on the Pacific slope and elsewhere, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keepers, four thousand dollars.

For desks, cases, and other fixtures, to complete furnishing the office, and for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing records and papers therein, five thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs.

Office of Indian Affairs:

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

Pension Office.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, ten thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 207.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture and miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided however*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for work by the day, week, month, or year, at such rates as he may deem just and fair.

Surveyors-general and their clerks.

*Surveyors-General and their Clerks.*—For compensation of the surveyor-general northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Office of surveyor general northwest of the Ohio to be removed to St. Paul.

His duties co-extensive with limits of State of Minnesota. 1857, ch. 60. *Ante*, p. 166.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon after the passage of this act as may be, to cause the said office to be removed to the city of Saint Paul, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to make the necessary provisions for immediate and effective operations. And when so removed, the duties of said surveyor-general shall be coextensive with the limits of the future State of Minnesota, as prescribed in the act entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

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 compensation of the surveyor-general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office-rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of translators in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Spanish and Mexican law books for the office of the surveyor-general New Mexico, required as a[u]thorities in the investigation of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand dollars; and that the salary of the surveyor-general of Utah shall be four thousand dollars a year from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

For fuel, books, stationery, furniture and other incidental expenses of the office of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War department.

*War Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Secretary's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant-general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of adjutant-general.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of quartermaster general.

To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the quartermaster-general on bounty land service, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of paymaster general.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the commissary-general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

Office of commissary general.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of surgeon general.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of topographical engineers.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of chief engineer.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of colonel of ordnance.

*Contingent Expenses of the War Department.*—

Contingencies of War Department.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, plans, extra clerk-hire, and miscellaneous items, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General:

For blank books, binding stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Northwest Executive building.

*For the general Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

Building corner of F and Seventeenth streets.

*For the general Purposes of the Building, corner of F and Seventeenth streets.*—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department. Secretary's office.

*Navy Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of navy yards and docks.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of construction, &c.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of medicine, &c.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Salary of James P. Espy.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of professor James P. Espy for the current fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand dollars, the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations, for meteorological observations. And also for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two thousand dollars.

Contingencies of Navy Department.

*Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.*—

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Southwest Executive building.

*For the general Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

P. O. Department.

*Post-Office Department.*—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingencies of P. O. Department.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, three thousand dollars.

For the payment of temporary clerk hire in the Post-Office Department, in view of the amount of extra labor growing out of the lettings of mail contracts, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed temporarily in the office of the Postmaster-General prior to the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, sixteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-one cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Paper and printing for the departments.

*Printing for the Executive Departments.*—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the paper, printing, and binding of the annual statements of commerce and navigation of the United States; the Biennial Register, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

Mint.

*Mint of the United States.*—

Philadelphia.

*At Philadelphia.*—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

*At San Francisco, California.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

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

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, ninety-four thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars.

New Orleans. *At New Orleans.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Charlotte, N. C. *At Charlotte, North Carolina.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Dahlonega, Ga. *At Dahlonega, Georgia.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Assay office at New York. *Assay Office, New York.*—For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars, in addition to an available balance of former appropriations.

Territories. GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Oregon. *Territory of Oregon.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Minnesota. *Territory of Minnesota.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

New Mexico. *Territory of New Mexico.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

To enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

Utah. *Territory of Utah.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of said Territory one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents, to discharge such sums as the accounting officers may deem to have been necessarily expended by the Executive of said Territory during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Washington. *Territory of Washington.*—For salaries of governor, superintendent of

Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

*Territory of Nebraska.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Nebraska.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

*Territory of Kansas.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Kansas.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For extraordinary expenses of the executive office, six thousand dollars.

*Judiciary.*—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Judiciary.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

And that the annual salary of the judge of the United States for the northern district of Illinois shall hereafter be three thousand five hundred dollars. Salaries of district judges of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

And that the annual salary of the district judge of the United States for the district of Wisconsin shall hereafter be twenty-five hundred dollars.

That the salary of the judge of the United States district court for the district of Michigan, shall be three thousand dollars per annum from and after the passage of this act.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphans' court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the chief justice of the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia shall be three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and the salaries of the associate judges, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly: and that the salary of the judge of the orphans' court of the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Salaries of judges of circuit court for District of Columbia.

*Office of the Attorney-General.*—For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars. Office of Attorney General.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding, for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For office furniture and book-cases for office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

Law commissioners. For salaries of two commissioners to codify laws of the District of Columbia, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Reporter. 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, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Marshals. For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand dollars.

Independent treasury. *Independent Treasury.* For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

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, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1846, ch. 90. 1848, ch. 166. 1851, ch. 32. 1852, ch. 108. 1854, ch. 242. For salaries of six of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of a clerk to the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.

1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59. 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, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

1846, ch. 90, § 11. For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 62. 1846, ch. 90. 1853, ch. 89. Vol. x. p. 172. For compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the additional services required under that act, at the same rates provided in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under the same restrictions and limitations, five thousand dollars.

Inspectors of steamboats. 1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61. For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

Collection of revenue from lands. *Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.*—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Penitentiary. *Penitentiary.*—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars.

*For the Preservation of the Collections of the Exploring Expedition.* For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers therefor, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Exploring expeditions.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

For the construction and erection of suitable cases to receive the collections of the United States exploring expedition, and others, in geology, mineralogy, belonging to the United States, now in the Patent-Office and elsewhere in Washington, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of the transfer of these collections, and the permanent arrangement of the cases, two thousand dollars.

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-eight, 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, one million dollars. Judiciary.

To pay for furniture for the district court room of the eastern district of Virginia, heretofore purchased by the marshal of that district, two hundred and forty-nine dollars. Furniture for E. district court, Va.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars. Office of commissioner of public buildings.

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Laborers, &c.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of eighteen laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the door-keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant door-keeper at the President's house, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shops, six hundred dollars.

For extending the propagating department of the botanic garden, and introducing water into the same from the Capitol Square, twenty-six hundred dollars to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Botanic garden.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars. Draw-keepers.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars. Auxiliary guard, fuel and oil.

For furnace-keeper at the President's house, three hundred and sixty-five dollars. Furnace-keeper.

For procuring manure, tools, fuel, repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic gardens, twenty-three hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress. Botanic gardens.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green houses, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress.

Act of 1855, ch. 175, § 28, respecting a work of art by H. Powers extended.
Vol. x. p. 674.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the twenty-eighth 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 fifty-six, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be and the same is hereby extended for the term of two years.

Claims respecting Cayuse war, 1854, ch. 106.
Vol. x. p. 311.
Mr. Goodwin.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons having claims for services rendered, or expenses incurred, in the Cayuse war, who failed to present them within the time prescribed by law, shall be entitled to receive payment therefor, as though the same had been presented within the time prescribed by law, to be paid out of the unexpended appropriation heretofore made for the payment of such services and expenses, including the claim of Mr. Goodwin, for services as clerk to Governor Gaines while acting as Cayuse war commissioner.

Number of clerks in departments of state and treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to those now authorized by law, there may be employed by the Secretary of State one clerk of class two, by the Secretary of the Treasury in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department five clerks of class two, and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Assistant secretary of the treasury how appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Construction of act of 1856, ch. 127, § 8, as to compensation.
*Ante*, p. 56.
1855, ch. 133.
Vol. x. p. 619.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be construed equally to extend to the persons in said eighth section mentioned who shall have been appointed subsequent to the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States," approved March the first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Late secretary of legation at Madrid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the difference between the salary received by the late secretary of legation of the United States at Madrid while acting as chargé d'affaires in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the salary to which he would have been entitled as chargé d'affaires for the same periods, two thousand seven hundred and six dollars and thirteen cents, and for the amount of an outfit of a chargé d'affaires the further sum of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Thomas H. Seymour authorized to accept a memento from the Emperor of Russia.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the consent of Congress is hereby given that Thomas H. Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Russia, pursuant to the request of that government, may accept therefrom such memento of the solemnities attending the coronation of the present emperor, as it may be the pleasure of the emperor to present to him, such as is shown in the correspondence transmitted by the American envoy to the Department of State.

Terms of court in Minnesota.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the supreme court in the Territory of Minnesota are hereby authorized to hold court within their respective districts in the counties wherein by the laws of said territory, courts have been or may be established: *Provided* the expenses thereof shall be paid by such counties respectively.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico, approved August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as includes the county of El Paso, in Texas, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED March 3, 1857.

El Paso, Texas, not to be included in collection district of Paso del Norte.
1854, ch. 193.
Vol. x. p. 335.

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CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.*

March 3, 1857.

*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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, viz:

*Survey of the Coast.*—For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Coast Survey.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of steamer "Walker" and of sailing vessels employed in the coast survey, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided by the quartermaster's department, 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.

Miscellaneous claims.

To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Deficiency for seamen.

For continuing the Treasury extension, five hundred thousand dollars.

Treasury extension.

For the continuation of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, four hundred thousand dollars.

Custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans.

For the continuation of the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the compensation of an additional appraiser-general to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be employed in the districts or ports of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Additional appraiser general authorized.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Marine hospitals.

For annual repairs of custom-houses, thirty thousand dollars.

Custom-houses.

For enclosing, grading, and draining the lot of land recently purchased to enlarge the site of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, five thousand four hundred dollars.

Hospital at Mobile.

For iron shutters and bars for the windows of the custom-house at Wilmington, Delaware, one thousand dollars.

Custom-houses. At Wilmington.

For contingent expenses incident to the construction of the custom-house at Ellsworth, Maine, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ellsworth.

Belfast. For grading and fencing grounds of the new custom-house at Belfast, Maine, five thousand dollars.

Petersburgh. For the purpose of adding an additional story to the custom-house and post-office building at Petersburgh, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the said sum of money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the construction of a portico to said building.

Hospitals. At Paducah. For finishing, repairing, refitting, and refurnishing the marine hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, five thousand dollars.

Evansville. For fencing and grading the site of the marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, and for erecting stable, supplying water for kitchen and other fixtures of same, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Portland. For fencing and grading the grounds belonging to the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, and for introducing water, erecting stables, removing and repairing old building, for pest-house, and putting in kitchen-ranges, sixteen thousand dollars.

Lighthouse establishment. *Lighthouse Establishment.*—For supplying five hundred and eleven light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of all the lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

For salaries of five hundred and forty-three keepers of lighthouses and light-beacons and their assistants, two hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of fifty-two keepers of light-vessels, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-two light-vessels, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, 1851, ch. 32. eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations Vol. ix. p. 608. for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

For Pacific coast. *For the Coasts of California, Oregon and Washington.*—For oil and other supplies for twenty-three lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty-three lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For salaries of forty-six keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying

losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars. 1851, ch. 32. Vol. ix. p. 608.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation purposes, thirty thousand dollars. 1856, ch. 160. *Ante*, p. 100.

For rebuilding the lighthouse destroyed by the gale of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, at Cape St. Blas, Florida, twenty thousand dollars. Lighthouses, &c

For rebuilding and fitting with first-order apparatus the lighthouse at Fire Island, to mark the approach to the harbor of New York, forty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first-order apparatus the lighthouse at Cape May, entrance to the Delaware Bay, New Jersey, forty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with suitable lens apparatus the lighthouse at Body's Island, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first-order apparatus the lighthouse at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the lighthouse at or near the north pier-head at Chicago, Illinois, and for protecting the same in addition to the balances of previous appropriations made prior to the thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and two cents.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on lighthouse duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, six thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-two cents. Army officers.

For restoring the lighthouse works near Coffin's Patches, Florida, to their condition prior to the hurricane of twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-nine thousand and fifty-three dollars and eighty-one cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, two thousand and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents. Life stations.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For contingencies of life stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, fifteen thousand dollars.

*Survey of the Public Lands.*—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses, and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars. Land surveys

For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, two thousand dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates, now authorized by law, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses, incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying standard, parallel, and meridian lines in Washington Territory, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying township and subdivisional lines in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in New Mexico, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines in the Territory of Utah, fifty thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, twelve thousand dollars.

1840, ch. 36.
Vol. v. p. 384.

For resurvey and examination of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors-general have been, or shall be closed, under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

1840, ch. 36.
1853, ch. 24.
Vol. x. p. 152.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

Coast survey.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California by the officers of the coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

Drawings.

For drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

Patent Office building.

For flooring the basement rooms in the old portion of the Patent Office building to make them fit for business purposes, painting the interior of said building, repairing roof, and for other incidental repairs, eight thousand dollars.

For preparing the saloon of the west wing of the Patent Office for the reception of models for patents, and for fitting up and furnishing the same with suitable cases, fifty thousand dollars.

Insane persons.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, including five hundred dollars for books and incidental expenses, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Insane Asylum.

For purchase of agricultural and horticultural implements, and for the improvement of the grounds of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, including farm and garden, five thousand dollars.

Patent Office building.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, two hundred thousand dollars.

Washington Infirmary.

For support, care, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars.

Public grounds.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

Capitol.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, six thousand dollars.

President's house.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, (including the painting of the east room and entire wood-work of the interior, fitting up the water-closets and cisterns, and making other necessary improvements,) improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, eleven thousand dollars.

For refurnishing the President's house, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of such of the furniture and equipage as may be decayed and unfit for use, twenty thousand dollars.

Fuel and light.

For fuel in part for the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Books.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Lighting Pennsylvania Avenue with gas.

For erecting cast-iron lamp-posts and lighting the same with gas from the western terminus of Pennsylvania Avenue, through Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, the cost of the same shall not exceed the price paid for those now in use by the government on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Alfred L. Rives.

For compensation to Alfred L. Rives, civil engineer, and paying the incidental expenses in making surveys, drawings, specifications, and estimates for a bridge across the Potomac, under and act of Congress, six thousand four hundred and ten dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Bridges.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges, six thousand dollars.

Public grounds and streets.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

Stables and conservatory.

For the erection of stables and conservatory at the President's house, to replace those about to be taken down to make room for the extension of the Treasury building, twenty thousand dollars.

Public streets.

For the preservation and improvement of the Circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenue, and K and Twenty-third streets, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the grading and gravelling New Jersey Avenue from North D street to New York Avenue, the sum of seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and other public buildings, five hundred dollars.

Water-pipes.

For repairs of water-pipes, five hundred dollars.

Washington aqueduct.

For continuing Washington aqueduct, one million of dollars.

Judiciary Square.

For continuing the improvement of Judiciary Square, repairing fences, and completing the pavement around the same, six thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.

For completing the improvement of the grounds of the Botanic Garden, one thousand dollars.

Mall. For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portion of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

Furnaces. For repairs of the furnaces under the Senate Chamber and Supreme Court rooms, five hundred dollars.

Capitol extension. For United States Capitol extension, nine hundred thousand dollars.

Dome. For continuing the work of the new dome of the Capitol, five hundred thousand dollars.

General P. O. extension. For extension of the General Post-Office, two hundred thousand dollars.

Buildings at Buffalo. For enlarging the building for a custom-house, post-office, and court-room at Buffalo, New York, one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, including the ten per cent. for incidentals, and for the like purpose at Chicago, Illinois, two hundred thousand dollars, with the ten per cent. for incidental expenses.

Cairo. For the construction of a custom-house, United States court-rooms, and post-office at Cairo, Illinois, fifty thousand dollars.

Warehouses at quarantine station, La. Jurisdiction to be first obtained. For the construction of warehouses at Quarantine Station on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended, until the State of Louisiana shall pass a law ceding jurisdiction over the site of such warehouse to the United States, and shall grant to the United States the use of so much land as may be necessary for the construction of such warehouse, with water front and privilege of the wharf now built or hereafter to be built at said station.

Buildings at Dubuque. For the continuation and completion of the custom-house, post-office, &c., at Dubuque, Iowa, twenty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. for contingencies; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to take possession and pay for the land and prosecute the work, conditioned upon the city of Dubuque entering into a bond in its corporate capacity, with good and sufficient individual security for twice the amount of the appropriations, that the legislature of Iowa will, at its next session, pass an act ceding exclusive jurisdiction over the site to the United States, and forever exempting the property from all taxation.

Congressional burying-ground. For flagging footway in the congressional burying-ground, from the entrance of the same to the government vault, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Agricultural statistics; cuttings and seeds. For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patents; and to enable the commissioner of patents to collect and report information in relation to the consumption of cotton in the several countries of the world, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Report on consumption of cotton.

Superintendent of building of home department. To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the superintendent of the building occupied by said Secretary and his department from the first day of January, eighteen hundred thirty-five to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred thirty-eight, the allowance to be made to such superintendent with his salary as clerk not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

Botanic Garden. For flagging the main avenue in the Botanic Garden, and for stone gutter for same, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Maine avenue. For the construction of a wooden bridge with a double track across the canal in the line of Maine avenue, fifteen hundred dollars.

Hospital at Vicksburg. For amount due the contractors on the construction of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, seventeen hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Buildings at Indianapolis. For the continuation and completion of the United States court-house and post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, sixty-seven thousand dollars, (with ten per cent. for contingencies.)

Rutland. Windsor.

For the continuation and completion of the buildings for the United States courts and post-office at Rutland and Windsor, Vermont, forty thousand dollars each, (with ten per cent. for contingencies.)

Cincinnati.

For completing and fitting up the post-office in the building erected for a custom-house and post-offices at Cincinnati, four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

Belfast.

For completing the custom-house at Belfast, Maine, and for furnishing the same, three thousand five hundred dollars, with ten per cent. for contingencies.

Bath.

For completing the custom-house at Bath, Maine, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fencing and grading the site of the custom-house at Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg.

For enlarging the custom-house at Ogdensburg, New York, and providing for the uses of the United States courts and their federal officers, fifty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. on the same for contingencies.

Pennsylvania Avenue.

For repaving Pennsylvania Avenue at the intersection of Seventh street, the width of said street, on the plan known as "Belgian pavement," the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

Lafayette Square.

For furnishing lamp-posts and lamps on the north, east, and west sides of Lafayette Square, and for taking up and relaying the footways on the south side of said square, and underdraining the same, the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Packing, &c. documents.

For expenses of packing and distributing the Congressional Journals, and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Post, pp. 253, 379.

Revenue cutter at Key West.

For a small class revenue cutter, to be located in the collection district of Key West, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Experiments on ores.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any of such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to assertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Post-office in Philadelphia.

For completing and furnishing the building purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania to adapt it to the uses of a post-office in the city of Philadelphia, one hundred thousand dollars.

Loans and notes.

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, five thousand dollars; being so much of the amount of such appropriation heretofore made as was carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby reappropriated.

Suppression of slave-trade.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts, now in force for the suppression of the slave-trade, eight thousand dollars.

Dr. James Morrow.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the services of Dr. James Morrow as agriculturist to the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, such sum as shall be found due under the act for his relief, approved eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

1857, ch. 52. *Post*, p. 500.

Capitol and penitentiary for Washington Territory.

For the erection of a temporary capitol for Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars, and for a penitentiary in the same Territory, twenty thousand dollars, inclusive of the sites of the buildings: *Provided*, That each building shall be finished for the sums herein appropriated.

Portraits of Presidents

To enable the committee on the library to contract with Mr. Healy for a series of portraits of the Presidents of the United States for the exec-

utive mansion: *Provided*, The cost of the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars for the full-length portraits, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; or, in the discretion of the committee, to purchase such of Stuart's portraits of the Presidents as shall be for sale.

Buildings at Raleigh. For building a court-house and post-office at Raleigh, North Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

Columbia. For building a court-house and post-office at Columbia, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

Madison. For building a court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

Memphis. For a court-house and post-office at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, fifty thousand dollars.

Tallahassee. For a building at Tallahassee, Florida, to accommodate the United States courts and post-office, fifty thousand dollars.

Judiciary in the District of Columbia. To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the salaries of the judges of the circuit and orphans' courts of the District of Columbia, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, four thousand and fifty dollars.

Buildings at Key West For the completion of a United States court-house and post-office at Key West, Florida, thirty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. for contingencies, and so much as may be necessary for the purpose of a suitable site for the same.

President authorized to appoint a private secretary and a steward and messenger. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby autherized to appoint or employ, in his official household, the following officers, to wit: one private secretary at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; one steward at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, who shall, under the direction of the President, have charge of and be responsable for the plate and furniture of the President's mansion, and shall discharge such other duties as the President may assign him; and one messenger at an annual salary of

Their pay. nine hundred dollars; and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And that for contingent expenses of the

Executive contingencies. executive office, including stationery therefor, to be expended under the direction of the President, from the date of this act to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Buildings at Galveston. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is autherized to increase the length of the building for the custom-house, post-office, and court-rooms at Galveston, Texas, as many feet as the appropriation heretofore made will admit of being done.

Boston Humane Society. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for continuing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as heretofore established, by life-boats and other means, on the coast of Massachusetts; the said sum to be expended by the Boston Humane Society, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Steam revenue cutter. SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to construct the steam revenue cutter provided for by the act of Congress, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter," by contract or otherwise, in any manner which in his judgment may seem best for the public interests.

1857, ch. 32. *Ante*, p. 157.

Disposition of the stone not wanted for the capitol. SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior, in executing the improvements around the Capitol ordered, in this or in any other act, to sell either the railing, coping, or

rubble stone now in use on the capitol grounds, but shall, when they are superceded, use so much thereof as may be necessary in enclosing Judiciary Square, and the remainder shall be used in enclosing such public grounds as the President may direct.

Salary of collector at Chicago. 1853, ch. 97. Vol. x. p. 202.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, fixing the salary of the collector of the port of Chicago, Illinois, at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall not be so construed as to deprive the said collector of the per centum allowed by the sixth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to such officers as may have been designated as depositaries under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the benefits of said sixth section are hereby extended to said collector.

1849, ch. 100, § 6. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. pp. 59, 370.

Pay of surveyors acting as collectors. 1841, ch. 35, § 5. Vol. v. p. 432.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be construed to apply to surveyors performing or having performed the duties of collectors of the customs, who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is allowed to collectors for like services in the settlement of their accounts.

President may enlarge Mendocino reservation.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may enlarge the area of the reservation Mendocino by extending its boundary northward along the coast of the Pacific Ocean to the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, embracing sufficient territory for the colonization of the Indians in the coast range of mountains north of the Bay of San Francisco, and also those in the valley of the Sacramento River, but such extension shall not interfere with the preëmption claims of settlers.

Court-house at Boston. *Post*, p. 269.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, a suitable fire-proof building for the accommodation of the circuit and district court of the United States, and for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Temporary clerks in office of Indian affairs.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ in the office of Indian Affairs, five temporary clerks during the fiscal year; and for their compensation the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be in lieu of the five temporary clerks heretofore authorized to be employed in said office.

Settlement of account with Maryland. 1826, ch. 39. Vol. iv. p. 161.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to re-examine the account between the United States and the State of Maryland, as the same was, from time to time, adjusted under the act passed on the thirteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland," and on such reëxamination to assume the sums expended by the State of Maryland for the use and benefit of the United States, and the sums refunded and repaid by the United States to the said State, and the times of such payments as being correctly stated in the account as the same has heretofore been passed at the Treasury Department; but in the calculation of interests due under the act aforesaid, the following rules shall be observed, to wit: Interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made. To this interest the payment shall be first applied, and if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; If the payment fall short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest.

Interest how to be reckoned.

Second; interest shall be allowed the State of Maryland on such sums only on which the said State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest bearing fund.

Appropriation therefor.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon such reëxamination of the account and application of the above rules, any money shall be found to be due to the State of Maryland, the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CIX.—*An Act to establish certain Post-Roads in the United States and the Territories thereof.*

*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 *poast*-roads to wit:—

Maine.

MAINE.

From Patten, Penobscot county, via Island Falls, to Smyrna, in Aroostook county.

From Rockland, via Rockville, West Camden, South Hope, Union, McLain's Mills, North Appleton, Searsmont, South Montville, Liberty, Montville, South Freedom, West Freedom, Centre Albion, Albion, East Benton, and Benton, to Kendall's Mills.

From North Castine, via West Brookville, South Brookville, and Brookville, to Sedgwick.

From Skowhegan to North Anson.

From Weston, via Bancroft, Barker Tract, and Reed Plantation, to the Molunkus Post-Office.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

From North Sheldon, via West Berkshire, to Berkshire, in Franklin county.

From Vergennes, via West Addison and Chimney Point, to Port King, in the State of New York.

From Bradford, via East Corinth, Wait's River, East Orange, Washington, and Barre, to Montpelier.

From St. Johnsbury, via West Waterford, Lower Waterford, and Waterford, to Littleton, New Hampshire.

Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From South Westport, via Westport Point, to Adamsville, Rhode Island.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT.

From Waterbury, via Middlebury, to Woodbury.

From Wolcottville, via Torrington, to Goshen.

New York.

NEW YORK.

From Havana, in Schuyler county, via Odessa, Mecklenburg, and Perry City, to Trumansburg, in Tompkins county.

From Owego, via South Owego, to Warren Centre, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Conneautville, Crawford county, via Crossingville and Edenboro', to Waterford, in Erie county.

From Hanover, via Littlestown, in Adams county, and Monocacyville, in Carroll county, Maryland, to Emmittsburgh, in Frederick county, Maryland.

From Pittsburg, via Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, to Connellsville.

From Brookville, Jefferson county, via Richardsville, Mary Annville, Shaffner's Corners, Beach Bottom, and Bear Creek's Mills, to Ridgeway.

From Blue Ball, in Lancaster county, via Weaver's Mill, Bowmansville, and Knawer's, to Reading.

From Marietta, in Lancaster county, via Silver Spring, and Hempfield, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, via Willow Street, Rawlinsville, and Bethesda, to McCall's Ferry.

From Lancaster, via Greenland and Soudersburg, to Paradise.

From Beaver, via Parkinson and Service Post-Offices, to Frankford.

From Evansburgh to Linesville, via Shermanville, in Crawford county.

From Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg.

From Orcutt's Creek, Pennsylvania, to Chemung, New York.

From Starrucca to Tallmansville.

From Tallmonville, Wayne county, to Starrucca, in said county.

## MARYLAND.

Maryland.

From Oakland, in Alleghany county, via Shiry's Red House, Forks of Horse-shoe run, Bonnifield's Mills, and Holly Meadows, to New Interest, in Randolph county, Virginia.

From Cockeysville, via Shawan, Butler, to Black Rock.

From Allen's Fresh to Thompkinsville.

From Port Tobacco to Pisgah, in Charles county.

From Frederick, via Lewiston and Catoctin Furnace, to Mechanicstown.

From West Nottingham, via Battle Swamp, to Rising Sun.

## VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

From Wellsburg, in Brook county, via Bethany, to West Alexandria, in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

From Water Lick, Warren county, to Berners Springs, in Shenandoah county.

From Estillville to Stony Creek, in Scott county.

From New California, in Roane county, via William Gandee's, Elijah Leforce's on the Flat Fork of Pocatadigo, and New Kentuck, to Sissonville, in Kanawha county.

From Rowlesburg, in Preston county, via Buffalo and Wolf Creeks, up Cheat River, to the point on the Dry Fork, of said river, where the route from Beverly, in Randolph county, crosses the said Dry Fork of Cheat River.

From Western Ford, Tucker county, via Laurel Hill, to Glady Creek, in Barbour county.

From Woodstock, in Shenandoah county, to Mount Olive.

From Harrisburgh, in Rockingham county, to Alum Springs, in Bath county.

From Point Pleasant, in Mason county, via the Clarksburg road, to Jackson Court-house.

From Buffalo, in Putnam county, up Eighteen-Mile Creek, to Jackson Court-house.

From Concord, in Appomattox county, via Spanish Oaks, to Oakville.

From Miller's Tavern, in Essex county, to Bestland, in same county.

From Lancaster (C. H.) to Merry Point.

From Norfolk, via York River, to King and Queen, (C. H.,) touching at all Post-Offices on said river.

Establish a daily mail from Ashland, in Kentucky, to Guyondotte, in Virginia.

From Williams' Wharf, by Green's Wharf, to North End, in the county of Matthews.

From Locust Dale to Oak Park, Madison county.

North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Chapel Hill, in Orange county, via Fearington's Mill, Asa Bigbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's and Manly Snipes, to White Cross, in Orange county.

From Strickland Depot, in Dauphin county, via Dresden and Prescott, to Rockfish.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, via Taylor's Bridge, to Harrels Store, in New Hanover county.

From Lileville, in Anson county, via Hailey's Ferry, to Rockingham, in Richmond county.

From Durham's Depot, in Orange county, via Simm's Mill, Douglass and Webb's Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek, Cross Roads near Red Mountain, to South Lowell.

South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Horse Shoe, South Carolina, via Holly Springs, Long Creek, and Checkeroe, to Clayton, Georgia.

From Anderson, via Piercetown, Equality, Slabtown, Churubusco, and Milwee, to Anderson.

From Anderson, via Varannes, and Level Land, to Abbeville Courthouse.

From Pickens (C. H.) via Barton's Table Rock, South Saluda, to Greenville.

Georgia.

GEORGIA.

From Lumpkin, Stewart county, via Florence to Glenville, in Alabama.

From Newnan, Coweta county, to Wedowee, in Randolph county, Alabama.

From Covington, via Rocky Plains, Snapping Shoal, to Beersheba, Henry county.

From the terminus of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad west of the Saltilla River, to the terminus of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad west of the Altamaha River.

Alabama.

ALABAMA.

From Franklin to Geneva, in Henry county.

From Callier's Store, in Pike county, via Howard's Level, to Buslyville, in Coffee county.

From Greenville, via South Butler to Oaky Streak, in Butler county.

From Troy, in Pike county, via Whitewater, Rockyhead, Haw Ridge, and Westville, to Newton, in Dale county; the route heretofore established by law from Troy, via Rockyhead to Daleville, is hereby discontinued and repealed.

From Youngville, via Becketsville, Chapman's Ford, Goldville, Jackson's Camp, Almond, Nesabulga, to Wedowee.

From Burleson, in Franklin county, to Barnesville, in Marion county.

From Dadeville, via Montreal, Island Home, Fish Pond, Bulger's Mills, to Nixburgh.

From Winchester, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Isney, Butler, Mount Sterling, and Tompkinsville, to Linden, in Marengo county.

From Mobile, via Blakely, to Cottrell and Donnelly's Mills, in Baldwin county.

From St. Stephens, in Washington county, to Citronell, in Mobile county.

From Stephenson, via Allison Callins, to Larkins Fork, in Jackson county.

From Bridgeville, Pickens county, to Macon, Noxubee county, Mississippi.

From Tuskegee, via New Potosi, to Society Hill.

From the State Line Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Bladen Springs, in Choctaw county.

From Burleson, in Franklin county, to Barnesville, in Marion county.

MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi.

From Greenville, in Washington county, to McNutt, in Sunflower county.

From Kosciusco, via Centre, Yorka, and Edinburg, to Union, in Newton county.

From Charleston, Talahatchie county, via McMullin's Store, Big Mound, to McNutt.

From Napoleon, Arkansas, via Printers, in Boliver county, to Elm Wood and Victoria, in Bolivar county.

From Lexington, in Holmes county, via Tchula, at the "Head of Honey Island," and Gillespie, in Sunflower county, to Greenville.

From Summit, in Pike county, to Meadville, in Franklin county.

From McLeod's Post-Office direct to Bricklay Post-Office.

From Old Hickory, in Simpson county, via Floydstown, Cato Springs to Brandon, in Rankin county.

From Old Hickory, via Scotchtown, to Williamsburg, in Covington county.

From Old Hickory, via Paddytown, to Mt. Carmel, in Covington county.

LOUISIANA. Louisiana

From Simmsport, in Avoyelle's parish, to Big Bend.

From Clinton, in East Feliciana, via Stony Point, Cold Springs, Benton's Ferry, Coelk, French Settlement, and Bayou Barbary, to Springfield, in Livingston parish.

From Minden, Claiborne parish, via Simm's and Burns' Store, and Big Spring, to Magnolia, Arkansas.

From Cottrell's, on the Mermenton River, via Lake Arthur, to the Grand Chenier, in Calcassion parish.

From Simmsport, in Avoyelle's parish, to the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, in St. Landry parish.

From Ringgold, in Bienville parish, via Moscow, to Fillmore, in Bossier parish.

From New Orleans to the Cheniere Caminada.

From New Orleans to St. Bernard.

From New Orleans, via Balize, to Southwest Pass.

From Plaquemine, in Iberville parish, to Charenton, in St. Mary's parish.

OHIO. Ohio.

From Racine, in Meig's county, to Ravenswood, in Jackson county, Virginia.

From New Philadelphia, via Altona, to New Comerstown, in Tuscarowas county.

From New Bremen, via Knoxville, to Wapakoneta, Auglaize county.

From Perrysville, via Palmer's Cross Roads and Riper's Settlement, to Ashland.

From Gallipolis, in Gallia county, to Hamdon, in Vinton county.

From Conneaut, via Clark's Corners, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, Beaver, and Beaver Centre, in Pennsylvania, to Conneautville, Pennsylvania.

From Leipsic to Pleasant Post-Office, in Putnam county.

From Oak Hill, in Jackson county, via Rocky Hill, Key Stone Furnace, Vinton, and Edington, to Wilkesville.

From Oak Hill, via Wales, Patriot, Land Fork, and Greary Ridge, to Marion, in Lawrence county.

Kentucky.

KENTUCKY.

From Greenupsburgh, via Old Steam Furnace, Clinton Furnace, Cannonsburgh, New Hope, and Botts' Store, to John Bife's, in Lawrence county.

From Greenupsburgh, up the East Fork of Little Sandy River, to Isaac Bott's, in Lawrence county, thence to Louisa.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

From Bristol, in Sullivan county, via Taylorsville, Sugar Grove, to Lenoir, in North Carolina.

From Lacy's Depot, in Carter county, via Elizabethton, Taylorsville, to Jefferson, in North Carolina.

From Talbott's Mills, in Jefferson county, via Homer's Mills, Easby Ferry, Brook's Store, to Rutledge, in Grainger county.

From Waverly, in Humphrey's county, via Rockport, Chase Ville, and Farmville, to Lexington.

Indiana.

INDIANA.

From Georgetown, via Indianola, Hickory Grove, Upper Embarrass, to Pesotum Station, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad.

From Rising Sun, in Ohio county, via John Scranton's Milton Mills, Bear Branch, to Cross Plains, in Ripley county.

From Franklin, in Jackson county, via Beardstown, Bogstown, to London, in Shelby county.

From Aurora, in Dearborne county, to Rising Sun.

From Cannelton, in Perry county, to Paoli, in Orange county.

From Salem, via Beck's Mill and Organ Spring Mill, to Fredericksburg, in Washington county.

From New Castle, in Henry county, via Cadiz, to Greensboro, in said county.

From Paoli, in Orange county, via Newton Stuart, to Carmelton, in Perry county.

From Salem, via Beck's Mills, to Fredericksburgh, in Washington county.

Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

From Pesotum to New Albany, in Cole's county.

From Olney, in Richland county, via Ingraham Prairie, Bible Grove, to Ione, in Effingham county.

From Rossfield, Peoria county, via Robin Nest, Princeville, and Slackwater, to Wyoming, in Starke county.

From Vermont, in Fulton county, via Table Grove and Johnson's, to Macomb.

From Princeton, in Bureau county, to Tiskilwa, connecting with the Chicago and Burlington Railroad and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, via Wyannetta, Buda, Neponsett, Dora, Mendota, Sheffield, Gennessee, Rock Island, Trenton, Peru, and La Salle.

From Verden, via Chapman's Point, Lewis Solomon's, Scottville, Athensville, Liberty Schoolhouse, and Dover, to Carrollton.

From Mount Carroll, via Fairhaven, to Gennessee Grove.

From Carlinville, via Rhodes Point, Fidelity, and Jerseyville, to Harden.

From Winchester, via Exeter, to Bethel.

From Springfield, via Horse Creek and Brush Creek, to Virden.

From Petersburg, via Sweetwater, to Elkhart.

From Dement Station, in the county of Ogle, on the Chicago, Fulton, and Iowa Railroad, thence northerly on or near the county line between Ogle and De Kalb counties, via Hick's Mills Post-Office, Cherry Valley, in Winnebago county.

## MISSOURI.

Missouri.

From Warrensburg, in Johnson county, to Butler, in Bates county.

From Warrensburg to Pleasant Hill, in Cass county.

From Lexington, via Richmond, Millville, and Tinney's Grove, in Ray county, to Utica, in Livingston county.

From California, in Moniteau county, to Versailles, in Morgan county.

From Jefferson City, via Missouri River, to St. Joseph.

From St. Louis, via Pacific Railroad, to Jefferson City.

## ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.

From Waldron, Scott county, via John Jones', to John N. Slosson's, on the Porteau, in Sebastian county.

From Perryville, via Thomas Holmes's Mills, Esquire Tyler's, Crawford, on South Fourche le Fare Creek, to Buffington Post-Office, in Tell county, and Cedar Creek Post-Office, in Scott county.

From Des Arc, Prairie county, via Cotton Plant, to Oakland, in St. Francis's county.

From Huntsville, in Madison county, via Berryville, in Carroll county, to the mouth of James Fork of White River, Missouri.

From Columbus, in Hempstead county, via Millwood and Richland, to Rocky Comfort.

From Jackson Port, on White River, via Powhattan, in Lawrence county, to Pocahontas, in Randolph county.

From Helena, in Phillips county, via St. Francis and Poinsett counties, to Gainesville, in Green county.

From Calhoun, in Columbia county, to Franksville, in Claiborne parish.

From Little Rock, via Perryville, Danville, Booneville, and Greenwood, on the south side of Arkansas River, to Fort Smith.

From Brownsville to Taylor's Bluff, on White River.

From Camden, via Magnolia, to Lewisville.

From Little Rock, via Washington, to Clarksville, in Texas.

From Little Rock, through Hot Spring county, to Stinnett's Mill, near the line of Pike and Clark, thence by Hill's Mill, in Polk county, thence by the residence of S. R. Park, thence through the northeast corner of Sevier county till it intersects the Fort Towson road, thence through the Choctaw Nation, to Wright's Ferry, on Red River, thence to Paris, in Lamar county Texas.

## MICHIGAN.

Michigan.

From Pine run, via Arbela, to Worth, in Tuscaloosa county.

From Port Huron, via Clyde Mills, Pine River, and Wales, to Memphis.

From Mason, in Ingham county, via Aurchives, to Eaton Rapids.

From Ionia to Fallsburg.

From Homer, in Calhoun county, to Pekausha.

From Ionia, by Greenville, to Leonard.

From Constantine, in St. Joseph county, via Shaw's Mills, Williams, and Brownsville, to Cassapolis, in Cass county.

From Ionia to Vermontville.

From Hillsdale, via South Jefferson and Ransom, to Wood's Corners.

From Boston, via Patterson's Mills, to Greenville, in said State.

From Ionia, by Crystal, to the centre of Isabella county.

From Ionia, by North Plains, to Matherson, in the State of Michigan.

Texas

## TEXAS.

From Weatherford to Belknap, in Belknap county.

From Tarrant, Hopkins county, via Quitman, Canton, Big Rock, to Athens, in Henderson county.

From Gainesville, via Pilot Point, in Denton county, to McKinney.

From Brownsville, via Fort Merrill and San Antonio, to Austin.

From Waco Village, in McLenan county, to Gatesville, in Coryell county, thence to Lampasses, in Lampasses county.

Florida.

## FLORIDA.

From Alligator, the county seat of Columbia county, to New Bottom, on the Suwannee River.

From Orange Spring to Flemington.

Iowa.

## IOWA.

From Leon, in Decatur county, via Mount Ayr, in Ringold county, Bedford, in Taylor county, Clarinda, in Page county, Sidney, in Fremont county, Iowa, to Nebraska City, in Nebraska Territory.

From McGregor's Landing, in Clayton county, via Decorah, in Winnesheik county, New Oregon and Howard Centre, in Howard county, Stacyville and Saint Ausgar, in Mitchell county, to Glen Mary and Bristol, in Worth county.

From Guttenburg, in Clayton county, via Elkport, Yankee Settlement, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

From Guttenburg, via Peck's Ferry and Colesburg, in Delaware county, to Dyersville, in Dubuque county.

From Guttenburg, via Glen Haven and Beetown, to Lancaster, in Grant county, Wisconsin.

From Marietta, in Marshall county, via Steamboat Rock, in Hardin county, to intersect same mail route already established.

From Indianola, in Warren county, Iowa, via Osceola and Leon, to Princeton, in Mercer county, Missouri.

From Newton, in Jasper county, via Pleasantville, in Marion county, to Chariton, in Lucas county.

From Fort Dodge, via Dakotah, Cresco, and Algona, to Mankato, in Minnesota Territory.

From Marengo, via Toledo, Indian Town, Marshalltown, Marietta, and Nevada, to Boonsboro.

From Clear Lake City, via Buffalo Grove, Algona, and Paoli, to Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county.

From Marietta to Eldora, thence to Iowa Falls.

From Fulton City, Illinois, via Clinton, De Witt, Mechanicsburg, Lisbon, and Mount Vernon, to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

From De Witt, via Tipton, to Iowa city.

From Winterset, in Madison county, via La Porte and Osceola, to Leon, in Decatur county.

From Maquoketa, in Jackson county, via Fulton, Farmers' Creek, Otter Creek, Zwingle, and Buncombe, to Dubuque.

From Ottumwa, in Wapello county, to Chariton, in Lucas county, via Blakesburg and Albia.

From Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, via Brighton, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county.

From Iowa city, in Johnson county, via Wassonville, in Washington county, South English, Webster, Sigourney, and Martinsburg, in Keokuk county, to Ottumwa, in Wappello county.

From Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, via Knoxville, Pleasantville, and Indianola, to Winterset, in Madison county.

From Newton, in Jasper county, via Pella and Knoxville, to Chariton, in Lucas county.

From Marengo, in Iowa county, via Toledo, in Tama county, Marshall, La Fayette, Marietta, in Marshall county, and Eldora, to Iowa Falls, in Hardin county.

From Brighton, in Washington county, via Richland, Joker, Martinsburg, Butler Post-Office, and Fremont, to Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county.

From Fort Des Moines, via Greenbush, St. Charles, Osceola, and Hopeville, to Mount Ayr, in Ringgold county.

From Wappello, in Louisa county, to Mount Pleasant, in Henry county.

From Iowa city, via North Bend, on the west side of Iowa River, Robert's Ferry, on said river, Shelbyville, and Western, to Cedar Rapids.

## WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

From Hale's Corners, in Milwaukie county, to Union Grove, in Racine county.

From New London, via Northport, Hobat's Mills, to Waupacca.

From Columbus, via Hamden, Lodi, and West Point Centre, to Clifton.

From Ceresco, via Dartford, Princeton, Montello, Packwaukie, and Oxford, to Mauston, in Adams county.

From Portage City, via Montello, Stony Hill, Dacotah, Adario, Buena Vista, and Plover, to Stevens Point.

From Oshkosh, via Algoma, Omro, Berlin, La Cote, St. Marie, Princeton, and Montello, to Portage City.

From Wantona, via Neshhoro, to Montello.

From Berlin, via Seneca, Neshhoro, and Shields, to Montello.

From Prairie du Chien, via Patch Grove, Beetown, and Potosi, to Dunlieth, Illinois.

From Prairie du Chien, via Nezekan, Painted Rock, and Wexford, to Lansing, Iowa.

From Prairie du Chien, via McGregor's Landing and Clayton City, to Guttenburg, in Iowa.

From Bayfield to Chippewa Falls.

From Richland Centre, in Richland county, via Woodstock, Spring Valley, Marysville, and Sparta, in Monroe county, to Black River Falls, in Jackson county.

From Waupacca, Waupacca county, via Peter Grover's, to Steven's Point.

From Black River Falls to Neillsville, in Clark county.

From Steven's Point, via Neillsville and Weston's Rapids, to Eau Claire.

From New London, in Waupacca county, via Northport, Little Wolf, Ogdensburg, and Iola, to Steven's Point.

From Viroqua, in Bad Axe county, via Brookville, Reedstown, Tinny Settlement, Barnes' Mill, in Richland county, to Richmond.

From Portage City, in Columbia county, via Pacific, Dekora, Lodi, and West Point, to Prairie du Sac, in Sauk county.

From Bellville, in Dane county, via New Glarus, to Monticello, in Green county.

From Prairie du Chien, via Eagle Point and Neceda, to Steven's Point.

From La Crosse, via Galesville, Pigeon Creek, and Somerville, to Eau Claire.

From Eau Claire, via Rock Creek, in Dunn county, Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, Buffalo Prairie, to Alma.

From Watertown City, via Farmington, Rome, and Oak Hill, to Palmyra.

From Waubeek, in Dunn county, to Hudson, in St. Croix county.

From Prescott, in Pierce county, via Carson and Eaton's Mills, Waubeek, Dunnville, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Weston's Rapids, to Necedah, in Adams county.

From Fountain City, in Buffalo county, via Waubeek, Menominee, to St. Croix Falls.

From Steven's Point, via Chippewa Falls, to Hudson.

From Muscoda to Mineral Point.

From Reedsburg, via Rockbridge, Fancy Creek, Reedstown, New Brookville, Bad Axe, and Retreat, to Desold, in Bad Axe county.

From Muscoda, via Orion, Reedstown, and Viroqua, to La Crosse.

From Toland's Prairie, via Alderly, and Ashipun, to Watertown.

From Palmyra, in Jefferson county, to Watertown.

From Waukesha, Waukesha county, to West Bend, in Washington county.

From Eau Claire, via northeast corner of section twenty-seven, near Ettinges, to Alma, in Dunn county.

California.

## CALIFORNIA.

From Placerville to Georgetown, in El Dorado county.

From Placerville, via Newtown, to Indian Diggins, in El Dorado county.

From Uniontown, in Humboldt county, to Trinidad, in Klamath county.

From Nevada, via Hoyt's Crossing, on the South Yuba River, Sweetland, Sebastopol, San Juan, in Nevada county, and Truman's Crossing, on the Middle Yuba River, to Camptonville, in Yuba county.

From Crescent City, via Waldo and Cloverville, to Jacksonville, in Oregon Territory.

From Napa City to Clear Lake.

From Napa City, via White Sulphur Springs, Knight's Ranch, Alexander's Ranch, on Russian River, to Santa Rosa.

From Monterey, via San Luis Obispo, to Santa Barbara.

Minnesota.

## MINNESOTA.

From Fort Ridgeley, via South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, Soda Springs, head of Humboldt River, Honey Lake, and Noble's Pass, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, to Shasta City, California.

From Minneapolis, via Excelsior, to Gleneve.

From Owatonee, via Geneva, to Albert Lee's.

From Cannon Falls, via Mantorville, High Forest, Elkhorn, Spring Valley, and Forestville, to Elliotta.

From Forestville, via Arnoldsville, Minnesota, to West Union, Iowa.

From Chatfield, via Marion and Rochester, to Faribault.

From Lickville to Belle Plain.

From St. Cloud to Otter Tail City.

From New Ulm to St. Cloud.

From Otter Tail City to Leech Lake.

From Otter Tail City to Crow Wing.

From Crow Wing, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin.

From Leech Lake to Pokego-man Falls.

From Anoka, via St. Jonathan, to Snake River.

From St. Paul, via St. Jonathan and Princeton, to Ojibwa.

From Elk River, via St. Jonathan, to Sunrise City.

From Taylor's Falls to St. Jonathan.

From Chatfield, via Washington and Spring Valley, in Minnesota, to Osage, Iowa.

From Chatfield, via Washington and Harrison, to Austin.

From Chisago City to Chengwatana.

From Chisago City to Taylor's Falls.

From Chisago City to Marine Falls.
From Chisago City to Stillwater.
From Austin to Manketa.
From St. Peter's, via Bancroft, Minnesota, to Bradford, Iowa.
From Red Wing to Albert Lee's.
From Wabashaw, via Centreville and Rochester, to Austin.
From Northwood to Greenwood.
From Red Wing, via Mazeppa, to Oronoka.
From Otter Tail City to Breckenridge.
From Twin Lake, via Carlton's and Oneota, to Du Luth.
From Blue Earth City, Minnesota, to Algona, Iowa.
From Taylor's Falls to Wyoming.
From St. Paul, via White Bear Lake, Forrest Lake, Chisago City, to Alhambra.
From Chisago City to Cambridge.
From Red Wing to Verona.
From Manketo, via St. Nicholas, to Osage, Iowa.
From Hokah, via Middletown, Watertown, and Portland, to Lansing, Iowa.
From Winona, via Money Creek, Houston, Yucatan, and Belleville, to Decorah, Iowa.
From Tepeeotah to Faribault.
From Tepeeotah to Chatfield.
From Tepeeotah to Black River Falls, Wisconsin.
From Henderson, via Redstone City and New Ulm, to the Falls of Sioux River.
From South Bend, via Butternut Valley, to New Ulm.
From Oronoka to Faribault.
From Pokegammon, via Ojibwa, to Mille Lac City.
From Little Falls to Mille Lac City.
From Elliotta, via Leroy and Austin, to Elliotta.
From St. Peter, via Glencoe, to St. Cloud.
From Cannon Falls, via Kenyon and Rice Lake, to Austin.
From St. Peter, via Wilton and Austin, to Dekorah, Iowa.

## OREGON.

Oregon.

From Port Orford, via Randolph and Empire City, in Coose county, to Winchester, in Douglas county.

## NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico

From Las Cruces, via Mesilla, in Dona Ana county, to Sucson.
From Sucson, via Arizona, Colorado City, to San Diego, California.
From El Paso, via Messilla, Tucson, Arizona, and Fort Yuma, to San Diego, California.

## WASHINGTON.

Washington.

From Olympia, via Arcadia, to Oakland.

## KANSAS.

Kansas.

From Kansas City, Missouri, via Wyandotte, Kansas, Quindara, and Lawrence, to Lecompton.
From Kansas City, via Delaware City, to Leavenworth City.
From Tecumseh, via Walkarusa City, to Richardson.
From Westport, Missouri, via Bloomington, Paris, and Sugar Mound, to Confichiqui, Kansas.
From Paoli, via Assawatomie, Bloomington, and Paris, to Sugar Mound.
From Lecompton, via Davis and Midway, to Paoli

From Paoli, via Brooklin and Paris, to Sugar Mound.
From Crawford Seminary, via Talequa, to Fort Smith.
APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CX.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.*

Deficiency 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 the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Officers, &c., of Senate.

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:

For an additional messenger from first February to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For increase of compensation of the superintendent in charge of the Senate furnaces, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum in addition to former salary, one hundred and four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

Globe.

For the Congressional Globe and binding the same, three thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.

Senate contingencies.

*For the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*—For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses and carryalls, fourteen thousand seven hundred and one dollars.

For stationery, four thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand and six hundred dollars.

Army clothing and equipage.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, three hundred and thirty-two thousand and fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents.

Quartermaster's department.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital storehouses and offices, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; 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, army regulations, and reports, two hundred thousand dollars.

Clerks in assay office, New York. 1855, ch. 175. Vol. x. p. 654.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the assay office in New York, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

Mint expenses at San Francisco.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, forty thousand dollars.

Surveyor-Gen. of Utah.

For the salary of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty dollars.

Hospital at Vicksburg.

For amount due for the construction of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For amount necessary to complete the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky, forty thousand dollars. Custom-houses at Louisville and Bath.

For amount necessary to complete the custom-house at Bath, Maine, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the Department of State, authorized by the act of Congress approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents; being from the eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. Clerks in State Department. 1856, ch. 170, § 3. *Ante*, p. 139.

*For Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:* For folding documents, including folding paper, envelopes, and other folding materials, twenty thousand dollars. Contingencies of House of Representatives.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, two thousand dollars.

For laborers, three thousand dollars.

To indemnify the clerk for such sums as he may have expended for books under resolution of the House of Representatives of July seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to enable him under said resolution to furnish for each member and delegate of the House of Representatives who has not heretofore received the same the following enumerated books, viz: Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, Congressional Globe and Appendix, Public Land Laws, Instructions and Opinions, Elliott's Debates, Diplomatic Correspondence, Opinions of the Attorneys-General, in five volumes, Finance Reports, Gales and Seaton's Annals of Congress, John Adams' works, Jefferson's works, to be supplied from the numbers of said work now in charge of the librarian, Hickey's Constitution, and Mayo and Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided they be furnished at prices not exceeding those for which they were heretofore supplied, and provided also that said books be forwarded by the clerk to such public library in the district of each of said members and delegates as may be designated by said member or delegate.

Contingent expenses House of Representatives:

For stationary, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase one hundred and forty-two copies of the first and tenth volumes of the works of John Adams for the members of the thirty-second Congress, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For the reappropriation of five hundred and eighty-five dollars heretofore carried to the surplus fund, being the amount appropriated for the engraving of fifty-one thousand five hundred and twenty copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-one–two.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for books for members of the thirty-third Congress, three thousand dollars. Books of members of 33d Congress.

For Capitol police, two hundred dollars. Capitol police.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to John C. Rives the additional compensation for the Congressional Globe and Appendix provided in the sixteenth section of the act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents. Globe and Appendix.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House the usual additional compensation for reporting the debates of the present session, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars. Reporters.

For the completion of the printing heretofore ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives, and paper for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Printing.

Witnesses and agents or attorneys in court of claims.

For fees of witnesses in behalf of the government in the court of claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof to attend to the taking of depositions, five thousand dollars.

Army. Nurses, &c. 1856, ch. 125. *Ante*, p. 51.

*Army.*—To meet the expenses of nurses and attendants, authorized by the third section of the act of sixteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act providing for a necessary increase and better organization of the medical and hospital department of the army," from the date of said act to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Claims on medical and hospital department.

For a reappropriation of fifty thousand dollars of the balance of the appropriation for the medical and hospital departments, which was carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the payment of claims applicable to said department, accruing during the war with Mexico, & not yet settled by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, horse equipments, and 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 or ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and forages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing 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 that it be brought from a distance, seven hundred thousand dollars.

Mint at New Orleans.

For completing the repairs of the branch mint at New Orleans and rendering the same fire-proof, one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Light-vessels.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and incidental expenses of light-vessels, occasioned by damages, loss of moorings, and for necessary expenses in recovering said vessels broken adrift during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, forty thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents.

Buoys, &c.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys, and for chains and sinkers, occasioned by damage, losses, and for necessary expenses in recovering and restoring buoys and their appendages during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents.

For restoring spindles and repairing day beacons destroyed or damaged by the late storms, freshets, and floating ice, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Defence of suits at San Francisco.

For defraying expenses of the defence of suits against the United States for lands occupied by marine hospitals, lighthouses, and fortifications at the harbor of San Francisco, California, thirty thousand dollars.

Jail in District of Columbia.

To defray expenses incurred in preparing plans and estimates of cost of a new jail for the District of Columbia, and of a building for the proper accommodation of the Department of the Interior, five hundred dollars.

Extra compensation to officers and employees of Congress how to be paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the extra compensation given by each of the two houses of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to its officers and employees, shall be paid by its dis-

bursing officer out of the contingent fund, and his accounts therefor shall be allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal the joint resolution of twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits hereof," which said resolution is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, except so far as herein provided for.

*Ante*, pp. 145, 146.

Joint resolution of 1854 prohibiting extra compensation declared in force vol. x. p. 594.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the thirteenth section of "An act making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-*six*," allowing to the several disbursing agents for the late California Land Commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of moneys as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, was intended to apply and is hereby declared to apply, and give said compensation as well when the disbursing agent was a member of said commission as in other cases.

Pay of disbursing agents of California land commission. 1856, ch. 129, § 13.

*Ante*, p. 92.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.*

March 3, 1857.

*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, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

Pay.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million eight hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to enlist eight thousand five hundred men for the navy instead of seven thousand five hundred, and to expend so much of this amount as may, in his opinion, be necessary to transport officers and men to and from Panama, to relieve the officers and crews of ships in the Pacific.

Number of men increased.

Transportation to and from Panama.

Provisions.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Increase, &c., of navy. Fuel, and hemp.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.

Ordnance.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, three hundred and four thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationary, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, traveling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationary, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and store-keepers, 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, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

Each bureau to show its disbursements.

Arming and manning the Plymouth for practice.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to arm and man the ordnance ship Plymouth at the Washington navy yard, with a view to the improvement of ordnance and gunnery practice, forty-nine thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.

*Marine Corps.*—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reënlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, fifty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars.

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage and wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem, for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationary, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at head quarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.

## Navy Yards.

For the construction and completion of works and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:—

Portsmouth.

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For removing ledge, coal-house, offices and muster-room, tank shed, lodge for ordinary, engine-house, for preparing moorings for the deep basin, repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Boston.

*Boston.*—For additional story to packing-house and purser's store; embankment around machine shop; gutters for rope-walk; extension of dry-dock; for completion of foundry, machine and boiler shop; completing dock engine, dredge-boat and scows; reservoir; water-closets and floating stages; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and ten dollars.

New York.

*New York.*—For reservoir, yard fence, water-closets, and lightning rods; paving and flagging; repairs of dry-dock; quay wall; dredging; engine-house; completing foundry, machine and boiler shop; completing smithery, saw-mill and carpenters' shop; timber shed; heating plumbers' and block shop; machinery for foundry, boiler shop, smithery, and coffee-mill; filling in new purchase; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For the construction of a sewer upon Flushing avenue to Vanderbilt's avenue, thence through the United States grounds to the Wallabout Water, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the city of Brooklyn shall pay one half of the cost of the same on Flushing avenue.

*Philadelphia.*—For addition to smithery, addition to engine-house, dredging channels, repairs of all kinds, seventy-three thousand and seventy-five dollars. Philadelphia.

*Washington.*—For completing slotting-machine; grading and filling yard; dredging; muster office; machinery and tools; repairs of all kinds, one hundred and nineteen thousand and eighteen dollars. Washington.

*Norfolk.*—For quay wall and dredging; extension of boiler and forge shop; a timber shed; commencing ship-house number forty-eight; commencing victualling establishment and purser's store; furnaces, cranes, and tools for foundry; spar shed; completing ship-house B; shed number forty-eight, and store-house number fourteen; completing dock-engine and carpenters' shop; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars. Norfolk.

*Pensacola.*—For extension of granite wharf; foundry, dredging; launching ship; improving spar pond and railway to same; completing fire engine-house, rail tracks, steam, box, pitch, and oil houses; repairs of all kinds, two hundred and three thousand dollars. Pensacola.

*Mare Island.*—For timber shed with mould loft above; coopers' and paint shop, with tank shed; coppersmiths', tinners' and plumbers' shops; two blocks of officers' houses; two cisterns; permanent wharf, mooring piers, grading and paving; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars. Mare Island.

*Sackett's Harbor.*—For repairs of ship-house, fences and other buildings, one thousand dollars. Sackett's Harbor.

Hospitals. Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

*Boston.*—For repairs of buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars. Boston.

*New York.*—For completing cemetery, repairs of buildings and fences, seven thousand two hundred dollars. New York.

*Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.*—For south wall on Shippen street; grading, paving, and curbing Shippen street; repairs of furnaces, grates, cleaning, and whitewashing; gas, water rent, and furniture; repairs of all kinds, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars. Philadelphia.

*Norfolk.*—For building and completing surgeon's house; repairs of brick walk, and current repairs of buildings, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars. Norfolk.

*Pensacola.*—For draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs of buildings, sixteen thousand dollars. Pensacola.

Magazines. Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval magazines:

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For fitting and furnishing ordnance building and conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars. Portsmouth.

*Boston.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars. Boston.

*New York.*—For completion of armory, loaded shell house and gun-carriage shed; sighting ground for cannon; new gun ground; small row-boat and shed; repairs of wharf; new pier and boat slip at Ellis's Island; repairs of all kinds, thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars. New York.

*Philadelphia.*—For building wharf at Fort Mifflin, and repairs of all kinds, ten thousand one hundred and seven dollars. Philadelphia.

*Washington.*—For repairs of ordnance building, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Washington.

Norfolk. *Norfolk.*—For ordnance building, engine and machinery, sea-wall at Fort Norfolk, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-six thousand and ninety dollars.

Pensacola. *Pensacola.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yards and stations. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Instruments, books, maps, &c. For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, eighteen thousand dollars.

Printing, &c. For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars.

Wind and current charts. For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

Contingencies of observatory and hydrographical office. For models, drawings, and copying; postage, freight, and transportation; for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights; and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, eight thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Naval Academy at Annapolis. For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, forty-two thousand three hundred and seven dollars and twenty-two cents.

Almanac. For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Publication of surveys of North Pacific Ocean, &c. expedition and charts of La Plata expedition. For preparing for publication the surveys of the late expedition to the North Pacific Ocean and Bhering's Straits, and for finishing the publication of the charts made by the late expedition for the exploration and survey of the River La Plata and tributaries, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That the whole expense shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

Thomas Barnum. For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) being the amounts due Thomas Barnum, of Connecticut, for prize money, as appears from the prize list of the Erie squadron on file in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, two hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Testing inventions and discoveries. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test useful inventions and discoveries applicable to and designed to advance the efficiency of the navy, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same is subject to his control.

Supervision of the almanac. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Navy to place the supervision of the compilation and publication of the Nautical Almanac in charge of any officer or professor of mathematics of the navy of competent qualifications: *Provided*,

Pay. That such officer or professor when so employed shall receive no higher pay than the duty pay to which his grade shall entitle him.

Pay of boatswains, &c. on shore duty. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts making appropriations for the naval service of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be so construed as to allow to the boatswains, gunners, sailmakers, and carpenters of the navy, when on shore duty, the same per centage for sea service as is allowed to them when on sea duty.

1854, ch. 268, § 5. Vol. x. p. 587. 1855, ch. 198, § 5. Vol. x. p. 680.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be

and he is hereby autherized to cause to be constructed for the United States navy, at as early a day as practicable consistent with a due regard for economy and efficiency, five sloops of war, to be provided with screw propellers, and properly armed and equipped for service; said vessels and machinery to be built by contract or in the government navy yards as the Secretary of the Navy may think most advisable for the public interest; and that there be and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose above specified, the sum of one million dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Five steam sloops of war to be built by contract or in the navy yards.

$1,000,000 appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby autherized to sell at public auction the wharf at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and also the plat of ground cut off from the asylum by Shippen street, if in his opinion a fair price can be obtained for it, the proceeds to be carried to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund, from which fund they were purchased.

Part of land of Naval Asylum at Philadelphia to be sold.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session for its approval, a code of regulations for the government of the navy, which shall embrace such general orders and forms for the performance of all the necessary duties incumbent on the officers thereof, both ashore and afloat, including rules for the government of courts martial and courts of enquiry, as well as to establish the rank and precedence of each grade of officers in the line of promotion, and the relative rank and precedence ashore and afloat between them and non-combatants, and between officers and petty officers of all grades not in the line of promotion.

Secretary of the navy to have prepared and report to Congress rules for the navy.

*Post*, p. 318.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied in carrying out the provisions of the third section of the act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," granting one year's duty pay to the dropped officers who shall not be restored to the navy; and that all of said dropped officers shall be entitled to receive the same forthwith; and if restored to the navy the amount so received under this provision shall be deducted from the pay to which they will be entitled under the sixth section of the said act to amend the "act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

Appropriation for dropped officers.

1855, ch. 127. Vol. x. p. 616. 1857, ch. 12, § 3. *Ante*, p. 154.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be extended and completed the exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Paraguay River: *Provided*, That the expense thereof shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, which are hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Paraguay authorized.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be authorized, under the direction of the President, to employ such officers of the army and navy as may be necessary for the purpose to make exploration and verification of the surveys already made of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic by the Atrato and Turando rivers: *Provided*, That the expense shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, which are hereby appropriated therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ship canal near Isthmus of Darien.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for preparing, arranging, classifying, and labelling the specimens of natural history brought home by the North Pacific exploring and surveying expedition, and for reporting the same to Congress, with the appropriate drawings and catalogues, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Navy.

Preparing, &c., specimens of natural history brought home by the North Pacific expedition.

Surviving officers of Texas Navy to have pay for five years from annexation.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the surviving officers of the navy of the Republic of Texas, who were duly commissioned as such at the time of annexation, shall be entitled to the pay of officers of the like grades, when waiting orders, in the navy of the United States, for five years from the time of said annexation, and a sum sufficient to make the payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the acceptance of the provisions of this act by any of the said officers shall be a full relinquishment and renunciation of all claim on his part to any further compensation on this behalf from the United States government, and to any position in the navy of the United States.

Acceptance of such pay to be a renunciation of all further claim for pay or position.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3 1857.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act for the Relief of certain actual Settlers and Cultivators who purchased Lands subject to Graduation, within the Limits of the Choctaw Cession of eighteen hundred and thirty, at a less Rate than the true graduated Price, under the "Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators," approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for other Purposes.*

1854, ch. 244. Vol. x. p. 574.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person or persons who may have entered, in good faith, lands subject to graduation within the limits of the Choctaw cession of eighteen hundred and thirty, before the correct graduation lists had been received at the local land-offices, at a less rate than the true graduation price, and who settled upon and improved the lands entered, or who entered the same for the benefit of an adjoining farm, and who continue to occupy the same, shall be entitled (provided the entries are regular in all other respects) to receive patents for the lands so entered, settled upon, and occupied, without any additional payment being required of them, upon their making the proof required by the circulars from the General Land-Office, dated the twenty-third of January and the seventh of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That no proof shall be required which is not necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Relief of *bonâ fide* settlers on the Chowtaw cession.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of May nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made," be so construed as to apply to lands heretofore reserved for school purposes in the State of Mississippi.

Act of 1852, ch. 35, respecting school lands in Mississippi, to apply to those heretofore reserved. Vol. x. p. 6.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act making Appropriation for the Transportation of the United States Mail, by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

Appropriations for mail steamers.

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, three hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

To Liverpool.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

To New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

From Panama to California and Oregon.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following 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-eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: 1836, ch. 270. Vol. v. p. 80.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. Charleston and Havana.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Isthmus of Panama.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act 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."* March 3, 1857.

1846, ch. 90.

Vol. ix. p. 59.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be and the same is hereby so amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims. Disbursing officers required to deposit their moneys. How drawn out.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due or owing to the United States, and for a failure so to do shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment. Custody of such deposits. Penalty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every person who shall have moneys of the United States in his hands or possession to pay the same to the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, or public depositary of the United States, and take his receipt for the same, in duplicate, and forward one of them forthwith to the Secretary of the Treasury, and for a failure to make such deposit, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other department, or the accounting officers of the treasury, the person so failing shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement, and subject to the punishment for that offence provided in the act to which this is an amendment. All persons having public moneys required to deposit the same. Penalty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXV.—*An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Services of the United States," to the Officers and Soldiers of Major David Bailey's Battalion of Cook County (Illinois) Volunteers.* March 3, 1857.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all those officers and soldiers of Major David Bailey's battalion of Cook county (Illinois) volunteers stationed at Fort Dearborn, in the Black Hawk war of eighteen Major David Bailey's battalion of volunteers to receive bounty land warrants.

hundred and thirty-two, who have never received warrants for bounty land for services in said war, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon making proof either by record evidence or such parol evidence as the commissioner of pensions may require of having served in said war for the term of at least fourteen days; the provisions of this act to extend to the widows and minor children of said officers and soldiers who have died or may die before receiving such warrant or certificate.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act in Addition to an Act more effectually to provide for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States, and for other Purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall unlawfully and wilfully, but without malice aforethought, strike, stab, wound, or shoot at any other person, of which striking, stabing, wounding, or shooting, such person shall afterwards die upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of manslaughter; and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as is hereinafter provided.

Manslaughter within the admiralty jurisdiction and out of the jurisdiction of any state, by striking, shooting, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall attempt to commit the crime of murder or manslaughter, by poisoning, drowning, or strangling another person, or by any means not constituting the offence of an assault with a dangerous weapon, such offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Attempts to commit murder or manslaughter.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the crime of manslaughter, as provided for by this act, and all other acts heretofore passed, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Manslaughter, how punished.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That this repeal shall not affect any act done before, or any prosecution pending at the time of the passage of this act; but all such acts shall be indictable and punishable, and all such prosecutions shall be proceeded with as the same would have been indictable and punishable, and proceeded with if this act had not been passed.

Inconsistent acts repealed, saving existing prosecutions and liabilities.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit shall be made or taken before any register or receiver or either or both of them of any local land-office in the United States or any territory thereof, or where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit, shall be made or taken before any person authorized by the laws of any State or territory of the United States to administer oaths or affirmations, or take affidavits, and such oaths, affirmations, or affidavits are made, used, or filed in any of said local land-offices, or in the General Land-Office, as well in cases arising under any or either of the orders, regulations, or instructions, concerning any of the public lands of the United States, issued by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, or other proper officer of the government of the United States, as under the laws

Perjury in oaths used in land-offices.

of the United States; in any wise relating to or effecting any right, claim, or title, or any contest therefor, to any of the public lands of the United States, and any person or persons shall, taking such oath, affirmation or affidavit, knowingly, wilfully, or corruptly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be liable to the punishment prescribed for that offence by the laws of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXVII.—*An Act to confirm to the several States the Swamp and overflowed Lands selected under the Act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the Act of the second March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the selection of swamp and overflowed lands granted to the several States by the act of Congress, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," and the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," heretofore made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage.

Selections of swamp and overflowed lands confirmed. 1850, ch. 84. Vol. ix. p. 519. 1849, ch. 87. Vol. ix. p. 352.

Act of 1855, ch. 147, continued in force and extended. Vol. x. p. 634.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXVIII.—*An Act to construct a Building for a Custom-House and Post-Office at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.* March 3, 1857.

*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, with ten per cent. thereon to cover contingencies, and so much as may be required to purchase a suitable site, be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, in the city of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, for the accommodation of a custom-house and post-office, of a brick building perfectly fire-proof, with floors constructed of iron beams and brick arches, and an iron roof of forty-five by thirty-two feet, and thirty-two feet high: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of New Jersey shall also duly relinquish and release to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Appropriation for a building for a custom-house and post-office at Perth Amboy.

Proviso as to site and taxes.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act to increase the Pay of the Cadets at the West Point Academy.*

Pay of cadets increased.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pay of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point shall hereafter be thirty dollars per month.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act providing for the Construction of a Military Road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Washington.*

Appropriation for a military road in Washington Territory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a military road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Washington; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act for the Construction of a Road in the Territory of Nebraska.*

Appropriation for a road in Nebraska Territory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for the construction of a road from the Platte River, via the Omaha Reserve and Dahkota City, to the Running Water River, in the Territory of Nebraska; said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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# RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 26, 1856.

[NO. 1.] *A Resolution granting further Time to the Creditors of Texas to present their Claims, and for other Purposes.*

1859, ch. 80.
*Post*, p. 414.

Further time granted to creditors of Texas, to present their claims.

The resolution to pay those who have filed releases *pro rata* repealed.
*Ante*, p, 145.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time fixed by law within which the creditors of the late Republic of Texas may file their claims at the Treasury Department, be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and that so much of a "joint resolution extending the time for the creditors of Texas to present their claims," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute and pay the residue of the seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, *pro rata*, amongst those creditors who have filed their releases, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, December 26, 1856.

[No. 2.] *A Resolution Accepting the Portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor.* Jan. 13, 1857.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor, be accepted; and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress be and they are hereby directed to cause the same to be properly framed, and placed in the Executive Mansion.

Portrait of John Hampden accepted from John McGregor.

To be framed and placed in the executive mansion.

APPROVED, January 13, 1857.

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[No. 5.] *A Resolution respecting the Distribution of certain Public Documents.* Jan. 28, 1857.

*Post*, pp. 368, 379, 380.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the ten copies of the journals and other documents of Congress, authorized by law to be deposited in the Library of Congress, by section three of the joint resolution of May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall hereafter be deposited with the Secretary of State for foreign exchanges; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives ordered to be placed in the Library of Congress for foreign exchanges, by joint resolution of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to be deposited with the Secretary of State, by the joint resolution of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall hereafter be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior.

Distribution of Public Documents.

Vol. iv. p. 321.

Vol. v. p. 409.

Vol. v. p. 717.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That instead of one hundred copies of the journals and documents of the House of Representatives, authorized to be printed by the joint resolution of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, there shall hereafter be printed fifty copies only.

Only fifty additional copies of House journal and documents to be hereafter printed.

Vol. v. p. 717.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the journals and Congressional documents heretofore deposited in the Library of Congress by authority of the above-cited resolutions, and so many of the four hundred copies of the public documents sent to the Department of State as are now distributed by that department to colleges and other literary institutions, shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, for distribution to such colleges, public libraries, athenæums, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations as may be designated by him.

Distribution to colleges, &c.

*Post*, p. 368.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That two copies of the journals and documents indicated in the above cited-resolutions, so far as they have been saved from the late fire, shall be reserved for the Library of Congress.

Two copies to be reserved for Library of Congress.

SEC. 5. *And be it further resolved*, That in future two copies only of the journals and documents, or any book printed by either House of Congress, well bound in calf, shall be deposited in the Library, and not to be taken therefrom.

Same subject.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

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[No. 6.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.* Jan. 28, 1857.

*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 Philadelphia, and Joseph G. Totten, of Washington.

Richard Rush and Joseph G. Totten, reappointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

Feb. 16, 1857.

[No. 7.] *Joint Resolution providing for the furnishing of a complete Set of Weights and Measures to the State of Vermont.*

Complete set of weights and measures to be furnished to Vermont.

*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 hereby is directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, such as are made for the use of the several custom-houses, to be delivered to the governor of the State of Vermont, or such person as he may appoint, for the use of said State, and in order to replace the set recently destroyed by fire in the capitol of said State.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

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Feb. 26, 1857.

[No. 8.] *A Resolution to provide for ascertaining the relative Value of the Coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and the fixing the relative Value of the Unitary Coins of the two Countries.*

Agent, &c. to confer with Great Britain as to coinage.

*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 and directed to appoint some suitable person as agent or commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable, and to embody the result of such conference in a statement and report, to be laid before Congress as early as practicable; and that the compensation of said agent or commissioner shall not exceed five thousand dollars in full for his services and expenses.

APPROVED, February 26, 1857.

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Feb. 26, 1857.

[No. 9.] *A Resolution to prevent the Counterfeiting of the Coins of the United States.*

Investigation of J. T. Barclay's plan for preventing abrasion and counterfeiting of coin.

*Resolved 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 cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the results of the said enquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

APPROVED, February 26, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

[No. 12.] *A Resolution relative to Sections sixteen and thirty-six, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.*

Where sections 16 or 36 have been or shall be settled or taken as town sites before survey, &c. in Minnesota, Kansas, or Nebraska, other school lands to be selected in lieu thereof.

1844, ch. 17. Vol. v. p. 657.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That where any settlements, by the erection of a dwelling-house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall have been or shall be made upon the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections (which sections have been reserved by law for the purpose of being applied to the support of schools in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same) before the said sections shall have been or shall be surveyed; or when such sections have been or may be selected or occupied as town sites, under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, or reserved for public uses before the survey, then other lands shall be selected by the proper authorities, in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the act

of Congress approved 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 before provided for." And if such settler can bring himself, or herself, within the provisions of the act of fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, or the occupants of the town site be enabled to show a compliance with the provisions of the law of twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, then the right of preference granted by the said acts, in the purchase of such portion of the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections, so settled and occupied, shall be in them respectively, as if such sections had not been previously reserved for school purposes.

1826, ch. 83. Vol. iv. p. 179.

1841, ch. 16.

Vol. v. p. 453.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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[No. 13.] *A Resolution concerning Wolf Island.*

March 3, 1857.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States hereby disclaims all title to any and all lands on "Wolf Island" in the Mississippi River: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner affecting the question of jurisdiction over said Island as between the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

Title to lands on Wolf Island in the Mississsippi, disclaimed.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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[No. 14.] *A Resolution relating to the Compensation of the Chaplains of Congress.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, be paid on the last day of each month during the regular sessions of Congress, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, beginning with the present Congress, and at the end of each regular session, they shall be paid the residue of said annual salary.

Chaplains of Congress, how often to be paid and rate of pay.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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[No. 15.] *Joint Resolution for the Presentation of Medals to Dr. Kane, his Officers and Men.*

March 3, 1857.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, respectively, such appropriate medals as in the judgment of the said Secretary shall express the high estimation in which Congress hold their respective merits and services.

Medals to be presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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[No. 16.] *A Resolution allowing Commander Henry J. Hartstene, of the United States Navy, Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard, Master Morrison, and the petty Officers and Crew of the Steamer "Vixen," to accept certain Tokens of Acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britain.*

March 3, 1857.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Congress consents that Commander Henry J. Hartstene, of the United States navy, may accept from the government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the navy department by the said government, for presentation to said Commander Hartstene, with the expression of a hope that he may be permitted to receive it as a memorial of the gratification which her majesty the Queen of Great Britain has received from the return of the "barque Resolute" of which said Hartstene was commander.

Commander Henry J. Hartstene authorized to accept a sword from the government of Great Britain.

Lieut. S. D. Trenchard and Master G. F. Morrison, of the Vixen, each authorized to accept a sword.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Congress hereby also consents that Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard, and Master G. F. Morrison, of the United States steamer "Vixen" may each accept from the government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the Navy Department by said government, for presentation to the said Trenchard and Morrison, as an acknowledgment by said government of Great Britain of the generous and effective services rendered by said Trenchard and Morrison in rescuing the lives and property of certain of her Majesty's subjects from destruction; and, also, that the consent of Congress is hereby given for the acceptance by the petty officers and crew of the steamer "Vixen," of a sum of money, contributed by the Glasgow underwriters on the British barque "Adieu," as a mark of their gratitude for the services rendered by said officers and crew in rescuing the said barque from destruction.

The petty officers and crew authorized to accept a sum of money from the government of Great Britain.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

[No. 17.] *A Resolution to return to the Land-Office at Vincennes, Indiana, certain Deeds transmitted to the General Land-Office by the Board of Commissioners appointed under the "Act to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.*

1854, ch. 110.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where the deed and evidences of titles have been transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office under the "Act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, as is provided for in section six of said act, that such deeds and evidences of titles in all cases where there has been an action on the same, whether confirmed or rejected by the Board of Commissioners constituted under said act, shall be returned by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to the original claimants.

1854, ch. 110. Vol. x. p. 313.

Deeds and evidences of titles to be returned to original claimants where action has been had on the claim.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

[No. 18.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall settle and adjust with all the parties respectively interested therein, on principles of justice and equity, all damages, losses, and liabilities incurred or sustained by said parties respectively on account of their contract for manufacturing brick for the Washington Aquaduct; and he is hereby directed to pay the amount found due by such settlement and adjustment out of the appropriation made for paying the liabilities for the said aquaduct, by the act "making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," approved the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the said parties first surrender to the United States all the brick made, together with all the machinery and appliances and other personal property prepared for executing the said contract, and that the said contract be cancelled.

Claim for damages for contract for brick for the Washington Aqueduct to be audited and paid.

1856, ch. 129.

*Ante*, p. 86.

Brick, &c., to be surrendered.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December*, 1857, *and ended Monday, the fourteenth day of June*, 1858.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK was appointed President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, March 29, 1858, and so acted until May 4, 1858. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. I.—*An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.* Dec. 23, 1857.

1859, ch. 82, § 5. *Post*, p. 430.

*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 public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than one hundred dollars for any such note, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Issue of not over $20,000,000 authorized in denominations of not less than $100 each.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they shall be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be issued in whole or in part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum, upon the said notes: *Provided*, That after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

How, when, where, and to whom, issued, paid, and redeemed.

First issue not to exceed $6,000,000.

Rate of interest not over six per cent.

Residue how issued.

Proviso.

Interest when to cease.

Faith of the United States pledged for their redemption.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the register of the treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full, and

Form and signatures.

Separate accounts of each

note to be kept by the treasurer and by the register.

accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount, and rate of interest of each treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also, similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed, and cancelled as the same may be returned, all which accounts shall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the treasurer shall account quarterly for all such treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the register and delivered to the treasurer for issue.

Account of notes paid and cancelled to be preserved.

Treasurer to account quarterly.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow, from time to time, such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as the President may deem expedient: *Provided*, That no treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold, or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

To be issued in payment of public creditors, &c. or for loans.

Proviso.

Not to be disposed of for less than the principal and interest.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment endorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

Transferable by indorsement and delivery.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof; and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

To be received by public officers for all dues to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector of the customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive any treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes a receipt, upon the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment and the amount allowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date, and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every treasury note received in payment; which entries shall be delivered to the treasury, with the treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and, if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the last section of this act.

Receipt to be taken and entries made and allowed accordingly to officers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, and all others who may be required to receive such treasury notes in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for, the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them, respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

Secretary of Treasury to issue instructions, &c. to officers.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury

be and he hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such treasury notes as may be issued under this act at the time and times when, according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and interest due at the time of the purchase on such notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the treasury as may be necessary for the purpose is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

Payment and purchase.

Appropriation therefor.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, in place of such treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other treasury notes to the same amount may be issued: *Provided*, That the aggregate sum outstanding, under the authority of this act, shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars: *And provided further*, That the power to issue and reissue treasury notes, conferred on the President of the United States by this act, shall cease and determine on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

May be issued in place of those redeemed.

Total outstanding not to exceed $20,000,000.

Not to be issued after Jan. 1, 1859.

See *Post*, p. 430.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing, and issuing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes.

Appropriation for expense of issuing, &c.

No compensation to any salaried officer therefor.

SEC. 12. *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, 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 made, forged, or counterfeited, 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 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 at 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.

The forging, &c. thereof, or the passing, &c. or the attempting to pass, &c. forged notes made a felony.

Penalty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and 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 such 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.

The engraving, or possession, &c. of an engraved plate, or the possession of blank notes, or paper for making such notes, with intent, &c. punishable by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly

Monthly statement of notes

issued, paid, and redeemed, to be published.

of the amount of treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

APPROVED, December 23, 1857.

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Jan. 27, 1858.

CHAP. III.—*An Act to detach Selma in the State of Alabama from the Collection District of New Orleans, and make it a Port of Delivery within the Collection District of Mobile.*

Selma, Ala., attached to the collection district of Mobile.

1857, ch. 102.

*Ante*, p. 199.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Selma in the State of Alabama, which was constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, chapter one hundred and two, be detached from that district, and be made a port of delivery within the collection district of Mobile.

APPROVED, January 27, 1858.

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Feb. 4, 1858.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act to supply an Omission in the Enrollment of a certain Act therein named.*

1857, ch. 106.

*Ante*, p. 200.

Preamble.

Whereas, the following clause of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to wit: "For the manufacture of arms at the national armories three hundred and sixty thousand dollars," was omitted in the enrollment of the said act; therefore

Appropriation for manufacture of arms at the national armories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the manufacture of arms at the national armories be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 4, 1858.

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Feb. 10, 1858.

CHAP. V.—*An Act to alter the Time of holding the Courts of the United States for the State of South Carolina.*

Terms of District Court in Charleston.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, the terms of the district court of the United States for South Carolina, at its sitting in Charleston, shall be held on the first Monday in January, May, July, and October, in each and every year, instead of at the times heretofore appointed.

Term of Circuit Court in Charleston.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, the term of the circuit court of the United States for South Carolina, at its sitting in Charleston, shall be held on the first Monday in April, in each and every year, instead of at the time heretofore appointed.

Writs, &c., already issued, considered as made for the time herein provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs, recognizances, and process of all kinds, already issued, taken or made returnable to the time hitherto appointed for the terms of the said courts, shall be considered and taken as made for the time herein provided for the said courts.

APPROVED, February 10, 1858.

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Feb. 10, 1858.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty nine.*

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Invalid.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eighteen thousand dollars. 1818, ch. 19. 1828, ch. 53. 1832, ch. 126.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the revolutionary war, under the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February, and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Widows of revolutionary soldiers. 1836, ch. 362. 1838, ch. 189. 1843, ch. 102. 1844, ch. 102. 1848, ch. 8. 1848, ch. 120. 1853, ch. 41.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty-first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, eighty-six thousand dollars. Widows and orphans. 1848, ch. 108. 1853, ch. 41.

For privateer invalids, five hundred dollars. Privateer invalids.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, ninety thousand dollars. Navy pensions. 1848, ch. 155. Vol. ix. p. 282.

APPROVED, February 10, 1858.

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CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the Stipulations contained in the third and sixth Articles of the Treaty between the United States and the King of Denmark of the eleventh April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the Discontinuance of the Sound Dues.* March 4, 1858.

*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, to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the stipulations contained in the third and sixth articles of the treaty between the United States and the King of Denmark, of the eleventh April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, viz: Appropriation. *Post*, pp. 719, 720.

To carry out the stipulation contained in the third article of said treaty, three hundred and ninety-three thousand and eleven dollars.

To carry out the stipulation contained in the sixth article of said treaty, fifteen thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty-four cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest provided for in said article.

APPROVED, March 4, 1858.

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CHAP. IX.—*An Act to appropriate Money to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for Paper, Printing, Binding, and Engraving ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, and which has been executed.* March 11, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of defraying the deficiencies in the appropriations for the paper for the printing, for the printing, and for the binding, engraving, and lithographing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Appropriation to meet deficiency in appropriations for paper, printing, binding, &c.

To pay for paper, one hundred and four thousand dollars.

To pay for the printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, fifty-seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-four cents.

To pay for the binding, lithographing, and engraving ordered by the

Senate during the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

APPROVED, March 11, 1858.

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March 29, 1858.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act to create additional Land Districts in the State of California, 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 President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to establish additional land districts, in his discretion, not exceeding three, in the State of California, and to fix, from time to time, the boundaries thereof, as the public interest may require; which districts shall, respectively, be named after the places at which the offices shall first be established; and the President shall be authorized hereafter, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of any and all of the land districts in said State, and remove the offices when the same shall be expedient.

Three additional land districts in California authorized.

Name.

Boundaries of all land districts in the State may be adjusted and offices removed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the end of the next ensuing session, a register and a receiver for each of said additional districts, who shall, respectively, be required to reside at the site of the offices, shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation shall be the same as is now prescribed by law for other land offices in that State.

Register and receiver may be appointed.

Residence.

Compensation.

APPROVED, March 29, 1858.

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April 7, 1858.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to provide for the Organization of a Regiment of Mounted Volunteers for the Defence of the Frontier of Texas, and to authorize the President to call into the Service of the United States two additional Regiments of Volunteers.*

*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 authorized to receive into the service of the United States one regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, to be raised and organized by the State of Texas for the defence and protection of the frontier thereof, to continue in service from the time that the whole regiment shall be mustered into service, for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged by the President. Said regiment shall be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster and commissary with similar rank, one surgeon and two assistant surgeons, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster and commissary sergeant, and ten companies—each of which shall be composed of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier, and seventy-four privates. Each of said officers below the rank of major—non-commissioned officers, musicians, farrier, and privates—shall furnish and keep himself supplied with a good serviceable horse and horse equipments, for the use and risk of which, in addition to the pay and allowances herein provided, he shall receive forty cents a day while in service with his horse; and if any non-commissioned officer, musician, farrier, or private shall, from carelessness or neglect, injure, or render his horse unfit for service, and shall fail to supply a serviceable horse within the period of ten days from the loss, such soldier shall, from such time until he shall furnish himself with a horse, be entitled only to the pay of a private of infantry.

Regiment of Texas mounted volunteers to be received into the United States service for eighteen months, unless sooner discharged.

How composed.

Officers and privates to supply themselves with horses and equipments.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, farrier, and privates of said regiment shall, when mustered into the service of the United States, be subject to the rules and articles of war. They shall be armed at the expense of the United

Officers and men subject to the rules of war.

States, as the President shall direct. They shall be allowed the same pay, rations, and allowances in kind, including clothing, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided for the regiments of cavalry now in the service, but no field officer shall receive forage for a greater number of horses than he may from time to time actually have in service. No pay or allowances shall be due until said regiment shall be received into the service, but each officer and man shall then be entitled to one day's pay and allowance for every twenty miles he may have been required to travel from his residence to the place of muster.

Pay and allowances.

When due.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not to exceed in all two regiments, of seven hundred and forty privates each; the same, or any portion thereof, to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper, to serve for the term of eighteen months from the time of their being received into service, unless sooner discharged by the President. Said volunteers, if called for and received as mounted men, shall be constituted in the same manner as is provided in the first section of this bill for the Texas regiment of mounted volunteers, and shall receive the same pay and allowances, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided in this bill for said corps; and if called for, and if received as infantry, they shall be placed on the same footing in every respect with the infantry regiments now in the service, shall receive the same pay and allowances, and be governed by the same rules and regulations; and the said regiments, whether organized as mounted men or infantry, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Two regiments of volunteers authorized, to quell disturbances in Utah, to protect emigrant trains, &c. To be infantry or mounted. To serve eighteen months, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the volunteers provided for by this act shall not be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States or territories to which said regiments shall respectively belong, except the quartermasters and commissaries, who shall be detailed from their respective departments of the regular army of the United States.

Not less than a regiment to be accepted.

Officers, how appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of said volunteers shall not be due until received into the service, but each officer and man shall then be entitled to one day's pay for every twenty miles he may have been required to travel from his residence to the place of muster.

Pay, when due.

APPROVED, April 7, 1858.

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CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to acquire certain Lands needed for the Washington Aqueduct, in the District of Columbia.*

April 8, 1858.

Whereas it is represented that the works of the Washington aqueduct, in the District of Columbia, are delayed in consequence of the proprietors' refusal, in some cases, to sell lands required for its construction at reasonable prices, and because, in other cases, the title to the said land is imperfect, or is vested in minors, or persons non compos mentis, or in a femme covert, or [in persons] out of the District of Columbia; and whereas it is necessary for the making of the said aqueduct, reservoirs, dams, ponds, feeders, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: therefore

Preamble.

*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 the United States, or its approved agent, to agree with the owners of any land in the District of Columbia, through which said aqueduct is intended to pass, for the purchase or use and occupation thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a femme

The United States may purchase land for the use of the aqueduct.

If there is a

disagreement, or the owner is under disability, a jury may be summoned by process from circuit court to assess damages.

covert, under age, non compos, or out of the District of Columbia, on application to a judge of the circuit court of said District, the said judge shall issue his warrant, under his hand, to the marshal of the said District to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants of said District not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; notice of the time and place of said meeting being first given to the owners of such land or to their legal representatives, in person if that be practicable, and, if not, by publication in some Washington city newspaper daily for two weeks; and the marshal, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and, when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juryman who shall appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land, and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by cutting the aqueduct through such land, or the partial, or temporary, or permanent appropriation, use, or occupation of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that in such valuation he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred, or ill will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the marshal and four fifths of the said jury, and [be] returned by the marshal to the circuit court for the District of Columbia; and, unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court at its first term after said return and [be] recorded; but if, from any cause, no inquisition shall be returned to such court within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing term, the said court [shall], at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken in the manner above prescribed; and upon every such valuation the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quality and duration of the interest and estate in the same required by the said United States for the use of the aqueduct, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid for by the said United States, or its authorized agent, to the owner of the land, or his, or her, or their legal representative; and, on payment thereof, the said United States shall be seized of such land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary appropriation, use, or occupation as shall be required and desired as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner to the said United States; and whenever, in the construction of the said aqueduct, or any of the works thereof, reservoirs, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, or works of any other description whatsoever appurtenant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said United States or their agent cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid by private contract of the proprietor or owner; or in case the owner should be a femme covert or non compos, or under age, or out of the District, the same proceedings, in all respects, shall be had as in the case before mentioned of the assessment and condemnation of the lands required for the said aqueduct or the work appurtenant thereto: *Provided*, That the work shall not be delayed pending any such proceeding in court, but the same shall be continued without obstruction thereby, after the inquisition shall be returned to the court.

Marshal to summon jury forthwith.

Jury to be sworn.

Inquisition signed by marshal and four fifths of jurors, to be returned to circuit court, and affirmed at first term, unless, &c.

Court may direct another inquisition.

Valuation by jury how made, and conclusive.

Estate of the United States in the land.

United States may take timber, gravel, &c., on land adjacent.

Proviso. Work not to be delayed by proceedings in court, after the inquisition is returned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the United States or its agent, in case of any dispute or difficulty arising as to the ownership of the land condemned as above for the use of said aqueduct, or in case the owner should be a femme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the said District of Columbia, and no person duly authorized to receive the same, that the United States or its agent be authorized, by petition to the circuit court for the District of Columbia,

In case of dispute as to owner, or his disability, United States may, by order of court, deposit the money found due for land taken.

and upon said court's order, to deposit the money for which the said land was condemned in the place directed by said court, and the certificate of the proper officer of said deposit shall be considered as a full payment for said land, and thereby vest in the United States an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest in the same, as subject to such partial, or temporary, or permanent use or occupation as shall be required and described as aforesaid, if conveyed by the owner or owners of said land.

Certificate of deposit to be deemed payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said circuit court to hear and determine to whom the said money does belong, and, upon being satisfied as to whom the land did belong, to pass their decree directing the clerk of said court to pay over to the owner the same money deposited as above, after deducting expenses. The court is further authorized to direct the mode for trying the case, and the litigants have the right of appeal, provided the appeal is taken within sixty days from the decree of the said court.

Circuit court to decide to whom money belongs, and clerk to pay it over.

Court to direct mode of trial. Litigants may appeal within 60 days.

APPROVED, April 8, 1858.

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CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act to incorporate Gonzaga College, in the City of Washington and District of Columbia.*

May 4, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Burcard Villiger, Charles H. Stonestreet, Daniel Lynch, Edward X. Hand, and Charles Jenkins, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of the President and Directors of Gonzaga College, for purposes of charity and education; and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend; may have and use a common seale, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt rules, regulations, and by-laws not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars at any one time, and may manage and dispose of the same at pleasure, and apply the same, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of the said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be, established.

Corporators.

Corporate name.

Objects and powers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have and enjoy the power and faculty to confer and confirm upon such pupils in the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinctions, they shall think entitled to them, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as are usually granted in colleges.

May confer degrees.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of Georgetown College be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to convey to the said president and directors of Gonzaga College and their successors forever, who are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the same, such lands and property, and such estate, real, personal, or mixed, as the said president and directors of Georgetown College may receive, or may have received, for the use or benefit of said president and directors of Gonzaga College.

Authorities of Georgetown College may convey.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Shall not issue notes, &c. as currency.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporaters in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Corporators individually liable.

Congress may alter, &c., this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

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May 4, 1858.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act to incorporate the Benevolent Christian Association of Washington City.*

Corporators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That each of the Christian churches in the city of Washington, without distinction of sect or creed, be, and they are hereby, authorized, on or before the last day of August of each and every year, to appoint one person, and that the persons so appointed, and their successors be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "The Benevolent Christian Association of Washington City," and, as such, may purchase, have, hold, use, and acquire, by donation or any lawful means, estate, real and personal, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in value, and the same may lease, let, sell, transfer, and convey, and otherwise dispose of; and may sue and be sued, and plead and be impleaded; and may have a common seal, and the same may change at pleasure; and may make by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of their affairs.

Corporate name and powers.

Objects.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the purpose of the said association shall be to relieve the wants of the destitute poor of Washington city; and that the persons named as aforesaid by the several Christian churches, shall be directors of the said association, and continue in office until the first day of October in each year, and until their successors be appointed, and as such shall have power to appoint appropriate officers, and to employ and compensate such agents as they deem expedient, and to appropriate the funds and property of the association to such use as in their discretion they deem best suited to promote the purpose of their incorporation, and with this view they may associate with them as auxiliaries, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, any other and all such benevolent associations or societies as now exist, or may hereafter be organized in the city of Washington, for the purpose of aiding or contributing to the relief of the poor and destitute persons in said city.

Directors' term of office and powers.

Shall not issue notes, &c. as currency.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or any other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Corporators individually liable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Congress may alter, &c. this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

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May 4, 1858.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.*

Deficiency 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 the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Officers, &c. of House of Representatives.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Six messengers, by resolution of the House of Representatives twenty-

third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture for speaker's room, and committee rooms, clerk's offices, sergeant-at-arms' office, door-keeper's room, and carpenter's work, thirty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For laborers, by resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For stationery, four thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Reporters of House.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House for reporting the debates of the present session of congress, the usual additional compensation of eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's Department regular supplies.

*Army.*—For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermasters' department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; 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, army regulations, and reports, seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

Purchase of horses.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages 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 under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk[s] to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Barracks, &c. For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, eighty thousand dollars.

Transportation. For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and 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, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing 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 that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistence. For subsistence in kind, one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Military surveys, &c. For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances for military purposes, five thousand dollars.

N. E. Executive Building. *Miscellaneous.*—For contingent expenses of the northeast executive building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, one thousand dollars.

Stables, &c. at President's house. For the erection of stables and conservatory at the President's house to replace those about to be taken down to make room for the extension of the treasury building, three thousand nine hundred and five dollars.

Land surveys, &c. in California. For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, being the amount of surveying liabilities incurred by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, over and above that authorized under the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for that period, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Temporary clerks in Post-Office Department. For payment to clerks temporarily employed in the Post-Office Department on account of the extraordinary labors connected with the lettings of new contracts for the term commencing on the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and the increase of business in the inspection and depredation office of said department, five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Lighting President's house, capitol, &c. For lighting the President's house and capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, five thousand dollars.

Surveyor-general of Utah. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, from first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of Masonic Temple, Boston, for courts. For purchase of the "Masonic Temple," in the city of Boston, for the

accommodation of the United States courts, upon the terms agreed on by the Secretary of the Interior and the proprietors thereof, in addition to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a building for said purpose, five thousand dollars.

1857, ch. 108, § 10.
*Ante*, p. 229.

Deficiency in revenue of Post-Office department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Clerk of House to be credited with certain payments.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed to allow credit to the clerk of the House of Representatives for such payments out of its contingent fund as have been or may be made under allowances authorized by the House of Representatives during the last Congress: *Provided*, That said allowances shall have been duly approved by the committee on accounts. *And be it further provided*, That the said allowances be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Proviso.

Secretary of War and Navy to report hereafter to Congress reasons for making certain contracts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever hereafter contracts shall be made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy by virtue of the sixth section of the act approved the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," he shall, if Congress be in session at the time, promptly report to both Houses thereof the reasons for making such contract, stating fully all the facts and circumstances which, in his judgment, rendered such contract necessary; if Congress be not in session at the time of making such contract, he shall, at the commencement of their next session, make such report to both Houses, and no such contracts shall be made hereafter, except in cases of pressing exigency.

1820, ch. 52, § 6.
Vol. iii. p. 568.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

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CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.*

May 4, 1858.

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and *whereas*, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and *whereas* the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and *whereas* said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance, hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore,

*Post*, p. 299.

Preamble.

Kansas to be admitted upon condition.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission with the following proposition, in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely:

Question of admission with

accompanying propositions to be submitted to popular vote.

Propositions.

School lands.

State University lands.

Lands for public buildings.

Salt springs and contiguous lands.

Proviso.

Percentage on land sales.

Proviso. Conditions on which propositions are offered.

Manner of voting.

Proceedings after the vote if proposition is accepted.

One representative in Congress.

If proposition is rejected.

People may form constitution, &c.

That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: *First.* That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof 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 seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. *Third.* That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, 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 said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor 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 may 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 article be granted to said State. *Fifth.* That five per centum of the nett proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bonâ fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Sixth.* And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may be pleased, "Proposition accepted," or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition: and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation

required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

Mode of proceedings.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election at each of the several places of voting three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time [within] which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

Board of commissioners.

Three a board.

Authority of board.

Election to continue one day only.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said election. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months and not more than three years.

Who may vote.

Penalty for fraudulent voting.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same

Members of board to take oath.

Penalty on failure.

charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Pay of members of board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

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May 4, 1858.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to provide for the Issuing, Service and Return of original and final Process in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in certain Cases.*

Venue of suits not local.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all suits, not of a local nature, hereafter to be brought in the circuit and district courts of the United States, in a district in any State containing more than one district, against a single defendant, shall be brought in the district in which the defendant resides; but if there be two or more defendants, residing in different districts in the same State, the plaintiff may sue in either district and issue a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of any other district within the State in which any of the defendants reside, on which duplicate writ the clerk issuing the same shall indorse that it is a true copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district, and such original and duplicate writs, so issued, shall, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, constitute one suit and be proceeded on accordingly, and upon any judgment rendered in a suit so brought process of execution may be issued, directed to the marshal of any district in the same State. And in suits of a local nature, where the defendant resides in a different district in the same State than the one in which the suit is brought, the plaintiff may have original and final process against such defendant, directed to the marshal of the district in which he resides.

Mode of serving process.

Service how made on defendants in local suits.

Local suits, where brought, &c., when land, &c. is in different districts in same State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of a local nature at law or in equity where the land or other subject-matter of a fixed character lies partly in one district and partly in another district, within the same State, the plaintiff may bring his action or suit in the circuit or district court of either district, and the court in which any such action or suit shall have been commenced, as aforesaid, shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the same, and to cause mesne or final process to be issued and executed as fully as if the land or other subject-matter were wholly within the district for which such court is constituted.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

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May 4, 1858.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to alter the Times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.*

Circuit Court at Windsor.

*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 now directed to be holden at Windsor, in and for the district of Vermont, on the twenty-first day of May, shall, after the first day of July next, be holden on the fourth Tuesday of July annually at said place, and the district court of the United States, within and for said district, instead of the twenty-seventh day of May, shall, after the first day of July next, be holden on the Monday next after the fourth Tuesday in July annually.

District Court at Windsor.

Suits, &c. now pending to have day at the new terms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments, informations, suits, or actions, and proceedings of any kind, whether civil or criminal, now pending in said courts respectively, shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined on the days herein appointed for the holding of said courts respectively, in the same manner that might and ought to have been done had the said courts respectively been holden on the twenty-first and twenty-seventh days of May.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

CHAP. XXIX.—*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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.* May 5, 1858.

*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. Appropriation.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Superintendents. 1850, ch. 16. 1850, ch. 82. 1851, ch. 14. 1852, ch. 11. 1853, ch. 104. 1854, ch. 167. 1855, ch. 204. 1856, ch. 128. 1857, ch. 90.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Sub-agents. 1854, ch. 167.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars. 1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 20.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars. 1852, ch. 11. Vol. x. p. 2.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars. Interpreters. 1834, ch. 162, § 9. 1851, ch. 14, § 8. 1856, ch. 128, § 3.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars. Presents.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars. Provisions.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars. Buildings.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars. Transportation, &c.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars. Contingencies.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendent of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars. Temporary clerks.

*Blackfoot Nation.*—For third of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars. Blackfoot Nation. *Post*, p. 659.

For third of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

*Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette Valley.*—For fourth of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article of treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars. Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley. Vol. x. p. 1144.

For fourth of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. Vol. x. p. 1122.

*Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.*—For fourth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1123.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For this amount to be expended when the united bands shall be required to remove to the Table Rock reserve, or elsewhere, for provisions to aid in their subsistence during the first year they shall reside thereon, as the President may direct, per fourth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. Vol. x. p. 1109. Vol. vii. p. 592.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior.*—Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters. per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourth of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi.*—Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five. Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. x. p. 1165.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents. Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of seventeenth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fourth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1165.

*Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.*—For fourth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty- Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.

Vol. x. p. 1165.

second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fourth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.

*Post*, p. 634.

*Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.*—For third of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For third instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.

Vol. vii. p. 304.

*Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.*—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

1799, ch. 11.

*Chickasaws.*—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Vol. i. p. 618.

Choctaws.

Vol. vii. p. 99.

*Post*, p. 614.

*Choctaws.*—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 213.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 235.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars. *Post*, pp. 613, 614.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

*Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.*—For fifth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars. Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River. Vol. x. p. 1014.

For expenses of transportation of the fifth of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

*Creeks.*—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks. Vol. vii. p. 36. *Post*, p. 700.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the second of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shop, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh Vol. vii. p. 368.

August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the second of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 822. For twenty-eighth of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Delawares. *Delawares.*—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, Vol. vii. p. 327. to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, Vol. vii. p. 188. one hundred 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 eighVol. vii. p. 327. teen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty Vol. x. p. 1049. sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For fifth of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Florida Indians or Seminoles. Vol. ix. p. 822. *Florida Indians, or Seminoles.*—For the last of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For the last of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article treaty Vol. vii. p. 369. ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Iowas. *Iowas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen Vol. vii. p. 568. hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighVol. x. p. 1071. teen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas. *Kansas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand Vol. ix. p. 842. dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. *Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.*—For second of three instalments of nine thousand dollars for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and Vol. x. p. 1082. fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

For the last of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the last of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Kickapoos. *Kickapoos.*—For fifth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one Vol. x. p. 1078. hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the fifth instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fourteen thousand dollars.

Menomonees.

*Menomonees.*—For third of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents. Vol. ix. p. 952. Vol. x. p. 1064.

For third of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.

*Miamies of Kansas.*—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 189. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. pp. 458, 464.

For their proportion of eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents. Vol. vii. p. 582.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies of Indiana.

*Miamies of Indiana.*—For their proportion of eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents. Vol. vii. p. 582. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Miamies, Eel River.

*Miamies, Eel River.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 114.

Navajoes.

*Navajoes.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars. Vol. ix. p. 974.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.

*Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.

Vol. x. p. 1132.

For fourth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Omahas.
Vol. x. p. 1044.

*Omahas.*—For the first of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Osages.

*Osages.*—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.
Vol. x. p. 1039.

*Ottoes and Missourias.*—For the first of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.
*Post*, p. 623.

*Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.*—For third of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be extended [expended] under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For third instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For third instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For third of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second

article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

*Ottawas of Kansas.*—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars. Ottawas of Kansas. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. vii. p. 105. Vol. vii. p. 179. Vol. vii. p. 220.

*Pawnees.*—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Pawnees. Vol. vii. p. 448

*Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Pottawatomies. Vol. vii. p. 51

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 185.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 379.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 432.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 296. Vol. vii. p. 317. Vol. vii. p. 401.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars. Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per 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 of Huron.*—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomies of Huron. Vol. vii. p. 105.

*Quapaws.*—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Quapaws. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

*Rogue Rivers.*—For fifth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars. Rogue Rivers. Vol. x. p. 1018.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 85.

*Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 375.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 540.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 596.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Vol. vii. p. 543.

*Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.*—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles. *Post*, p. 702.

*Seminoles.*—For the second of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the second of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the second of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas. Vol. vii. p. 161.

*Senecas.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty *seveenth* [seventeenth] September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 349.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

Senecas of New York. 1831, ch. 26. Vol. iv. p. 442.

*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.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at

five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. 1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 35.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

*Senecas and Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. Senecas and Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 352.

*Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. x. p. 1056.

For fifth of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. *Post*, p. 331.

For fifth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 161.

*Six Nations of New York.*—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars. Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

*Sioux of Mississippi.*—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars. Sioux of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 538.

For eighth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 949.

For eighth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For eighth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 954.

For eighth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

*Treaty of Fort Laramie.*—For eighth of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars. Treaty of Fort Laramie. *Post*, p. 749.

*Umpquas (Cow Creek Band).*—For fifth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars. Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.) Vol. x. p. 1027.

Vol. x. p. 1125. Fulfilling the articles of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. Vol. x. p. 1125.

*Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.*—For fourth of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

Utahs. Vol. ix. p. 984.

*Utahs.*—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes. Vol. vii. p. 323.

*Winnebagoes.*—For the last of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 371.

For the last of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 545. For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For twelfth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand

dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. ix. p. 878.

*Miscellaneous.*—For carrying into effect the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provisions for the civilization of the Indian tribes, in addition to the sum specified in said act, five thousand dollars. Miscellaneous. 1819, ch. 85. Vol. iii. p. 516.

For continuing the compilation and completion of a map of the Indian Territory, two thousand dollars. Map of Indian Territory.

APPROVED, May 5, 1858.

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CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act for the Admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.* May 11, 1858.

Whereas an act of Congress was passed February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" and whereas the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people, at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose: therefore Preamble. 1857, ch. 60. *Ante*, p. 166

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Minnesota 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. Minnesota admitted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representatives amongst the several States. Shall have two representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Minnesota shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa: and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, or to the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein. Laws of the United States extended over it. Made a judicial district. *Post*, p. 402. Pay of judge, &c. Provision for appeals now pending.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to establish two additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.* May 11, 1858. 1856, ch. 58.

*Be it enacted 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 to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Min- *Ante*, p. 26.

1856, ch. 58. *Ante*, p. 26.

nesota," approved July eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty six, as defines the southern boundary of the northwestern land district, on the west side of the Mississippi River, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and in lieu thereof the following boundaries are established, to wit: Commencing at the point on the eastern side of the Mississippi river where the present south line touches the river; thence down said River to the point opposite the intersection with the river of the eighth standard parallel; thence along said parallel to the point of intersection of guide meridian number four; thence along said guide meridian to the seventh standard parallel; thence west along said seventh parallel to the Sioux Wood river; thence north to the line heretofore established.

Southern boundary of northwestern land district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the line dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four be the boundary line between the northwestern and northeastern land districts in lieu of the range line between eighteen and nineteen, as heretofore established in the above-recited act.

Boundary between northwestern and northeastern land districts.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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May 11, 1858.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to enlarge the Detroit and Saginaw Land Districts in Michigan.*

Amended. *Post*, p. 370.

*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 present Cheboygan district, in the State of Michigan, which lies south of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges two and three west, shall be attached to and form a part of the present Saginaw district, and all that part of the said Cheboygan district which lies north of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges one and two west, including the island of Mackinac, be attached to and form a part of the Detroit district, in said State.

Part of the Cheboygan district added to the Detroit, and part to the Saginaw district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after the first day of July next.

When act takes effect.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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May 11, 1858.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

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, 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, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, three thousand and sixty-six dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice, one thousand dollars.

For barracks for dragoon detachment, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For barracks for artillery detachment, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of a bell, and mounting the same with the clock on one of the public buildings, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs to officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For extension of water-pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For gas-pipes and retorts, extension to cadets' mess-hall, academic hall, and other public buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For stables for dragoon and artillery horses, two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

May 11, 1858.

1851, ch. 41. Vol. ix. p. 631.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in cases pending in the district courts of the United States in California, on appeal from the decree of the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, if either party shall desire to examine any witness residing in any other district within said State, or shall require the production of any paper, written instrument, book, or document, supposed to be in the possession or power of a witness residing in another district, the court wherein the case is pending, or any judge thereof, being satisfied, by affidavit or otherwise, of the materiality of such witness, or of the production of such paper, written instrument, book, or document, as evidence of the case, may order the clerk of said court to issue a *subpœna*, or a subpœna *duces tecum* for such witness and for such paper, written instrument, book, or document; which subpœna or subpœna duces tecum shall run into any other district in said State, and be served by the marshal of either district, as the court or judge may direct: And the court or judge ordering said writ shall have power to enforce obedience to said process, and punish disobedience by attachment, and in like manner as if said witness resided within the district where the cause may be pending; and all attachments and process necessary to enforce obedience or punish disobedience to the aforesaid writs of subpœna and subpœna duces tecum may be served and executed by the marshal of either district, as the court or judge may direct: *Provided*, That a witness attending the court under a subpœna issued under the provisions of this act, in a district in which he does not reside, shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance as are allowed by the laws of the State of California to witnesses in similar cases.

Federal court in one district may issue a *subpœna*, or a *subpœna duces tecum*, for witnesses, &c., in the other district.

*Subpœna*, how served.

Authority of court to enforce obedience to the writ.

Witness-fees for attendance.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Hungarian Settlers upon certain Tracts of Land in Iowa, hitherto reserved from Sale by Order of the President, dated January twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.*

May 11, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of preëmption be, and the same hereby is, extended to all Hungarian settlers on that body of land reserved from sale or location by order of the President of the United States, dated January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, said lands being known and described as follows: northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section ten, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of southeast quarter of section eleven, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section fourteen, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section fourteen, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township sixty-

Right of preemption extended to all Hungarian settlers on certain land.

seven, range twenty-six; southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; west half of northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; west half of northwest quarter of section twenty-three, township sixty-seven, range twenty-six; north half of northeast quarter of section five, township sixty-eight, range twenty-six; east half of northwest quarter of section five, township sixty-eight, range twenty-six; east half of northeast quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southeast quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; west half of southwest quarter of section six, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of section seven, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northwest quarter of section seven, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township sixty-nine, range twenty-six; northeast quarter of section one, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven; northwest quarter of section one, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of section two, township sixty-eight, range twenty-seven; northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section twelve, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; west half of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; north half of southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven.

Rights as against subsequent claimants.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such Hungarians entitled to the right of preëmption to the above-described lands by this act, who may have gone on to said lands prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or since that time, and have continued to inhabit and improve the same, shall hold their claims, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each preëmptor, against any other subsequent claimants whatever: *Provided further*, That said claimants under settlement and cultivation made prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or prior to the passage of this act, shall make known their claims in writing to the Register at Chariton within three months from the date of publication in said district, of notice to said claimants, of the privileges granted hereby, to be given by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office; and in all cases proof and payment must be made at the land-office aforesaid, within twelve months from the date of publication of notice aforesaid.

Proviso.

Time for making known claims and for proof and payment.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

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May 11, 1858.

Chap. XXXVII.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old Custom House and Site in Bath, Maine, and for other Purposes.*

Old custom-house, &c. to be sold at auction.

*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 sell at public auction, after first fixing a minimum price therefore, the old custom-house and site at Bath, Maine, when the new custom-house shall be completed and fit for occupation; and he is hereby authorized to use all or so much of the money arising from the sale of said old custom-house and site as shall be necessary to furnish the new custom-house.

Proceeds of sale.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to authorize the Vestry of Washington Parish to take and enclose certain Parts of Streets in the City of Washington, for the Purpose of extending the Washington Cemetery; and for other Purposes.* May 18, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Vestry of Washington parish shall be, and are hereby, authorized, with the consent of the corporation of the city of Washington, to take, enclose, and use forever those parts of Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets east, which lie between the north side of G street south and the north side of Water street; and also those parts of south G and south H streets which lie between Seventeenth and Twentieth streets east, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington Cemetery: *Provided*, That the power hereby conferred shall not be exercised as regards such particular portion of either of the aforesaid streets as may pass in front of any lot of ground not owned by the said vestry, until the said vestry shall become the owners of such lot of ground: *And provided further*, That the said vestry shall not sell for any purpose whatever any of the aforesaid parts of streets, but the United States shall retain and hold such parts thereof as may be laid out for burial purposes for the interment of members of Congress or such officers of the government as may die in Washington.

Certain streets may be inclosed to enlarge the cemetery.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no canal, railroad, street, or alley shall ever be laid out or opened into or through the Washington Cemetery, except such avenues or walks as may be laid out by the vestry of Washington parish, for the use and purposes of the said cemetery.

No canal, &c. to be opened through the cemetery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Washington Cemetery shall be forever free from taxation.

Not to be taxed.

APPROVED, May 18, 1858.

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CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act to provide for the Collection and Safe-keeping of Public Archives in the State of California.* May 18, 1858.

*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 Interior to cause to be collected and deposited in the Surveyor-General's office in California, all official books, papers, instruments of writing, documents, archives, official seals, stamps, or dies, that may be found in the unauthorized possession of any individual, relating to and used in the administration of government and public affairs in the department of Upper California, and which belonged to the government during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in Upper California; and the same, when deposited in his office, shall be safely and securely kept by the Surveyor-General in the archives of his office; and copies thereof, authenticated by the Surveyor-General under the seal of his office, shall be evidence in all cases where the originals would be evidence; *Provided*, That at the time of depositing said books, papers, writings, and documents in said archives, a schedule and accurate description thereof shall be made by the Surveyor-General, with a statement of the time and place where the same were found, and when they were deposited in the archives, which shall be certified under the seal of the Surveyor-General, and filed in his office; and a certified copy of said schedule shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and also to the Attorney-General.

Secretary of Interior to collect all official books, &c.

Copies under the seal of the Surveyor-General to be evidence.

Proviso.

Schedule and description of said books to be made, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Surveyor-General shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any such official books, papers, writings, documents, archives, or official seals, stamps, or dies aforesaid, in any particular dwelling-house, building, or place, any judge or commissioner of the United States may, on affidavit showing the facts and circumstances upon which such suspicions are founded, grant to the Surveyor-General, or to any marshal of the United States, a warrant to enter such

Surveyor-General may have search-warrant for concealed books, &c.

house, building, or place, and there to search for such official books, papers, writings, documents, archives, seals, stamps, or dies, and to take possession thereof and deposite them in the archives of the Surveyor General's office as aforesaid.

The wilful alteration or mutilation, &c., the concealment, or the unlawful taking or withholding of such books, &c. made a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall without lawful authority wilfully take from the archives of the said Surveyor-General's office any espediente, map, diseño, book, paper, writing, record, document, seal, stamp, or die; or shall wilfully alter, deface, mutilate, injure, or destroy any espediente, book, paper, map, diseño, instrument of writing, document, record, seal, stamp or die, deposited in said archives; or shall conceal or unlawfully withhold from the possession of the Surveyor-General, or on demand refuse to deliver to him any espediente, map, diseño, official book, paper, writing, document, archive, record, seal, stamp or die, relating to or used in the administration of government in the department of Upper California, and belonging to the government during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in said department; or shall wilfully alter, deface, mutilate, make away with or destroy any such official book, espediente, map, diseño, paper, writing, document, archive, record, seal, stamp or die, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years, at the like discretion.

The wilfully, &c. placing any book among the archives, made a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully, secretly, and fraudulently place or cause to be placed in or among the archives of the Surveyor-General's office, any espediente, book, paper, diseño, map, draught, record, or any instrument of writing purporting to be a petition, decree, order, report, concession, grant, confirmation, map, diseño, espediente, or part of an espediente, denouncement, title-paper, or evidence of right, title, or claim to any land, mine, or mineral, or any book, writing, paper, or document whatever, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years; or be both fined and imprisoned within said limits, at the discretion of the court.

Punishment.

Approved, May 18, 1858.

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May 18, 1858.

Chap. XL.—*An Act for the Prevention and Punishment of Frauds in Land Titles in California.*

The false making, &c. or altering, &c. of any instrument in writing, &c. concerning lands, &c. in California, to establish a claim against the United States, a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or willingly aid and assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, espediente, or part of an espediente, or any title-paper, or evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, mines, or minerals in California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California; for the purpose of setting up or establishing against the United States any claim, right, or title to lands, mines, or minerals within the State of California, or for the purpose of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; or if any person, for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them, shall utter or publish as true and genuine, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report, decree, consession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, espediente or part of an espediente, title-paper, evidence of right, title, or claim to lands or mines or minerals in the State

of California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor; and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Similar provisions against similar acts, if done to establish claims against the United States by title from Mexican authority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall willingly aid and assist in making any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, espediente or part of an espediente, or any title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim, under Mexican authority, to any lands, mines or minerals in the State of California, or any instrument of writing in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, having a false date, or falsely purporting to be made by any Mexican officer or authority prior to the seventh day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands, or mines or minerals within the State of California, or of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; or if any person shall sign his name as governor, secretary, or other public officer acting under Mexican authority, to any instrument of writing falsely purporting to be a grant, concession, or denouncement under Mexican authority, and during its existence in California, of lands, mines, or minerals, or falsely purporting to be an informe, report, record, confirmation, or other proceeding on an application for a grant, concession, or denouncement under Mexican authority, during its existence in California, of lands, mines or minerals, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor; and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Presenting, for such purpose, to any United States court, any forged, &c. paper, or prosecuting any suit in any such court, founded on such paper, similarly punished.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands, mines, or minerals within the State of California, shall present, or cause or procure to be presented, before any court, judge, commission, or commissioner, or other officer of the United States, any false, forged, altered, or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, diseño, map, espediente or part of an espediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, minerals or mines in the State of California, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, or any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, espediente or part of an espediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim to lands, mines, or minerals in California, knowing the same to be falsely dated; or if any person shall prosecute in any court of the United States, by appeal or otherwise, any claim against the United States for lands, mines, or minerals in California, or shall, after the passage of this act, continue to prosecute any claim now pending in said courts against the United States for lands, mines or minerals in California, which claim is founded upon, or evidenced by, any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseño, map, espediente or part of an espediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title, or claim, which has been forged, altered, counterfeited, or falsely dated, knowing the same to be forged, altered, or counterfeited, or falsely dated, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, May 18, 1858.

May 19, 1858.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the Tract of Land, in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to the Half-breeds or mixed Bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux Nation of Indians, and for other Purposes," approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.*

1854, ch. 83. Vol. x. p. 304.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, above referred to, chapter eighty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the body of land known as the half-breed tract, lying on the west side of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and which is authorized to be surveyed by the said act of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be subject to the operation of the laws regulating the sale and disposition of the public lands; and settlements heretofore made thereon are declared valid so far as they do not conflict with settlements made by half-breeds, and that the settlers shall have the benefit of the preëmption laws of the United States, any location of half-breed scrip thereon, after the date of the settlement, notwithstanding: *Provided*, The declaration of preëmption be filed within three months after public notice is given of the passage of this act in the proper land district: *And provided*, That when two or more persons have settled on the same quarter section, prior to the passage of this act, they shall be permitted to enter the same, and the rights of each shall be determined according to the provisions of the act relating to preëmptions, passed March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

The half-breed tract of land in Minnesota, west of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi, made subject to the laws relating to sales, preëmption, &c.

Proviso.

1843, ch. 86. Vol. v. p. 619.

Act not to apply to lands in actual occupancy of half-breeds, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any tract or subdivision, within the body of land aforesaid, which shall have been settled upon in good faith by, and is in the occupancy of, any of the said half-breeds or mixed bloods; which lands, so settled upon and occupied by the half-breeds, are hereby expressly declared to be subject to no other disposition than location by the "certificates" or "scrip" authorized to be issued by the said act of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the benefit of said Indians. Nor shall the provisions of this act extend to any lands which may have been located prior to its passage with half-breed scrip, with the consent of the settlers thereon.

APPROVED, May 19, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act to create a Land District in the Territory of New Mexico.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, shall constitute a land district to be called the "District of New Mexico," the office for which shall be established at such place within said district as the President of the United States may from time to time direct.

District of New Mexico land district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, a register and receiver for the district hereby created, who shall be required to reside at the site of the office, and whose powers, duties, obligations, and responsibilities shall be the same as are now prescribed by law for other land officers, (so far as they apply to these officers.)

Register and receiver authorized.

When to take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect in less than six months after its passage.

APPROVED May 24, 1858.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Drew and other Settlers upon the Public Lands in the State of Wisconsin.* May 24, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Isaac Drew, and such other persons as may have settled, in good faith, in the State of Wisconsin, since the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, upon any portion of the lands that were erroneously selected by said State as a part of the five hundred thousand acre grant, which selections were not confirmed, and who were at that date, or since that time have become, an actual settler and housekeeper, and made improvements on any tract embraced among said erroneous selections, are hereby entitled to the same right of preëmption, and upon the same terms and conditions, as are prescribed by an act entitled, "An Act to appropriate the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands and grant Preëmption Rights," approved September *fourteenth,* [fourth,] eighteen hundred and forty-one: *Provided,* such lands shall be paid for by such settlers at the minimum price.

Settlers, &c. since July 1, 1850, on lands wrongly selected by State, entitled to preemption.

1841, ch. 16. Vol. v. p. 453.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That where persons have erroneously entered any of the lands named in the first section of this act, and shall satisfactorily show to the register and receiver that, prior to, or within three months after, the passage of this act, they have made an actual settlement on the lands mentioned in the first section, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is hereby authorized to issue patents therefor: *Provided,* That it shall be satisfactorily made to appear to him that the entry of the tract or tracts sought to be patented does not interfere with the rights or occupancy of any actual settler.

Persons who have wrongly entered, &c. and actual settlers, to have patents.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act to prevent the inconvenient Accumulation in the Post-Office Department of Postmasters' Quarterly Returns.* May 24, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts, and use such portions of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same: *Provided,* That the accounts shall be preserved entire, at least two years.

Postmaster-General may dispose of quarterly returns when kept two years.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act for extending the Land Laws east of the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon and Washington Territories.* May 29, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the existing laws relating to the survey and disposal of the public lands in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable also to the lands lying east of said mountains within said Territories.

Existing land laws applied to lands in Oregon and Washington, east of Cascade Mountains.

APPROVED, May 29, 1858.

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CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to amend the "Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.* May 29, 1858.

1857, ch. 46. *Ante,* p. 161.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in addition to the provision made in the above-recited act for the maintenance and tuition of pupils in the said institution, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, shall be allowed, for five years, for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, and that three thousand dollars be,

$3,000 a year, for five years, allowed for salaries and incidental expenses.

and is hereby, appropriated for the present fiscal year, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Deaf and dumb and blind children of persons in U. S. military and naval service entitled to instruction.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the deaf and dumb and the blind children of all persons in the military and naval service of the United States, while such persons are actually in such service, shall be entitled to instruction in said institution, on the same terms as deaf and dumb and blind children belonging to the District of Columbia.

Receipts, &c. to be reported to Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all receipts and disbursements under this act shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, as required in the sixth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

APPROVED, May 29, 1858.

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June 2, 1858.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act to provide for the Location of certain confirmed Private Land Claims in the State of Missouri, and for other Purposes.*

Decisions of recorder, &c. as to certain private land claims in Missouri confirmed.
1832, ch. 180. Vol. iv. p. 565.
1833, ch. 84. Vol. iv. p. 661.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the decisions in favor of certain land claimants herein made by the recorder of land titles in the State of Missouri and the two commissioners associated with him, by virtue of an act entitled "An Act for the final adjustment of Private Land Claims in Missouri," approved July nine, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and an act supplemental thereto, approved second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, as entered in the transcript of decisions transmitted by the said recorder and commissioners to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, which said claims are named and numbered as follows: Manuel de Liza, number thirty-three; John Coontz and Hempstead, number forty-four; Matthew Saucier, number fifty-seven; Charles Tayon, number sixty-seven; the sons of Joseph M. Pepin, number seventy-four; Louis Lorimier, number eighty-seven; Bartholomew Cousin, number eighty-nine; Manuel Gonzales Moro, number ninety-five; Seneca Rawlins, number one hundred and four; William L. Long, number one hundred and six; Joachim Liza, number one hundred and thirty-three; Francis Lacombe, number thirty-four; Israel Dodge, number three hundred and thirty-eight; Joseph Silvain, number two hundred and ninety-three; John P. Cabanis, number two hundred and ninety-eight; William Hartley, number three hundred and one; Andrew Chevalier, number two hundred and ninety-two; William Morrison, number three hundred and seven; Solomon Bellew, number three hundred and eight; Paschal Detchemendez, number three hundred and nine; Baptiste Amure, number three hundred and ten; Alexander Maurice, number three hundred and twenty-three; John Baptiste Vallee, number three hundred and thirty-four; said decisions above named being in the first class of claims, acted upon by said board; also the claim of Regis Loisel, number six, in the second class, acted on by said board, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the respective claimants or their legal representatives.

Decisions in favor of other claims confirmed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the decisions in favor of land claimants made by P. Grimes, Joshua Lewis, and Thomas B. Robertson, commissioners appointed to adjust private land claims in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans, communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and which *is* [are] found in the American State Papers, Public Lands, (Duff Green's edition,) volume two, from page two hundred and twenty-four to three hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, saving and reserving, however, to all adverse claimants the right to assert the validity of their claims in a court or courts of justice: *Provided, however*, That any claim so recommended for confirmation, but which may have been rejected, in whole or in part, by any subsequent board of commissioners, be, and the same is hereby, specially excepted from confirmation.

*Post*, p. 442.

Proviso.

Locations to be entered with register, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the locations authorized by the preceding section shall be entered with the register of the proper land-office, who shall, on application for that purpose, make out for such claimant, or his legal representatives, (as the case may be,) a certificate of location, which shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that said certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then, and in that case, patents shall be issued for the land so located as in other cases; and for each and every certificate as aforesaid, issued by the register of any land-office, he shall receive the sum of one dollar; that in all cases of confirmation by this act, or where any private land claim has been confirmed by Congress, and the same, in whole or in part, has not been located or satisfied, either for want of a specific location prior to such confirmation, or for any reason whatsoever, other than a discovery of fraud in such claim subsequent to such confirmation, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district in which such claim was situated, upon satisfactory proof that such claim has been so confirmed, and that the same, in whole or in part, remains unsatisfied, to issue to the claimant, or his legal representatives, a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied; which certificate may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That such location shall conform to legal divisions and subdivisions.

If Commissioner of General Land-Office is satisfied, patents shall issue.

Register's fee.

When private land claim has not been located, the certificate may be located, &c.

Proviso.

Register to issue certificate, and patent to issue.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the proper land-office, upon the location of such certificate, shall issue to the person entitled thereto a certificate of entry, upon which, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office that such certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

Approved, June 2, 1858.

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Chap. LXXXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

June 2, 1858.

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

Appropriation.

*Legislative.*—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay, &c. of Senators.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant-doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the docu-

Officers, &c. of Senate.

ment room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant-doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; sixteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

For the additional compensation allowed by the resolution of the Senate of the eleventh of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to a messenger in the office of the secretary of the Senate, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three hundred and thirty dollars.

Contingent expenses of the Senate.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, twenty-four thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty cents.

For reporting proceedings, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, twenty-six thousand five hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Stationery for Senate and House for year ending June 30, 1858.

For stationery for fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars for the Senate; and for stationery for fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars for the House of Representatives.

Pay, &c. of Representatives and Delegates.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, five hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Officers, &c. of House.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of the stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent and assistant in the document room, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each;

eight messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars—making eighty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

House contingencies.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For laborers, six thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty thousand dollars.

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, eight thousand and ninety-seven dollars and sixty cents: *Provided*, That no greater price shall be paid for the same than sixty cents for each volume or part, actually bound and delivered.

For reporting the debates of the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, eight thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the next regular session of the thirty-fifth Congress, eight hundred dollars to each reporter, four thousand dollars.

To pay to the reporters of the Senate, the usual extra compensation, for the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars.

To pay to the reporters of the Senate the usual extra compensation for the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars.

To pay to the reporters of the Senate the usual extra compensation, for the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same, for the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, for the use of the Library of the House of Representatives, four hundred and forty dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsman and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For two mail boys at nine hundred dollars each, and the messenger in charge of the south extension, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For furnishing the committee rooms, retiring rooms, and offices in the south wing of the Capitol extension with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, iron safes, and other furniture, forty thousand dollars.

Library of Congress. *Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For coal, and fireman for furnaces to warm the library, six hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden. *Botanic Garden.*—For procuring manure, tools, fuel, repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, twenty-three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For reglazing and repairing damages to the green-houses by the hail storm of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand and forty-four dollars and sixteen cents.

Public Printing. For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

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

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Paper for printing. For paper required for the printing of the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, seventy thousand dollars.

Court of Claims. *Court of Claims.*—For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, gas or other lights, printing, labor, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, four thousand dollars.

For commissioners' fees for taking testimony in behalf of the government, fees of witnesses and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor to attend to the taking of depositions, five thousand dollars.

Executive. *Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

State Department. *Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases and transportation, and miscellaneous expenses, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty-two and twenty-three of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to carry into effect the act entitled, "An Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," ten thousand dollars. 1858, ch. 26. *Ante*, p. 269.

*Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars. N. E. Executive Building.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand three hundred dollars.

*Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars. Treasury Department. Secretary's office.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars. 1st Comptroller's office.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. 2d Comptroller's office.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. 1st Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars. 2d Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. 3d Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. 4th Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. 5th Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Office of Auditor of P. O. Department.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. Treasurer's office.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Register's office.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Solicitor's office.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Office of Commissioner of Customs.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light-house Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars. Office of Light-house Board.

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.*—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed— Secretary's office.

and for miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Comptroller's office.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, and the Union and National Intelligencer newspapers, two thousand two hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller's office.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1st Auditor's office.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

3d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, bounty-land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

4th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

5th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, one thousand dollars.

Office of Auditor for P. O. Department.

In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding, ruling, miscellaneous items, for file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Treasurer's office.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Register's office.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full-binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, copper-plate printed certificates of registers of vessels and crew lists, ten thousand dollars.

Solicitor's office.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Light-house Board.

*Light-house Board.*—For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

S. E. Executive Building.

*For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of eight watchmen and nine laborers of the southeast executive building, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers for the south extension of the southeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Department of Interior. Secretary's office.

*Department of the Interior.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Office of Commissioner of General Land-Office.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and ninety dollars; and the authority conferred upon the principal clerk of public lands, of Acting Commissioner ad interim, in the absence, and so forth, of the Commissioner, by the second section of the act reorganizing the General Land-Office, approved the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be, and the same hereby is, transferred to the chief clerk of said General Land-Office.

1836, ch. 352, § 2. Vol. v. p. 109.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For additional clerks in the General Land-Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Pensions.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingencies. Secretary's office.

*Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.*—

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

*Ante*, p. 253.

For expense of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eight January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

For the transfer to, and new arrangement of those collections in, the Smithsonian Institution, one thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the superintendent of the building occupied by said Secretary and his department, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the allowance to be made to such superintendent, with his salary as clerk, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

General Land Office.

General Land-Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellane-

ous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars.

1850, ch. 84.
1850, ch. 85.
1852, ch. 19.
1852, ch. 114.
Vol. x. p. 143.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keepers, four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and amendatory act of fourteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to wit: For patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands under said acts, thirteen thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 207.
Vol. x. p. 701.
1856, ch. 26, § 3.
*Ante*, p. 8.

Office of Indian Affairs.

Office of Indian Affairs:

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

Pension Office.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for books for the library, ten thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 207.
Vol. x. p. 701.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty-land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, stationery, blank books for register's office, furniture, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for clerical services by the day, week, month, or year, at such rates as he may deem just and fair.

Surveyors-General and their clerks.

*Surveyors-General and their Clerks.*—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 compensation of the surveyor-general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of translators in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Minnesota and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War Department.

*War Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Secretary's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of adjutant general.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of quartermaster general.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of paymaster general.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the commissary-general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

Office of Commissary general.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of surgeon general.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of topographical engineers.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of chief engineer.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of colonel of ordnance.

*Contingent Expenses of the War Department.*—

Secretary's office.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Office—of adjutant-general.

Office of the Adjutant-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

of quartermaster general.

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

of paymaster-general.

Office of the Paymaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

of chief engineer.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

of surgeon-general.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

of colonel of ordnance.

Office of Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

of colonel of topographical engineers.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

N. W. Executive Building.

*For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.

*For the general purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.*—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. And the compensation of superintendent may be allowed to the clerk who has performed, or may hereafter perform, the duties of that office; the allowance to be made to such superintendent, with his salary as clerk, not to exceed two thousand dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.

*Navy Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Secretary's office.

Bureau of yards and docks.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

of ordnance and hydrography.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

of construction, equipment, and repairs.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

of provisions and clothing.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

of medicine and surgery.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Contingencies of Navy Department.

*Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.*—

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of yards and docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Southwest Executive building.

*For the general Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post-Office Department.

*Post-Office Department.*—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies of P. O. Department.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, print-

ing, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, eleven thousand dollars.

For repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, four thousand dollars.

To meet the expenses incident to the completion of a large portion of the General Post-Office extension, viz:

For furnishing partially eighty-one rooms, incidental expenses in all other portions of the new building, fuel, gas, candles, day watchman, miscellaneous items, and ten laborers at six hundred dollars each, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Paper and printing for Executive Departments.

*Printing for Executive Departments.*—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the paper, printing, and binding of the annual statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Mint.

*Mint of the United States.*—

At Philadelphia.

*At Philadelphia.*—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

*At San Francisco, California.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-two thousand six hundred and six dollars.

New Orleans.

*At New Orleans.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty thousand nine hundred dollars.

Charlotte, N. C.

*At Charlotte, North Carolina.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Dahlonega, Ga.

*At Dahlonega, Georgia.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, five thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Assay Office at New York.

*Assay Office, New York.*—For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

Territories.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Oregon.

*Territory of Oregon.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

New Mexico. *Territory of New Mexico.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Utah. *Territory of Utah.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Washington. *Territory of Washington.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Nebraska. *Territory of Nebraska.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Kansas. *Territory of Kansas.*—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 the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Minnesota. *Territory of Minnesota.*—For defraying the expenses incurred in taking the census of the Territory of Minnesota, under the act approved twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, The compensation to the officers taking the same shall not exceed that allowed by the acts of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty, to those who took the census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico.

1857, ch. 60, § 4. *Ante*, p. 167. 1850, ch. 11. 1850, ch. 43. Vol. ix. pp. 428, 445.

Judiciary. *Judiciary.*—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of Attorney General. *Office of the Attorney-General.*—For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding, for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars.

For furniture and bookcases for office of the Attorney-General, one thousand dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, twelve thousand dollars. Expenses of private land claims in California.

For services of special counsel and other extraordinary expenses, in defending the title of the United States to public property in California, forty thousand dollars.

For the employment of such number of clerks, not exceeding three, by the district attorney of the northern district of California, as may be necessary to transcribe the records of the district court, in land cases, upon which appeals have been or may be taken to the Supreme Court, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, provided the compensation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a month for each; and that such clerks shall not be employed under the authority of this act, after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars. Reporter.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. District Attorneys.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars. Marshals.

*Independent Treasury.*—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Independent Treasury.

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, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars. 1846, ch. 90. 1848, ch. 166. 1851, ch. 32. 1855, ch. 175. Vol. x. p. 656.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine 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, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars. Inspectors of steamboats. 1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

*Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.*—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories: Collection of revenue from lands.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

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-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 safe-keeping of prisoners, one million dollars. Judicial and law expenses, and prosecutions for crime.

*Penitentiary.*—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and forty dollars. Penitentiary.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For compensation of two additional guards, hereby authorized, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars.

Messenger in charge of furnace in Capitol.

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingencies in office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Laborers, &c.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty cents.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

Estimates of executive departments hereafter to give amount of outstanding appropriations, as well as amount required to be appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the estimates for the various executive departments shall designate not only the amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, but also the amount of the outstanding appropriation, if there be any, which will probably be required to be used for each particular item of expenditure.

APPROVED, June 2, 1858.

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June 3, 1858.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act declaring the Title to Land Warrants in certain Cases.*

If one who has established his right to land warrant dies before the warrant issues, title thereto vests in widow, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when proof has been, or shall hereafter be, filed in the Pension Office, during the lifetime of a claimant, establishing, to the satisfaction of that office, his or her right to a warrant for military services, and such warrant has not been, or may not hereafter be, issued until after the death of the claimant, and all such warrants as have been heretofore issued subsequent to the death of the claimant, the title to such warrants shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs or legatees of the claimant; and all such warrants, and all other warrants issued pursuant to existing laws, shall be treated as personal chattels, and may be conveyed by assignment

Land warrants made personal chattels.

of such widow, heirs, or legatees, or by the legal representatives of the deceased claimant, for the use of such heirs or legatees only.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of the act approved March twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to make land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, shall be so extended as to embrace land warrants issued under the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Act of 1852, ch. 19, § 1, made to apply to warrants issued under act of 1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. pp. 3, 701.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act to extend an Act entitled "An Act to continue Half-pay to certain Widows and Orphans," approved February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.*

June 3, 1858.
1853, ch. 41.
Vol. x. p. 154.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all those surviving widows and minor children who have been, or may be, granted and allowed five years' half-pay under the provisions of any law or laws of the United States, be, and they are hereby, granted a continuance of such half-pay, under the following terms and limitations, viz: to such widows during life, and to such child or children, where there is no widow, whilst under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the expiration of the half-pay provided for by the first section of the act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved February three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three: *Provided, however*, That in case of the marriage or death of any such widow, the half-pay shall go to the child or children of the deceased officer or soldier whilst under the age of sixteen years; and, in like manner, the child or children of such deceased officer or soldier, when there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there are children or a child under the age aforesaid: *And provided further*, That the half-pay of such widows and orphans shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry of the regular army of the United States, and no more, and that no greater sum shall be allowed to any such widow or minor children than the half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel: *And provided also*, That this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace the case of any person or persons now receiving a pension for life; and, further, that wherever half-pay shall have been granted by any special act of Congress, and is renewed or continued under the provisions of this act, the same shall commence from the date hereof.

Half-pay continued to widows during life—and to children, if no widow, under 16 years.

Proviso in case widow marries or dies.

Shall be half monthly pay and no more, never exceeding that of lieutenant-colonel.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions renewed and continued by this act, shall be payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

From what payable.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act confirming Locations of Land Warrants under certain Circumstances.*

June 3, 1858.

*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 locations have been made with bounty-land warrants on lands which were subject to entry at private sale, but upon individual competition were put up to the highest bidder, and the excess paid for in cash, such locations shall be, and they are hereby, confirmed, if in all other respects regular, and authority is hereby given to issue patents accordingly: *Provided*, That such confirmation shall only extend to cases existing prior to the passage of this act.

Locations with bounty land warrants where excess was paid in cash, confirmed, if regular in other respects.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Payment of Clerks employed in the Offices of the Registers of the Land-Offices at Oregon City and Winchester, in the Territory of Oregon.*

$7,000, if necessary, to be paid registers at Oregon City and Winchester, O. T., for clerk hire under act 1850, ch. 76.
Vol. ix. p. 496.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse the registers of the land-offices at Oregon City and Winchester, in the Territory of Oregon, for expenses incurred by them in the employment of clerks actually required for the transaction of the business of their respective offices, growing out of an act entitled "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," approved September the twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States, in Conjunction with the State of Texas, to run and mark the Boundary Lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas.*

Boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and Texas to be run.

Boundaries.

*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 and empowered to appoint a suitable person or persons, who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed by and on behalf of the State of Texas for the same purpose, shall run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas: Beginning at the point where the one hundredth degree of longitude west from Greenwich crosses Red River, and running thence north to the point where said one hundredth degree of longitude intersects the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; and thence west with the said parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude to the point where it intersects the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; and thence south with the said one hundred and third degree of longitude to the thirty-second parallel of north latitude; and thence west with the said thirty-second degree of north latitude to the Rio Grande.

Landmarks to be established.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such landmarks shall be established at the said point of beginning on Red River, and at the other corners, and on the said several lines of said boundary, as may be agreed on by the President of the United States, or those acting under his authority, and the said State of Texas, or those acting under its authority.

$80,000 appropriated therefor.

Proviso.

Persons to be employed by the United States.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the person or persons appointed and employed on the part and behalf of Texas are to be paid by the said State: *Provided further*, That no persons, except a superintendent or commissioner, shall be appointed or employed in this service by the United States but such as are required to make the necessary observations and surveys to ascertain such line and erect suitable monuments thereon and make return of the same.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, namely: Appropriation.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Sandwich Islands, two hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars. Envoys, ministers, and commissioners.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States, twelve thousand dollars. Secretaries of legation and assistants.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, three thousand dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, three thousand dollars. Barbary powers.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirout, two thousand five hundred dollars. Turkish consulates.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Seamen.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States. Shipwrecks.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, forty thousand dollars. Blank books.

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. Office rent for consuls, &c.

For salaries of consuls-general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Simoda, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirout, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahita, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Port-au-Prince, San Domingo, Consuls-general, consuls, &c.

(city,) St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor River, one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Interpreters in China.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Commission to run the boundary with Great Britain on Washington Territory.

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation, and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, seventy-one thousand dollars.

Commissioner, &c. under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

For compensation and per diem of the commissioner, compensation of the surveyor, and for the payment of all expenses of the commissioner under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, twenty-three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858

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June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act to confirm the Sale of the Reservation held by the Christian Indians, and to provide a permanent Home for said Indians.*

Preamble.

Whereas, by the thirteenth article of a treaty made and concluded at Washington on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America and the Delaware Indians,

Vol. x. p. 1051.

a grant of four sections of land was made to the Christian Indians, for which a patent was to be issued to the said Indians, "subject to such restrictions as Congress may provide;" and whereas a patent was so issued to them on the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and whereas it fully appears, by the evidence and papers on file before the Committee on Indian Affairs, that the four sections of land set apart by said treaty *was*, on the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, sold and conveyed by said Christian Indians to one A. J. Isacks for the consideration of forty-three thousand four hundred dollars, which sum was a fair consideration for said lands: Therefore—

Sale of land confirmed to A. J. Isacks, on his paying $43,400.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That upon the payment of the said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred dollars by the said A. J. Isacks to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of said Christian Indians, within ninety days from the passage of this act, it shall then be the duty of the President of the United States to confirm said sale.

Proceeds, how to be applied.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to receive the proceeds of the sale of the said four sections of land, and apply the same as follows: that is to say, so much thereof as may be necessary to the purchase of a suitable tract of land for a permanent home for the Christian Indians, the erection of the necessary buildings for their accommodation, and the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, and whatever else may be necessary to establish them thereon; the balance of the said fund to be invested by the Secretary of the Interior in safe and profitable stocks, the interest whereof shall be applied to the support of a school among the said Christian Indians.

Land bought, as by preceding section, to be divided among the Indians when they desire.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the Christian Indians desire it, the tract purchased under the provisions of the preceding section shall be divided among them, under the direction of the President of the United States, to be held in severalty and with all the rights incident to a fee-simple estate:

Proviso.

*Provided*, That the said tracts, when so divided, shall be forever inalienable by the grantees or their heirs, except with the consent and approval of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Settlers on the Public Lands in the State of Wisconsin.* June 9, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the even-numbered sections of land selected by the State of Wisconsin in the month of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to satisfy the quantity of land due said State under the act of Congress of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, granting land in aid of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, as *have* been sold, or contracted to be sold, by said State or its assigns, under the laws thereof, *are* hereby confirmed to said State, as parts of said grant, and the title of the purchasers declared to be valid as though the said selections had been made in conformity with law: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to increase the quantity of land to which the State is entitled under the grant aforesaid: *And provided further*, That a schedule, duly *certify* [certified] by the governor, of the lands sold and contracted for to be sold, prior to the passage of this act, shall be filed in the General Land-Office within six months from the date of this act.

Certain selections of land under act of 1846, ch. 170, confirmed to Wisconsin. Vol. ix. p. 83.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person being the head of a family, widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, who, on the eleventh day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, was, or since that time has become, an actual settler and housekeeper, and has made other improvements on any tract embraced in said even-numbered section selection, which the State of Wisconsin or its assigns *has* not sold or contracted to sell, is hereby entitled to the same right of preëmption, and upon the same terms and conditions, as *is* prescribed by an act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant preëmption rights," approved September fourth, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to convey to Wisconsin any parts or portions of said even-numbered section selections which said State or its assigns have not actually sold or contracted to sell, and the title to which is not confirmed by the first section of this act.

Certain persons entitled to preemption.

1841, ch. 16. Vol. v. p. 453.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLV.—*An Act to Repeal the fifth Section of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Register or Enrollment and License to be issued in the Name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company owning a Steamboat or Vessel," approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.* June 11, 1858. 1825, ch. 99, § 5.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the fifth section of "An act to authorize the register or enrollment and license to be issued in the name of the president or secretary of any incorporated company owning a steamboat or vessel," approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of act of 1825, ch. 99, § 5. Vol. iv. p. 129.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Settlers on certain Lands in the State of Illinois.* June 11, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every settler on any of the public lands heretofore selected by [the] State of Illinois, but which have not been confirmed to said State, under the provisions of the act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, who settled thereon in good faith prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to preëmpt their respective claims by legal subdivisions, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in a compact body, at the ordinary minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, unless within the six mile limits of any railroad

Settlers *bonâ fide* on public lands selected by, but not confirmed to, the State of Illinois, may preëmpt their claims, &c. 1841, ch. 16. Vol. v. p. 453.

grant, and in that case at the usual double minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided*, Such settlers shall establish their rights according to the rules and regulations prescribed under the provisions of the act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and pay for the same within three months from the date of the publication of this act by the register of the proper district: *Provided*, That no declaratory statement shall be required to be filed by such settlers.

Proviso.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CXLVII.—*An Act to change the Time of holding the Spring Term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of the State of Texas.*

*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 term of the district court of the United States for the western district of the State of Texas, held at Tyler, in said district, on the first Monday in March of each year, be, and the same is hereby, changed to the fourth Monday in April of each year.

Term of District court at Tyler, Texas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs, recognizances, and process of all kinds already issued, taken, or made, or that may be issued, taken, or made returnable at the time hitherto appointed for the term of the said court, shall be considered, taken, and held as made returnable to the term of said court, as herein provided.

All writs, &c. issued, or to be issued, to be returnable at the new term.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Purchasers of Lands within the Limits of the Choctaw Cession of eighteen hundred and thirty.*

*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 authorized, and he is hereby required, to cause patents to be issued on all certificates for entries made within the limits of the Choctaw cession of eighteen hundred and thirty, at less than the true graduation price, which were issued prior to the reception, by the local land officers, of the true graduation lists, where such certificates and entries are regular in all other respects; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commissioner of General Land-Office to cause patents to be issued in certain cases.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

Appropriation.

Pay.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million eight hundred and five thousand four hundred and five dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Increase, &c. of navy.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase

of hemp for the navy, two million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there shall not be purchased any larger quantity of hemp of foreign growth for the use of the navy than shall be required to meet the deficiency in the supply of the American article, as reported to the Navy Department, from quarter to quarter, by the agents appointed to procure the article of American growth: *Provided further*, That hemp of American growth of like quality, can be purchased at the same price as hemp of foreign growth. Fuel and hemp. Foreign hemp to be bought only when supply of American fails; if American can be purchased at same price.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, five hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. Ordnance.

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, repairs of, and attending to, steam-engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks 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, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation. Contingent expenses. Each bureau to show its disbursements.

*Marine Corps.*—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reënlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents. Marine corps. Pay.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars. Provisions.

For clothing, sixty-six thousand five hundred and twelve dollars. Clothing.

For fuel, twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents. Fuel.

For military stores, viz: repair of arms, pay of armorers, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, and one thousand rifled muskets, twenty-five thousand dollars. Military stores.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars. Transportation.

For repairs of barracks and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars. Repairs.

To pay the contractors for building cisterns, erecting porticos to commandant's house, and officers' quarters, to complete porticos on the men's quarters, pavements and curb to commandant's house and officers' quarters of the marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, (so as fully to complete said marine garrison,) sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, and wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, Contingencies.

burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage and telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, and carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, and pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital headquarters, and for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the marine barracks at headquarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy yards.

## Navy Yards.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth, N. H.

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For mooring piers for dock, extending stables, completion of dock basin, repairs of floating dock, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

Boston.

*Boston.*—For reservoirs, boiler-house, chimney and boilers at rope-walk, altering tar-kettles, machinery and bobbins for rope-walk, to complete machine shop, and for machinery for machine shop and foundry, extension of dry dock, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and three thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.

*New York.*—For boiler house and setting boilers, water pipes, drains, quay walls, sewer extended to quay wall, boiler to dredger, timber basin, repairs of oakum shop, filling ponds in yard, dredging channel and scows, piling site for marine barracks, machinery for machine shop, boiler shop, saw mill, foundry, smithery, and brass foundry, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; and the amount heretofore appropriated for coal-house may be applied to the completion of the store-house.

Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia.*—For extending gun-carriage shop, additional story to plumber's shop, dredging channels, and repairs of dredger, repairs of dry dock, and repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

Washington.

*Washington.*—For extension of navy store, for anchor shop and coal houses, pavements, drains and gutters, machinery and tools, and repairs of all kinds, ninety-nine thousand one hundred dollars.

Norfolk.

*Norfolk.*—For continuation of quay wall, completing victualling establishment, completing grading and drainage, dredging channels, continuing ship house number forty-eight, to be built of iron or wood as may be deemed expedient, machinery and tools, completing reservoir, completing carpenters' shop and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and eight dollars.

Machine shop and foundry.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase tools and furnish the machine shop and foundry at the Norfolk navy yard, twenty thousand dollars.

Pensacola.

*Pensacola.*—For continuing granite wharf, repairing and operating dock, filling and paving around dock basin, dredging in front of basin, repairs of railways, completing water pipes to permanent wharf, completing foundry, constructors' workshop, cistern at machine shop, trip hammer for smithery, blast pipes, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Mare Island, California.

*Mare Island, California.*—For guard house number seventy-three, tar and pitch house number seventy-four, two cisterns number forty-nine, grading, paving, continuing wharf, foundry and boiler establishment, gas works, and Bishop's derrick, three hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Hospitals.

## Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston.

*Boston.*—For repairs of buildings and grounds, three thousand dollars.

The value of the land belonging to naval hospital, and ceded, to be ascertained and credited to the naval hospital fund. 1855, ch. 175, § 6. Vol. x. p. 669.

That the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to ascertain in such way as they may deem best, the actual value of the ten acres of land heretofore belonging to the naval hospital estate at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and ceded by the sixth section of "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the government," approved the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the purposes of a marine hospital for the district of Boston and Charlestown. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the so ascertained value of the said ten acres, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the credit of the naval hospital fund, out of which the original purchase of the property so ceded was made.

New York.

*New York.*—For completing heating apparatus, and repairs of buildings and fences, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

*Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.*—For gateway and iron gate on Shippen street, and road from same; repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges; painting main building and lodges; brick floors in governor's and surgeons' houses; cleaning and whitewashing; gas tax, water tax, furniture for the asylum and repairs, and for general repairs, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Beneficiaries.

For support of beneficiaries at the asylum, twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Norfolk.

*Norfolk.*—For repairs of buildings and appurtenances, eleven thousand dollars.

Pensacola.

*Pensacola.*—For draining and filling ponds, and repairs of buildings and grounds, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Magazines.

## Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines:

Portsmouth, N. H.

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For gun carriage shop and storehouse, boiler room, engine and machinery, and repairs of all kinds, forty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

Boston.

*Boston.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.

*New York.*—For dredging channel to Ellis' island, and repairs of all kinds, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Norfolk.

*Norfolk.*—To complete ordnance building, continuation of sea wall at magazine, and for iron crane at Fort Norfolk, sixty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Pensacola.

*Pensacola.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Mare Island, Cal.

*Mare Island, California.*—For shell house, magazine, keeper's house and grounds, tank house and filling room, railway and cars to transport powder to and from magazine, shot beds, cleaning and piling shot and shells, eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Civil establishments at navy yards and stations.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Instruments, books, maps, &c.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, eighteen thousand dollars.

Printing, &c. sailing directions &c.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, in addition to the balance on hand, five thousand dollars.

Wind and current charts.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

Prof. Espy.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of Professor

James P. Espy, two thousand dollars; the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations for meteorological observations: *Provided*, That the employment of a meteorologist, under the contract of the Secretary of the Navy, shall cease on and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Employment of meteorologist to cease June 30, 1859.

Models, &c.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights; and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation of the watchmen employed at the United States Observatory and Hydrographical Office shall be the same as that paid to the several watchmen employed in the executive departments of the government.

Pay of watchmen.

Naval Academy.

For improvement and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, forty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-two cents.

Almanac.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Five steam sloops. 1857, ch. 111, § 5.

For five steam sloops, authorized by act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

*Ante*, p. 247.

Code for the navy.

1857, ch. 111, § 7.

*Ante*, p. 247.

Extended.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay for the preparation of a code of regulations for the government of the navy, as directed in the seventh section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the provisions of the seventh section of the naval appropriation bill approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared, and to report to Congress at this session for its approval, a code of regulations for the government of the navy, and so forth, be extended to the next session of Congress.

Courts of inquiry.

1857, ch. 12. *Ante*, p. 153.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the expenses of courts of inquiry to investigate the cases of certain officers affected by the act, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy'" approved sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Charts of exploration of the La Plata.

For completing the publication of the charts of the late expedition for the exploration of the River La Plata and its tributaries, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of ordnance, &c. to have plates of charts, &c. of Japan expedition.

That the superintendent of public printing be, and is hereby, directed, to transfer to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography the plates from which the illustrations and charts of the late Japan Expedition were printed.

Pay of clerks and messengers at navy yard, Washington. 1854, ch. 52. 1854, ch. 268. Vol. x. pp. 276, 586.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the clerks and messengers at the navy yard and marine barracks at Washington, shall be entitled to receive the compensation authorized by the acts of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the payment of which, such sum as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Boys between 11 and 17 years of age, with consent of parents, &c. may be enlisted to serve in marine corps until 21.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for service in the United States marine corps, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under eleven nor over seventeen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; the boys so enlisted to receive the same pay, rations, clothing, and so forth,

now received by boys enlisted in said corps, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

Commissioner to Paraguay.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to the republic of Paraguay, (should it be deemed proper by the President to appoint one,) in execution of the joint resolution of the present session "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the compensation hereby allowed shall not exceed the rate of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum for the time employed.

*Post*, p. 370.

Mode of naming steamships. 1st class, 40 guns and over, to be named after States; 2d class, between 20 and 40 guns, after rivers and principal cities; 3d class, less than 20 guns, as President may direct.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the steamships of the navy of the United States now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the following rule, namely: All those of forty guns or more shall be considered of the first class, and shall be called after the States of the Union; those of twenty guns and under forty shall be considered as of the second class, and be called after the rivers and principal towns or cities; and all those of less than twenty guns shall be the third class, and named by the Secretary of the Navy as the President may direct, care being taken that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name.

Seven steam screw sloops to be built.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy cause to be constructed, as speedily as may be consistent with the public interests, seven steam screw sloops of war, with full steam power, whose greatest draught of water shall not exceed fourteen feet, which ships shall combine the heaviest armament and greatest speed compatible with their character and tonnage; and one side-wheel war steamer, whose greatest draught shall not exceed eight feet, armed and provided for service in the China seas; and that there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose above specified, the sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

$1,200,000 appropriated.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

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CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.* June 12, 1858.

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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, viz:

Coast survey.

*Survey of the Coast.*—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Crawford, Madison, Mason, and George M. Bache, and other sailing vessels used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

Coast Survey.

For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers, used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may make such allowances to the officers and men of the army and navy, while employed on coast survey service, for subsistence, in addition to their compensation, as he may deem necessary, not exceeding the sum authorized by the treasury regulation of the eleventh May, eighteen hundred forty-four.

Deficiency for seamen.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Lighthouse establishment.

*Lighthouse Establishment.*—For the Atlantic, gulf, and lake coasts, viz:

For supplying five hundred and fifty-six light-houses and beacon lights with oil, glass-chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting, and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of all the light-houses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

For salaries of six hundred and eleven keepers of light-houses and light-beacons and their assistants, sixty thousand dollars.

For salaries of fifty-two keepers of light-vessels, twenty thousand two hundred and six dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-two light-vessels, one hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eighty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For Pacific coast.

*For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.*—For oil and other supplies for twenty-four lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-one cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty-four lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

1856, ch. 160.

*Ante*, p. 100.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

Army officers on light-house duty.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, seven thousand and thirty-four dollars and five cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingencies for life-saving apparatus on the coast of the United States, twelve thousand dollars.

Life-boats, &c.

For the purchase of the best self-righting life-boat, to be placed at each of the twenty-eight life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey, six thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For the purchase of the best life-boats, to be approved by the Treasury Department, for use on the coast of Long Island, ten thousand dollars.

For procuring two additional improved metallic life-boats, a metallic life-car, and necessary harness, lines, and other suitable articles, to be

used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in saving life, in case of marine disaster off Galveston station, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

Survey of public lands.

*Survey of the Public Lands.* For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, one thousand dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates now authorized by law, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parrallels, township and section lines in New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying such of the private claims in New Mexico as shall have been confirmed by congress, including expenses incurred by the surveyor-general in adjudicating the same, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parrallels, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, ten thousand dollars.

1840, ch. 36. Vol. v. p. 384.

For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors-general have been, or shall be, closed, under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, two thousand dollars.

1840, ch. 36. 1853, ch. 24. Vol. x. p. 152.

Agricultural statistics, &c.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the invoices of seeds and cuttings purchased with the money hereby appropriated; and also a statement of expenses in procuring agricultural statistics, and incidental expenses in procuring seeds, cuttings, and information.

Statement of purchases and expenses to be submitted to congress.

Drawings for patent-office report.

For drawings to illustrate the mechanical report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, six thousand dollars.

Insane hospital in District of Columbia.

*Hospital for the Insane.*—For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

Deaf, dumb, and blind.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the District of Columbia, authorized by the act approved May twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three thousand dollars.

1858, ch. 59. *Ante*, p. 293.

For extension of stables and erection of sheds in connexion with the stock yard, four thousand dollars.

For heating and ventilating the entire unfinished remainder of the hospital edifice, and for slightly remodelling the heating apparatus of the present finished portions of the building, so that the heating and ventilation of the whole establishment shall be one connected and efficient system, fifteen thousand dollars.

Transient paupers. For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transcient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand dollars.

Public grounds. For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

Repairs of capitol, &c. For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, six thousand dollars.

Library of congress. To enable the commissioner of public buildings to fit up with shelves the two rooms at the south end of the library of Congress, for the use of the library, and for putting up a partition in the passage to them, two hundred and seventy dollars.

Repairs of President's house, &c. For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, twelve thousand dollars.

Fuel. For fuel, in part, of the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Lighting President's house, &c. For lighting the President's house and capitol, the public grounds around them and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Bridge and High streets in Georgetown, forty-three thousand dollars.

For erecting thirty additional lamp posts in Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, eight hundred and ten dollars.

Books for executive mansion. For purchase of books for [the] library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Repairs of bridges and roads. For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

To pay the residue of the salary due the engineer for constructing the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls, two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents; and for painting the hand-rails, and iron work of said bridge, four hundred dollars; and the bridge is hereby placed under protection of Georgetown, with power to regulate the speed of travel and the passage of droves of cattle over the same, but no tolls shall be charged.

For public reservation number two, Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

Care of grounds, &c. For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house and keeping them in order, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and the pavements along the government reservations on Pennsylvania Avenue, eight hundred dollars.

Repairs. For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the furnaces under the Senate Chamber and Supreme Court room, one thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, three thousand dollars.

Completing For completing the west wing of the Patent-Office building, filling up

the southwest corner of the square, setting the curb, and raising Ninth street in front of the building to its proper grade, fifty thousand dollars.

West wing of the Patent-Office building.

For repairing the fence around that portion of the mall upon which the Smithsonian institution is situated, one thousand dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, three hundred dollars.

For purchasing plants for the conservatory at the President's house, one thousand dollars.

Plants for conservatory.

For the completion of the Washington aqueduct, eight hundred thousand dollars, and, in addition thereto, so much of the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars "for paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury," contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as may not be required for said purposes.

Washington aqueduct.

1856, ch. 129.

*Ante*, p. 86.

For United States Capitol Extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended in embellishing any part of the Capitol extension with sculpture or paintings unless the designs for the same shall have undergone the examination of a committee of distinguished artists, not to exceed three in number, to be selected by the President, and that the designs which said committee shall accept shall also receive the subsequent approbation of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, but this provision shall not be so construed as to apply to the execution of designs heretofore made and accepted from Crawford and Rogers.

Capitol extension.

No part for embellishments with sculpture, &c., unless, &c.

For extension of the General Post Office, one hundred thousand dollars.

Extension of Gen. Post-Office.

For binding two thousand four hundred copies of Code of the District of Columbia, at seventy-five cents per copy, authorized by act approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Binding Code of District of Columbia.

1855, ch. 174.

Vol. x. p. 642.

For defraying the expenses of a certain party of Omaha Indians who visited the city of Washington during the months of February and March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior—being the balance of a former appropriation, which was carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven—three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Visit of Omaha Indians.

For continuing the extension of the Treasury building, five hundred thousand dollars.

Extension of treasury building.

For continuing the work on the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Continuing work on custom-house at New Orleans, La.

For continuing the work on the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, two hundred thousand dollars.

At Charleston, S. C.

For the completion of custom-houses at the following places, viz: at Ellsworth, Maine, two thousand dollars; at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fifty thousand dollars; at Bristol, Rhode Island, including fencing and grading, five thousand dollars; at New Haven, Connecticut, sixty thousand dollars; at Oswego, New York, ten thousand dollars; at Plattsburg, New York, ten thousand dollars; at Newark, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars; at Norfolk, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars; at Pensacola, Florida, five thousand dollars; at St. Louis, Missouri, twenty thousand dollars; at Mobile, Alabama, including fencing and paving, thirty thousand dollars; at Galena, Illinois, ten thousand dollars; at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars; and for annual repairs at custom-houses, fifteen thousand dollars.

Completion of certain custom-houses.

Annual repairs

For the completion of marine hospitals at the following places, viz: at Portland, Maine, three thousand dollars; at St. Mark's, Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars; at New Orleans, Louisiana, including filling up site, grading, introducing gas and water pipes and fixtures, and fencing,

Completion of certain marine hospitals.

eighty-five thousand dollars; at Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars; at Galena, Illinois, five thousand dollars; and for annual repairs at marine hospitals, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of the sums herein appropriated for the completion of custom-houses and marine hospitals excepting those for Charleston and New Orleans, shall be expended until the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the sums respectively appropriated will complete the buildings for which they are intended and until arrangements shall be made to carry this into effect.

Annual repairs.

Proviso.

Fencing, &c. and furnishing certain custom-houses.

For fencing, grading, paving, and furnishing the custom-houses at the following places, viz: At Ellsworth, Maine three thousand dollars; at Bath, Maine, (for furniture alone,) eleven hundred dollars; at Burlington, Vermont, four thousand six hundred dollars; at New Haven, Connecticut, eight thousand five hundred dollars; at Oswego, New York, seven thousand three hundred dollars; at Plattsburg, New York, nine thousand nine hundred dollars; at Newark, New Jersey, five thousand two hundred dollars; at Alexandria, Virginia, three thousand seven hundred dollars; at Norfolk, Virginia, twelve thousand dollars; at Mobile, Alabama, (for furniture alone,) two thousand six hundred dollars; at Pensacola, Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars; at St. Louis, Missouri, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars; at Louisville, Kentucky, three thousand nine hundred dollars; at Cleaveland, Ohio, seven thousand one hundred dollars; at Galena, Illinois, three thousand seven hundred dollars; at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Fencing, &c. and furnishing certain marine hospitals.

For fencing, grading, paving, and furnishing the marine hospitals at the following places, viz: at Burlington, Vermont, three thousand four hundred dollars; at Chelsea, Massachusetts, (out-buildings, grading and fencing,) nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars; at St. Mark's, Florida, twelve hundred dollars; at Detroit, Michigan, seven thousand five hundred dollars; at Galena, Illinois, three thousand eight hundred dollars; at Burlington, Iowa, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Portraits of Presidents.

To enable the Library Committee to complete the payments for a series of portraits of the Presidents of the United States, contracted for under authority of Congress, and for framing the same, five thousand dollars.

J. T. Barclay's plan for preventing counterfeiting U. S. coins.

*Ante*, p. 254.

For paying the expenses of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution of the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to enquire into and test the process of J. T. Barclay for preventing the counterfeiting the coins of the United States, in addition to the sum appropriated by said resolution, eight hundred dollars.

Printing during 33d & 34th congresses.

For printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the thirty-third and thirty-fourth congresses, and paper for the same, eighty thousand dollars.

Binding, engravings, &c. house documents.

For binding documents ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives during the thirty-third and thirty-fourth congresses, and for engravings, lithographs, and electrotypes for the same, one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

Binding, engravings, &c. senate documents.

For binding documents ordered to be printed by the Senate during the thirty-third and thirty-fourth congresses, and for engravings, lithographs, and electrotypes for the same, one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Statistics of manufactures according to 7th census.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the digest of the statistics of manufactures according to the returns of the seventh census, three thousand five hundred dollars, but the work is not to be undertaken unless the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the sum hereinbefore mentioned will complete the work.

Repairs of jail in Washington city.

For making the necessary repairs to the jail in Washington city, and putting venetian blinds to the windows, the sum of eight hundred and forty dollars.

Draughtsman of committees on public buildings.

To pay the draughtsman employed by the committees on public buildings and grounds of the two houses of Congress, for drawings and calcu-

lations furnished, and incidental expenses defrayed by him during the last and present session of Congress, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Claims of Maine & Massachusetts, vol. viii. p. 572.

For satisfying the claims of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, under the stipulation of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, a sum not exceeding eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-one cents in satisfaction of such claims of the State of Maine; and nine thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and thirteen cents in satisfaction of like claims of the State of Massachusetts; to be audited by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Acknowledgments to British naval authorities at Jamaica. *Post*, p. 369.

For defraying the expense of carrying into execution the joint resolution, approved May eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight "authorizing suitable acknowledgments to be made by the President to the British naval authorities at Jamaica for the relief extended to the officers and crew of the United States ship Susquehannah, disabled by yellow fever," three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Volunteers in Kansas in 1856.

For the payment of three companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States in the Territory of Kansas in eighteen hundred and fifty-six by the order of the governor of that territory, eight thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fourteen cents.

Contingent expenses of the senate.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For miscellaneous items, and paying fees of witnesses before committees of the Senate, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

John B. Mutty

To John B. Mutty, for compensation as acting secretary of the Territory of Nebraska during the vacancy created by the death of T. B. Cummings, three hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents.

Lithographs, &c

For lithographing and engraving ordered by the Senate during the present session, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

Binding.

For binding documents ordered to be printed by the Senate during the present session, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Deficiency for Washington Territory in 1857.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for legislative and contingent expenses of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the register of the land-office and receiver of public monies in the Territory of New Mexico shall receive the same compensation now allowed by law to the same class of officers in Washington Territory: *Provided*, their compensation including fees shall not exceed three thousand dollars each per annum.

Pay of register and receiver in New Mexico.

Congressional burying-ground.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balance of the appropriation of two thousand two hundred dollars, "for flagging footway in the congressional burying-ground from the entrance of the same to the government vault," per act approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be applied in extending the flagging the whole length of the avenue, as was originally intended; and that the appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars "for the construction of a wooden bridge, with a double track, across the canal, in the line of Maine Avenue," per same act, may be applied to the erection of a footbridge in lieu thereof, as recommended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

1857, ch. 108. *Ante*, p. 226.

Maine Avenue.

Act 1856, ch. 129, § 6, to apply to subsistence of commissioner under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. *Ante*, p. 91.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section six of an act passed August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," shall apply to the subsistence of the commissioner therein named from the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and the same shall be paid out of appropriations already made.

Secretary of Treasury may employ additional clerks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to those now authorized by law, there may be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the office of the Register of the Treasury, an additional clerk of

Appropriation therefor.

the third class, and in the office of the Treasurer of the United States an additional clerk of the third class; and three thousand two hundred dollars to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, *is* [are] hereby appropriated.

Appropriations for contingent expenses of either House—how to be applied.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the appropriations which may be at any time made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress, shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses or either of them, nor as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them, unless such clerk, messenger, or other attendant, be so employed by a resolution of one of said Houses.

Extra compensation to clerks of committees to be allowed at treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the extra compensation paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to clerks of committees, under the resolution of the fourteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be allowed at the treasury.

Commissioner of Public Buildings to keep streets in Washington, improved by the United States, free from obstructions.

May institute suits and district attorney to prosecute them.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to cause obstructions of every kind to be removed from such streets, avenues, and side-walks in the city of Washington as have been, or may be hereafter, improved in whole or in part by the United States, and to keep the same, at all times, free from obstructions; and, for this purpose, he shall have power to institute suits in any court having competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney for said district to prosecute the same; and whenever any person shall desire to remove the paving stones, or to displace any other work done by the authority of the United States, for the purpose of laying gas pipes, or for any other purpose, it shall be the duty of such person to obtain a written permit from the said Commissioner; and such persons shall oblige themselves to replace the said work to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner, and within such time as he may prescribe.

Commissioner may give permits to lay gas pipes, &c.

Persons obstructing the streets to pay costs of removal and be fined $10 for each day obstructions are continued after notice.

Persons removing paving, &c. and failing to replace the same, as directed—liable to penalty of $25 for each failure, and costs of replacing the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall place [any] obstruction on the streets, avenues, or side-walks aforesaid, such person shall pay the costs of removing the same, and shall moreover, be subject to a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered as other debts are recovered in the District of Columbia, for each and every day the said obstruction may remain after the Commissioner shall have given notice for its removal. And if any person or persons removing the paving stones or other work done by the authority of the United States, shall fail to replace the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, within the time prescribed by him, he or they shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every failure, and shall moreover, pay the costs of replacing the same, the whole to be recovered before any court in the District of Columbia, having competent jurisdiction; and that this and the preceding section shall continue in force until repealed by Congress.

Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress applications of States and cities for reopening claims, &c. and the amount required for their payment.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to Congress, at its next regular session, all applications made by the constituted authorities of the State[s] and cities, for the reopening and re[ëx]amination of the settlements heretofore made with such State[s] and cities, and report the principle of readjustments upon which such claim is based, and the amount thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further instructed to report to Congress at its next regular session, the gross amount that will be required to pay such claim to the States and cities of the United States.

Appeals under Act 1841, ch. 16, § 11, to be decided by Commissioner of General Land-Office.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the eleventh section of the act of Congress, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty one, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant preëmption rights," be so amended that appeals from

the decisions of the district officers, in cases of contest between different settlers for the right of preëmption, shall hereafter be decided by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, whose decision shall be final, unless appeal therefrom be taken to the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. v. p. 456.

State of Maine to be allowed for discounts and extra interest over 6 per cent. on money borrowed for defence of the territory heretofore in dispute with Great Britain.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be directed to ascertain as among the expenditures of the State of Maine, in defending the territory heretofore in dispute with Great Britain, the amounts paid in borrowing money for those expenditures beyond the rate of six per centum per annum, whether in the form of discounts or otherwise, in all cases in which the principal of such expenditures, and interest upon them, at the rate of six per centum, have heretofore been refunded to said State by the United States, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay the amount so ascertained out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to any properly authorized officer of said State. In making the ascertainment herein directed, the accounting officers shall compute the principal and interest of the difference between the cash received by Maine, in negotiating stocks and notes, and the nominal amount of such stocks and notes, and the interest accrued thereon, and in cases where Maine was obliged in negotiating for moneys, to increase the rate of interest on previous loans, the amount of such increase shall be computed and allowed, but not so as to reckon interest upon interest.

Acts repealed requiring notice of letting contract to carry the mails, to be published in Washington newspapers.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts, as require or authorize the Postmaster-General to publish notice of letting contracts to carry the mails in the respective States, in newspapers published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Western boundary of half-breed tract under treaty with certain Indian tribes established.

Vol. vii. p. 330.

*Post*, p. 401.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the line surveyed by John C. McCoy, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as the western boundary of the half-breed tract, specified in the tenth article of the treaty made between commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Indian tribes at Prairie du Chien, on the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, established as the true western boundary of said tract.

Ruling and binding in Executive Departments.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all the ruling and binding for the several executive departments shall be executed by practical and competent bookbinders, to be appointed by the head of the department.

$6,000 to be advanced Clark Mills for erection of Equestrian Statue of Washington.

1853, ch. 30.

Vol. x. p. 153.

Proviso.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause the sum of six thousand dollars to be advanced to Clark Mills, in addition to the sum already advanced out of the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the act of January twenty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to erect at the Capitol of the nation, an Equestrian Statue of Washington, on the personal application and receipt of the said Mills: *Provided*, that the said Mills furnish the Secretary of the Interior such security for the completion of the statue as the Secretary may require.

Accounts of I. D. Andrews to be adjusted on principles of equity and justice.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust, upon principles of equity and justice, the accounts of I. D. Andrews, late agent of the United States, for expenses and disbursements in connection with the Reciprocity Treaty, and that the same be paid according to said adjustment.

Collectors of Customs to disburse all moneys for Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c. at compensation of not over 1-4 of one per cent.

If there is no collector the superintendent of the building to

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Collectors of the Customs in the several collection districts be, and they are hereby and hereafter, required to act as disbursing agents for the payment of all moneys that are or may hereafter be appropriated for the construction of Custom-Houses, Court-Houses, Post-Offices, and Marine Hospitals, with such compensation, not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem equitable and just: *And provided further*, That where there is no collector at the place of location of any public work herein specified, the superintendent of such public work shall act as dis-

disburse the same without additional pay.

bursing agent without any additional compensation therefor: and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Appeals, &c. from decrees of courts of a Territory to Supreme Court may be had, although such Territory may have become a State.

Proceedings on decision of the appeal.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of judgments and decrees, in any territorial court of the United States now rendered, or hereafter to be rendered, and from which there might be a writ of error, or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, there may be presented such writ of error, or appeal within the time, and under the other restrictions limited by law to said Supreme Court, notwithstanding such territory may, after such judgments and decrees have been admitted into the Union as a State, and said Supreme Court shall, when the same is decided, direct the mandate to such court as the nature of the writ of error or appeal, in their judgment may require.

Compilation of Congressional Documents under the name of the "American State Papers," to be continued to March 4, 1859, with indexes as heretofore.
1831, ch. 65.
Vol. iv. 471.
Vol. iv. p. 669.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, directed to continue down to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the compilation of the Congressional Documents published by Congress, under the name of the "American State Papers," in the same manner as the first series thereof, under the authority of the Act of Congress of March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and the Joint Resolution of Congress of March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and with the same particular index to each class, and a general index to the work. And the said secretary and clerk are hereby directed to contract with Gales and Seaton, the publishers of the first series thereof, for publishing the same, not to exceed two thousand copies in number, at a price per volume not exceeding that paid for the first series, to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, as the same may be published; and the said Secretary of the Interior, shall place three hundred copies in the Department of State for its use, and for exchange with foreign governments, and seven hundred copies in his own department, for distribution to public libraries in the several States and Territories, and hold the residue of the copies in his custody, subject to the future direction of Congress: *Provided*, that the prices or rates to be paid for the printing of this work, shall not exceed those paid at present for the printing of the documents of Congress, including paper and binding, having regard to the quality and value of the material used and work done: *Provided*, that the cost of the publication shall not exceed three hundred and forty thousand dollars, and that not more than twenty-five thousand dollars shall be required for the purpose during the next fiscal year.

Gales and Seaton to publish not over 2000 copies.

Distribution thereof.

Proviso.

Cost not to exceed $340,000.

Diplomatic and salaried consular officers to have pay while necessarily occupied in going to and returning from their posts of duty.
1855, ch. 133.
Vol. x. p. 619.
1856, ch. 127, § 8.
*Ante*, p. 55.
Proviso.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all diplomatic and salaried consular officers who were appointed under the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved March the first eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall have the same compensation during the time necessarily occupied in making the transit to, and returning from their respective posts, and while they were receiving their instructions, as is provided for diplomatic and salaried consular officers in the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, that the foregoing shall not be construed to apply to any diplomatic or consular officer, who was in office, and at his post of duty, when said act approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, took effect, except to allow compensation to such officers during the time necessarily occupied in returning from their respective posts.

Approved, June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLV.—*An Act making supplemental 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.* June 12, 1858.

*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 various Indian tribes: Appropriations.

*Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley.*—For fourth of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. Vol. x. p. 1143.

*Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory: Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands. Vol. x. p. 1132.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistants, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand two hundred dollars.

*Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.*—For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars. Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. Vol. x. p. 1122.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and forty dollars.

*Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.*—For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and forty dollars. Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. Vol. x. p. 1125.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Incidental expenses, &c. in Oregon Territory.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-six thousand dollars. Incidental expenses, &c. in Washington Territory.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and

compensation of laborers and other employees, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Incidental expenses, &c. in California.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agent, and sub-agent, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics, and laborers at the reservations, one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses in New Mexico.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuit of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses in Texas.

For the compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept and survey the Indian reservation designated by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to appoint an Indian agent for said reservation.

For the maintenance of a school at Brazos agency, pay of a teacher, and purchase of books, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Incidental expenses in Utah.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, presents of goods, agricultural implements and other useful articles, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and clerk hire, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Creeks.

*Creeks.*—For payment in goods to the Creek Indians for damages on their annuity goods, wrecked in the steamer Governor Meigs, in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Seminoles.

*Seminoles.*—For payment to the Seminoles for damages on their annuity goods, wrecked in the steamer Governor Meigs, in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and eleven cents.

W. J. Cullen, reimbursed.

For reimbursement to W. J. Cullen, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, for expenditures made by him in the recovery of five thousand dollars of the public funds stolen from Fort Ridgely, six hundred and fifty dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.

Vol. x. p. 1039.

*Ottoes and Missourias.*—For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith's shop, for supplying the same with tools and keeping it in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For erection of houses for the miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Omahas.

Vol. x. p. 1044.

*Omahas.*—For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith's shop, for supplying the same with tools and keeping it in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For erection of houses for miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For this amount to erect suitable buildings at the Omaha agency, to replace those recently destroyed by fire, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Shawnees.

*Shawnees.*—For fifth of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty, tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ninety-nine thousand dollars, the same having been omitted in the enrolling of the "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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine," approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Vol. x. p. 1056.

*Ante*, pp. 273, 283.

1858, ch. 29.

Winnebagoes.

*Winnebagoes.*—For payment to Baptiste Lassallier, a Winnebago half-breed, for this amount, to which he is entitled under the fourth article of the treaty with the Winnebagoes, of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the date of unauthorized payment to John H. Kinzie, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, at six per centum, four hundred and eighty dollars, together making eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 545.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to perform the engagements and stipulations of General Harney made with the Sioux Indians at Fort Piere in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventy-two thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to adjust differences and preserve peace with the Cutt-head and Yanctonaise Bands of Sioux Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Extra clerks in Indian office.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

1854, ch. 267.

1855, ch. 175.

Vol. x. pp. 581, 673.

Pawnees.

*Pawnees.*—For fulfilling the stipulations in the treaty with the Pawnees of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven:

*Post*, p. 729.

For first of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article of said treaty, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, per third article, twelve hundred dollars.

For erection of houses for teachers, per third article, one thousand dollars.

For two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith's tools, per fourth article, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For erection of shops for smiths, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for same, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shops, per fourth article, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For first of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For the first year's purchase of stock, and for erecting shelters for the same, per fourth article, three thousand dollars.

For pay of a farmer, per fourth article, six hundred dollars.

For the erection of a steam grist and saw mill, per fourth article, six thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article, six hundred dollars.

For first of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of dwelling-houses for the interpreter, blacksmiths, farmer, miller, and engineer, (five hundred dollars each,) per fourth article, three thousand dollars.

For the first of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per seventh article, three thousand dollars.

For payment to Samuel Allis, in remuneration for his services and for losses sustained by him, per tenth article, one thousand dollars.

For payment to Ta-ra-da-ka-wa, head chief of the Tappahs band, and four other Pawnees, for their services as guides, and for losses sustained by them, (one hundred dollars each,) per eleventh article, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Pawnees to settle any just claims existing against them, per twelfth article, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the exterior lines of the reservation provided for in the first article, one thousand dollars.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs may remove from tribal reservations persons there without authority, &c. and may use the force necessary therefor.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he hereby is, authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person found therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in his judgment, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and to employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person or persons.

Secretary of Interior to pay to persons of Miami blood their proportion of the back tribal annuities, and enrol them on pay-list.

Proviso.

Secretary to locate for such persons each 200 acres of land.

Vol. x. p. 1093.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to such persons of Miami blood as have heretofore been excluded from the annuities of the tribe since the removal of the Miamies in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and since the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and whose names are not included in the supplement to said treaty, their proportion of the tribal annuities from which they have been excluded; and he is also authorized and directed to enroll such persons upon the pay list of said tribe, and cause their annuities to be paid to them in future: *Provided*, That the foregoing payments shall be in full of all claims for annuities arising out of previous treaties. And said Secretary is also authorized and directed to cause to be located for such persons each two hundred acres of land out of the tract of seventy thousand acres reserved by the second article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Miamies, to be held by such persons by the same tenure as the locations of individuals are held which have been made under the third article of said treaty.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

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June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

Recruiting and reënlistment.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Pay.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents: *Provided*, That the superintendent of the military academy, while serving as such by appointment of the President, shall have the local rank, the pay and allowances of a Colonel of Engineers: that the commandant of the corps of cadets at the military academy while serving as such *as* by appointment of the President, shall have the local rank, the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, and besides his other duties, shall be charged with the duty of instructor in the tactics of the three arms at said academy; and that the senior assistant instructor in each of the arms of service, viz: of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, shall severally receive the pay and allowances of the assistant professor of mathematics.

Commutation of subsistence.

Rank and pay of Superintendent of the Military Academy, and of the commandant of Cadets, (who shall be instructor in tactics,) and of the senior assistant instructor in each arm of the service.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Commutation of forage.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million three hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-five cents.

Subsistence in kind.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, one million and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Clothing, &c.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen, of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; 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, army regulations, and reports, one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's department.

Regular supplies.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by the officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of 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 under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments

Incidental expenses.

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488.

1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576.

1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257.

of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of portable forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, five hundred thousand dollars.

Barracks, &c. For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; and for temporary frontier stations, seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Repairs at Baton Rouge. For the repairs of the barracks at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mileage of officers. For mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Transportation. For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of horse equipments, and 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 them 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, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and 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

Water. Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance;

Roads. and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, three million four hundred thousand dollars.

Horses. For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the companies of light artillery, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingencies of the army, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Medical, &c. departments. For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at division and department headquarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

Fortifications. For armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &c. For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, including experiments in the manufacture of cannon and cannon powder, and for tests of arms and ammunition, not otherwise provided for, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Gunpowder. For the purchase of gunpowder for the land service, one hundred thousand dollars.

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

Breech-loading carbines. For the purchase of breech-loading carbines of the best model, to be selected and approved by a board of ordnance officers, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Alteration of old arms. For the alteration of old arms so as to make them breech-loading arms, upon a model to be selected and approved by a board of ordnance officers, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any portion of said sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and at his discretion, in applying to the old or new arms any recent improvement in the mode of priming.

Proviso.

Primers.

Allegheny arsenal. For the Allegheny arsenal, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars.

Fort Monroe. For Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Kennebec. For Kennebec arsenal, eleven thousand six hundred dollars; two thousand dollars of which may be used in bringing gas upon the arsenal grounds, and with leave to extend gas-pipes through the grounds by the gas company.

St. Louis. For St. Louis arsenal, thirty-one thousand dollars.

Washington. For Washington arsenal, nine thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

North Carolina. For an additional timber and carriage storehouse at the North Carolina arsenal, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Watervliet. For Watervliet arsenal, thirty thousand dollars.

Repairs of public buildings. For repairs and preservation of the public buildings, fences, drains, culverts, and so forth, at all the smaller arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.

Arsenal in California. For continuing the construction of the arsenal in California, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingencies of arsenals, ten thousand dollars.

Arsenal at Stonington, Ct. For repairing the arsenal and two eighteen-pound gun carriages, at Stonington, Connecticut, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Springfield armory. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, fifty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Harper's Ferry armory. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and seven dollars.

Surveys. For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

Temporary clerks. To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General, on bounty land service, five thousand dollars.

Volunteers in Utah Territory. For the support of four companies of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, at Camp Scott, Utah Territory, in October, November, and December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Construction of forts in Portland Harbor. For continuing the construction of the following works of defence:

Fort at Hog Island ledge, in Portland Harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

New York Harbor. Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York Harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Delaware River. Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Delaware, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Baltimore Harbor. Fort Carroll, Soller's Point flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Key West.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Garden Key, Tortugas.

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

Fort Point, San Francisco, California, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of fortifications, &c.

For contingent expenses of fortifications, preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damage, thirty thousand dollars.

Permanent platforms for heavy guns.

For construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in existing fortifications of important harbors, thirty thousand dollars.

Claims.

For the payment of claims favorably reported upon by the board of army officers (appointed under the sixth section of the act approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two) in their final report to Congress dated April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-two and one third cents.

1852, ch. 110, § 6. Vol. x. p. 108.

Bridges, &c. on road from Fort Smith, Ark. to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

For the construction of bridges and the improvement of the crossings of streams on the road from Fort Smith, in Arkansas, to Albuquerque, in New Mexico, fifty thousand dollars; 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 be expended in completing connected sections of the road extending from Albuquerque, in the Territory of New Mexico, westward, on the route to the Colorada River, on, or near the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

Road from Albuquerque, westward.

Balances of appropriations for suppression, &c. of Indian hostilities, how to be expended.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balances from the appropriations for "preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, and for travelling allowance of volunteers," already expended in the payment of Florida volunteers called into service by authority of the War Department, may be applied by the accounting officers of the treasury to the settlement of the accounts of paymasters by whom said balances were disbursed.

Commissioned officer may administer oath of enlistment to recruits if there be no civil magistrate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any commissioned officer of the army to administer the prescribed oath of enlistment to recruits; Provided the services of a civil magistrate authorized to administer the same cannot be *be* obtained.

Drawings of sailing charts of Bhering's Strait, &c. expedition.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for preparing the drawings of the sailing charts of the Bhering's Strait and North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Navy, but not for printing the same, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Act of 1847, ch. 61, § 11, taking from sutlers a lien on the soldiers' pay, repealed.

Vol. ix. p. 185.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the eleventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act making provision for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes," which deprives sutlers in the army of their right to a lien upon any part of the pay of the soldiers, or to appear at the pay table to receive the soldiers pay from the paymaster, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

All laws authorizing the sale of military sites useless for military purposes, are repealed.

Proviso.

1856, ch. 129.

*Ante*, p. 87.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the existing laws, or parts of laws which authorize the sale of military sites which are or may become useless for military purposes be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and said lands shall not be subject to sale or preëmption under any of the laws of the United States: *Provided, further*, That the provisions of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, relative to certain reservations in the State of Florida, shall continue in force.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Expenses of Collecting the Revenue from Customs.* June 14, 1858.

*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 for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for each half year, the sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sums as may be received from storage, cartage, drayage, and labor for said half year.

Collection of revenue from customs each half year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the *said* first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, all laws and parts of laws which authorize the payment of the expenses, or any portion of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs to any port or ports on the Pacific coast of the United States out of the accruing revenue, before the same is paid into the treasury, shall be, and hereby are, repealed.

Laws authorizing the payment of expense of collecting revenue from customs in the Pacific ports out of accruing revenue, repealed from July 1, 1858.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the next session of Congress, a plan and estimates for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, in accordance with the general recommendations of his last annual report.

Secretary of Treasury to report to next session of Congress, plan, &c. for reducing expenses of collecting revenue.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to discontinue all ports of delivery, the revenue received at each of which does not amount to the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Secretary of Treasury may discontinue ports of delivery, where the revenue does not amount to $10,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no collector of the customs, deputy collector, naval officer, deputy naval officer, surveyor, deputy surveyor, general appraiser, superintendent of warehouses, or appraisers, shall receive a compensation more than twenty-five percent. greater than is now paid to the officers and persons engaged in said services at the port of New York: *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to increase the compensation of any officer of the customs, or of any person engaged in the collection thereof.

No collector, &c. shall receive more pay than 25 per cent. greater than such officers now have at the port of N. York.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Completion of the Military Road from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon Territory.* June 14, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the completion of the military road from Astoria to Salem, to be completed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

$30,000 appropriated to complete military road from Astoria to Salem, O. T.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act to establish certain Post-Roads.* June 14, 1858.

*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:

Post-roads established in—

ALABAMA.

Alabama.

From Pine Level, in Montgomery county, via China Grove, Fryer's Bridge, Monticello, to Pea River, in Pike county.

From Jefferson, via Macon, to Brewersville.

From Greenville, via Tuluca, Rainersville, to Leon.

From Handy Post-Office to Jasper, in Walker county.

From Lyonsville, via Nichols' Carlie's, and Gordon's, to Whiteside's, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

From Larkinsville to Gunter's Landing.

From Athens, via Good Springs and Gilbertsboro', to Mount Raszell.

From Talladega, via Florence's Ferry, and Coosa Valley, to Crosswell.

From Cusseta to Chambers' Court House.
From Society Hill, to Tuskegee.
From Oxford, via Walker's Store, to Fife.
From Jonesboro' to Democrat.
From Mexico to Chester.
From Ledohatchie, on the Alabama and Florida railroad, via Haynesville, Lowndsboro', Cross Roads and Benton, to Selma.
From Oleander to Warrenton.
From Harpersville, via Kelly's Creek, Coosa Valley, Crosswell, Broken Arrow, and Trout Creek, to Greensport.
From Indigo Head to Busbeeville.
From Morgan to Columbia.
From Goshen, via Mottsville and Tranquility, to Reevesville.
From Elba, via Jones', Hilton's Cross Roads, Barnestown, Williams' Mill, Clary's, to Wardsville, Florid[a.]
From Haynesville, via Hickory Grove, Suresville, and Argus, to Troy.
From Gadsden, via Hoke's Bluff, Hogan's, New Bethel, D. Draper's, Cross Plains, Narrow Valley, Palestine, to Esom Hill, Georgia.
From Jacksonville via New Bethel, Reevesville, Ball Play, Long's Ferry, and Matthews, to Blue Pond.
From Bruceville to Union Springs.
From Houston, Winston county, to Hanby, Walker county.
From Somerville to Valhermoso Springs, Morgan county.
From Montgomery, via Greenville and Sparta, to Pensacola, Florida.

Arizona.

## ARIZONA.

From La Mesilla to La Mesa.
From Tucson, via Sopori, to Tubac.
From Tucson, via Sopori, to Aqua Caliente.
From Wharton, via Tucson, Tubac, and Caledonia, to Fort Buchanan.

Arkansas.

## ARKANSAS.

From Lockport, via A. H. Henson's, to Monterey.
From Liberty to Murfreesboro'.
From Powhatan, via Cuba, A. Oaks, on Spring River, Major B. Kettet's, and Myatt, to Pilot Hill.
From Green Mount, via Relfs' Bluff, Connersville, to Lehi.
From Brownsville, via Maj. John Hardin's, to Lake Bluff.
From Centre Point to Ultima Thule.
From Brownstown, via Paraclifta, to Doaksville.
From Wild Hans to North Fork of White River.
From Gainesville to Greenville, in Missouri.
From Forth Smith to Albuquerque, in the Territory of New Mexico.
From Marion, via Walnut Grove, Lyle's Ferry, and Neely's Ferry, to Walnut Camp.
From Little Rock to Hungary.
From Lewisburg, in Conway county, by Galler Rock, and Bate's Mill, to Dardanelle, in Yell county.
From Mill Bayou to Chitteceaux, Missouri.
From Augusta, in Jackson county, via Alvin McDonald, to Jackson Port.
From Searcy, in White county, to intersect the route from Des arc to Fort Smith, at Cadron Creek.
From Paraclifta, in Sevier county, to Sheetucket, in Polk county.

California.

## CALIFORNIA.

From Weaversville, via the mouth of Carson creek, to Canon city, in Trinity county.
From Sacramento City, via Washington, Puta, Vacaville, Suisun, Con-

dolica, Napa city, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, and other intermediate post-offices, to Petaluma, in Sonoma county.

From San Francisco to San Rafael.

From San Francisco to Berry and Fomales.

From San Juan, in Monterey county, to Los Angelos, in Los Angelos county.

From Auburn, Placer county, via English's Bridge and Grass valley, to Nevada city.

From Sacramento City, via Yolo City in Yolo county, to Cacheville.

From Sacramento to Stockton.

From San Bernardino, via San Gorgonia, Ross, Conchuillo valley, to Fort Yuma.

From Union, via Hoopa valley, to Orleans Bar.

From Union to San Francisco.

From Marysville, via North San Juan, to Forest city.

From Nevada City, via Woolsey's Flat, Orleans Flat, Chips Flat, Allegheny, Forest City, Downieville, Monte Christo, Eureka, North Poker Flat, to La Porte.

From Sonora, Tuolumne county, to Mariposa city.

From Stockton, via Knight's Ferry, Rock River Ranche, La Grange, and Murray Bridge, to Mariposa.

From Murphy's, via Big Tree road, to Carson valley, Utah Territory.

From La Porte, via Quincy, to Susanville, Utah Territory.

From Bidwell's Bar, via Noble's Pass, to Susanville, Utah Territory.

From Shasta City, via Noble's Pass, to Susanville, Utah Territory.

From Genoa, via Eagle, Washo, Truckey, and Long Valleys, to Susanville, Utah Territory.

From San Francisco via Alviso, to San Jose.

From Suisun City to Nurse's Landing.

From Colusa to Marysville.

From San Francisco to Trinity, via Petaluma and Humboldt.

From San Francisco to Crescent City, via Trinidad and Humboldt Bay.

From Crescent City, via Indian Creek, Happy Camp, Scott River, to Yrka.

From Trinidad, via Orleans Bar, Salmon Rivers, to Yrka.

From Belmont via Purcel's Store, Piscadary, William's Landing, to Santa Cruz.

From Oreville, via Bidwell's Bar, Peaville, Brush Creek, Meadow Valley to Quincy.

From Jackson to Volcano.

From Sacramento City, by Washington, Cashville, Cache Creek, Yolo City, and Canon, to Clear Lake, Napa County.

From Sacramento City, by Onisbe and Walnut Grove, to Georgiana Slough, in Sacramento county.

From Mokelumne Hill, by Rich Gulch, to West Point, in Calaveras County.

From Knights Ferry, by La Grange, to Horuitas, Mariposa county.

From Nevada City, by Alpha, to Washington, Nevada county.

From Yrka, via Shasta Valley, Soda Springs, Portuguese Flats, Dog Creek, Churntown, to Shasta.

## DELAWARE.

Delaware.

From Smyrna, via Chesterfield and Millington, in Kent County, Maryland, to Chestertown, in the same county.

## FLORIDA.

Florida.

From Mellonville, via Apopka Lake, Harris Lake, Adamsville, Sumpterville, Monroe's Ferry, Pierceville, and Spring Hill, to Bay Port.

From Marianna, Florida, via Bellvue, to Bainbridge, Georgia.
From Bay Port to Clear Water Harbor.
From Orlando in Orange County, to Adamsville, in Sumpter county, via south side of Lake Apopka.
From Clear Water Harbor to Tampa.
From Pilatka to Station at Bellamy road.
From Silver Spring, via Orange Springs, to Station at Bellamy road.
From Cedar Key to New Orleans in steamers.
From Fernandina to Charleston in steamers.
From Cedar Key to Key West in steamers.
From Starke to Pilatka, via Cadiz and Timmons.
From Starke, via New River, to Providence.
From Fort Gates, on the St. Johns River, via Lake Charles and Silver Springs, to Osceola.
From Marion Cross Roads in Jefferson county, via Finholloway, Econphenia Spring, Warrior and Cooks Hammock, to Clay Landing.
From Little River in Columbia county, via Samuel Barber's and William Johnson's, to Shoaltown on the Suwannee River.

Georgia.

## GEORGIA.

From Doctor Town to Holmesville.
From Ocapelco to Piscola.
From Magnolia to Troublesome.
From Holmesville to Doctor Town.
From Doctor Town to Waynesville, via Pendarvis' Store.
From Newman to Carrollton.
From Doctor Town, via Holmesville, Ocmulgeeville, to Feronia.
From Little York to Boxville.
From Jonesboro' to Stockbridge.
From Palmetto to Carrollton, via Rivertown and Chanceville.
From Thompson to Lincolnton.
From Franklin to La Grange.
From Seward, via Mount Vernon, to Battleground.
From Waresboro' to Irwinsville.
From Blakely, via Starford's Store, in Miller county, Curry's Bridge, on Spring Creek, and Hutchinson's Ferry, to Quincy, Florida.
From Greenville, via Woodbury, Thundering Spring, and Tepid Springs, to Thomaston.
From Ellejay to Jasper.
From Columbus, via King Post-Office, Cusseta, to Green Hill.
From Americus to Holley Grove.
From Vienna to Vineyard.
From Hawkinsville, via Lawson, Abbeville, and House Creek, to Irwinsville.
From Newman, via Bowenville, Carrollton, Bowdon, (Georgia,) Arbacoochee, Warren, to Oxford, Alabama.
From Gainesville, via Brown's Bridge, and Coal Mountain, to Cumming.
From Clarkesville to Carnesville.
From Clayton, via Huopee, to Blairsville.
From Atlanta, via Gainesville, Sulphur Springs and Carnesville, to Hartwell.
From Lexington, via Wolfe Skin, to Watkinsville.
From Warrenton, via Gibson, to Fenn's Bridge.
From the city of New York, via Savannah, Georgia, Thomasville, Tallasse, (Florida,) St. Marks, to New Orleans, Louisiana.
From Forsyth to Russellville.
From Boxville to Sugar Creek.

From Marietta, via Powder Springs, Salt Springs, New Manchester and Campbelltown, to Fairburne.

From Morgan, Calhoun county, to Blakely, in Early county.

## ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

From Mount Sterling, via Buckhorn, Walker's Neck, George Peyton's, Liberty, Adams Post-Office, in the village of New Town, Payson, to Hannibal, Missouri.

From Versailles, via Chambersburgh, Perry, to Griggsville, in Pike county.

From Camp Point, Adams county, via Houston, James Sales, in two north, range seven, west, Big Neck Post-Office, and Woodville, in Adams county, Chili, West Point, James Rankin's, to Warsaw.

From Dakota, on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, via Rock Grove, to Broadhead, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, Wisconsin.

From Joliet to Oswego.

From Golconda to Raleigh.

From Trenton to Mascouta.

From Ottawa, via Buck Creek, and Freedom, to Earlsville.

From Belleville, via Shiloh, to Lebanon.

From Kankakee city, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Dwight, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

From Rockford, via New Millford, Killbuck, and Lindenwood, to Lane.

From Junction, via Lindenwood, White Rock, and Payne's Point, to Oregon.

From Lane to Oregon.

From Mattoon, in Coles county, via Paradise and Greenland, to Vandalia.

From Olney, in Richland county, via St. Marie, and Newton, in Jasper county, to a point on Eastern Branch, Central Railroad.

From Preston to Chester, in Randolph county.

From Mattoon, via Sullivan, Marrowbone, to Decatur.

From Fayetteville to Elk Horn.

From Mount Vernon to Richview, in Washington county.

From Springfield, via Groveland, Delavan, Prairie Creek, and Middletown, to Peoria.

From Chester, in Randolph county, via Steuben and Worthington, to Murphysboro', in Jackson county.

From Table Grove, in Fulton county, to Vermont.

From Bernadotte, in Fulton county, to Ipavia.

From Argyle to Colchester, in McDonough county.

From Monmouth, via Ellison, Raritan, and Bedford, in Henderson county, to La Harp, in Hancock county.

From Carthage to Appenoose.

From Florence to Winchester.

From Rushville, via Littleton and Birmingham, to Plymouth.

From Macomb, in McDonough county, via Johnson and Table Grove, to Ipavia.

From Rock Island, via Dubuque, to Dunleith, Iowa.

From Washington, Tazewell county, via Mackinaw, Little Mackinaw, and Armington, to Atlanta.

From Chillicothe, via Northampton, Long Ridge, Valley Post-Office, to Wyoming.

From Pecatonica, via Durand, Loona, and Avon, to Broadhead, Wisconsin.

From Grouse, via Kaneville, to Blackberry Station.

From Atlanta, via Mount Hope, Armington, and Mackinaw, to Washington.

From Havanna, via Mason city, and Stephens, to Lincoln.

From Mattoon to Vandalia.

From Girard, via Lanesville, to Litchfield.

From Alton, via Harris and Woodburn, to Bunker Hill.

From Cheona, via Fairbury, to Douglas city.

From Elizabeth, via Avery, Guilford, Scale's Mound, White Oak Springs, and New Diggings, to Shullsburgh, Wisconsin.

From Warren, via Greenvale, Ward's Grove, Stockton, Plum River, Derinda, and Elizabeth, to Hanover.

From Equality, via Harrisburgh and Marion, to Carbondale.

From Murphysboro', via Blairsville, and Herring's Prairie, to Marion.

From Pinckneyville, via Grand Cote Prairie, to Coulterville.

From Jonesboro', via William Penrod's and Willard's Landing, to Jackson, Missouri.

From Caledonia to Valley Forge.

From Dunleith, via Potosi, Cassville, Patchgrove, to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin.

Indiana.

## INDIANA.

From Natches, in Martin county, via Pleasant Valley, Halbert's Bluff, Dover Hill, and Scotland, to Bloomfield, in Greene county.

From Jasper, in Dubois county, via Porterville, High Rock, and Hudsonville, to Washington.

From Rochester, via Kewana, and Mooresburgh, to Winnemac.

From Bourbon, via Tippecanoetown, to Bloomingsburgh.

From Knox, via Lake city, and North Bend, to Monterey.

From Knox, via Clear Spring, to West York.

From Francesville to Winnemac.

From Kokoma, via John McDowell's, to Burlington.

From Lexington to Charleston.

From Michigantown, via Burgett's and Russiaville, to Kokomo.

From Frankfort, via Kirkland, Hillsboro', Berlin, and Petersburg, to Tipton.

From Rockville, via Ionia, Bridgeton, to Brazil.

From Winnemac to Francisville.

Iowa.

## IOWA.

From Prairie du Chien, via Nezekaw, Ion, Buckland, Volney, Cleveland, to Frankville.

From Mason city, via Bristol, to Albert Lea.

From Clayton, via Garnarvillo, Reed, Elkader, and Waggoner, to Clermont.

From Prairie du Chien, via Johnson's Landing, Bell's Mills, and Waterville, to Wawkon.

From Des Moines, via Winterset, Afton, Bedford, Mound city, Missouri, to White Cloud, Kansas.

From Dyersville, via Fairbank and Waverly, to Clarksville.

From Cascade, in Dubuque County, via Isabel, Overreach's Ferry and Walnut Grove, in Jones county, Pioneer Grove, in Cedar county, Gower's Ferry, to Iowa city.

From Fort Dodge, via Lizzard Fork and Storm Lake, *to* Cherokee, in Cherokee county, Plymouth, to Westfield.

From McGregor, via Elkader, Volga city, to Manchester.

From McGregor, via Postville, Ossian, Fort Atkinson, Jacksonville, and North Washington, to St. Charles city.

From St. Charles city, via Rockford, and Mason city, to Algona.

From Manston, via Wonewoc, to Hillsborough.

From Sioux city to Sioux Falls.

From Fillmore, via Jacksonville, Walker's, Clear Creek, Braddy's Mill, to Clarinda.

From Fort Dodge, along the west bank of the Des Moines River, crossing the west branch at Dacotah, up the west branch to the Irish colony, there crossing the west branch, to Spring Lake.

From Des Moines city, via Indianola, Osceola, and Leon, in Iowa, and Gentry Court-house, (Missouri,) to Saint Joseph, in the State of Missouri.

From Lewis, via Iranistan, Blake's Settlement, Rocky Ford, Corey Post-office, to Sidney.

From Bellefontaine, via Attica, and Gosport, to Chariston.

From West Union, via Fredericksburgh and Bradford, to St. Charles city.

From Des Moines, via Buffalo Grove, Ripley, and Jefferson, in Green county, Sac City, in Sac county, to Sioux city, in Woodbury county.

From Webster, via Hewitt, Buffalo Grove, Blue Earth city, to Mankatoo, Minnesota.

From Lewis, in Cass county, via Smith Bell's Mill, and Sciota, in Montgomery county, to Clarinda, in Page county.

From Dubuque, via Bellevue, and Sabula, to Davenport.

From Sioux city, in Woodbury county, via Plymouth city, to Spirit Lake.

From Sioux city, in Woodbury county, via Nicolet, to Sioux Falls, Minnesota.

From Des Moines, via Jefferson, in Green county, Lake city, Calhoun county, to Sac City, in Sac county.

From Des Moines, via Dayton, Fort Dodge, Addison, and Paoli, to Spirit Lake.

From Bentonsport, in Van Buren county, via Keosauque, Philadelphia, Iowaville, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Amsterdam, Red Rock, Bennington, Lafayette, and Adelphi, to Des Moines.

From Burlington, via Augusta, Denmark, West Point, Dover, and Primrose, to Farmington.

From Marietta, via Navada, Boonsboro', county seat of Green county, county seat of Carroll county, Dennison, and Belvidere, to Decatur, Nebraska Territory.

From Des Moines city, via Indianola, Chariton, Corydon, Walnut, (Iowa,) St. John, and Milan, to Jefferson city, Missouri.

From Elkader, via Elkport, Millville, to Cassville, Minnesota.

From Magnolia, via Preparation, Belvidere, and Smithland, to Correctionville.

From Dyersville, via Poultney, Plum Spring, Yankee Settlement, Honey Creek, Cox Creek, Volga City, Highland, Elgin, Clermont, &c. to Decorah.

From Independence, via Laporte City creek, Lafayette, Marietta, Iowa Centre, to Des Moines.

From Clayton, via Garnavillo, Clayton Centre, Elkader, Highland Dinna, to Fayette.

From Ottumwa, via Chillicothe, Cuba, to Alban.

From Cedar Falls, via Willoughby, Swanton, Bear Grove, Genoa, to Marysville.

From Sioux city, via Sergeant's Bluff, Smithland, Morris, Denison, Carrollton, Panora, to Adel.

From Brunswick to Unionville.

From Knoxville, via Red Rock, Reedsville, Monroe, to Newton.

From Magnolia, via the mouth of Soldier River, Cumming City, Fontenelle, Buchanan, North Bend, Columbus City, and Munroe, to Cleveland, Nebraska Territory.

From Tipton, in Cedar county, to Rome, Madison, and the centre of Jones county, and thence to Cascade, in Dubuque county.

From Muscatine, to Oscaloosa, via Ononna, Columbus City, Amboy, Washington, and Sigourney.

From Oscaloosa to Council Bluffs, via Knoxville, Indianola, and Wintersett.

From Independence, by Fairbank, in Buchanan county, Franklin, Bremer, and Leroy, in Bremer county, to Fredericksburgh, in Chickasaw county.

From Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, via Wayne, in said county, Crawfordsville, Amboy, Davis Creek, and Yatton, in Washington county, and Seventy-eight, in Johnson county, to Iowa City.

From Iowa Falls, in Hardin county, via Marysville, Hampton, and Saratoga, in Franklin county, to Mason City, in Cerro Gordo county.

From Dacotah, in Humboldt county, via the south half of section eighteen, township ninety-three, and range thirty, and Paoli, in Palo Alto county, to Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county.

From Wintersett, in Madison county, via Fontenelle, Adair county, to Lewis, in Cass county.

From Iowaville, via Troy, Stringtown, and Milton, to Memphis, Missouri.

From Wiscotta, Dallas county, via Bolds, in the northeast corner of Adair county, Holliday's Settlement, and Clarksville, to Fontenelle, in said county.

From Eddyville to Des Moines, via Hamilton, Marysville, Attica, Knoxville, Pleasantville, Wheeling, Hartford, Carlisle, and Avon.

From Newton, Jasper county, to Nevada, Story county, via the State road.

From McGregor, via Elkader, Volga City, Taylorsville, Brush Creek, Buffalo Grove, to Independence.

From Quincy, via Brookville, to Bedford.

From Sioux City, to Covington.

From Steamboat Rock, in Hardin county, via Berlin, Bur-Oak Grove, Skunk Grove and Webster City, to Fort Dodge.

From McGregor's, in Clayton county, via Monana, Fort Atkinson, in Winnisheik county, Jacksonville and New Hampton, in Chickasaw county, to St. Charles City, in Floyd county.

From Inkpadutah, on the Big Sioux, to Iowa, on the Missouri River, (Dacotah Territory.)

From St. Charles, via Mason City, Clear Lake, Algona, and Paoli, to Moulton City.

From Cedar Falls, via Belmond, Algona, and Spirit Lake, to Fort Ridgely, (Minnesota.)

From Westfield, via Greeley's Grove, to Independence.

From Marietta, via Lafayette, Steamboat Rock, Ackley, Namantown, Hampton, Saratoga, Mainse Grove, Doun Grove, to Mason City.

From Iowa City via Windham, Lafayette City, Millersburg, Montezuma, Lynn Grove, to Des Moines City.

From Toledo, via Boonsboro', New Jefferson, Carrolton, Denison, Belvidere, Onawa, Cook's Landing, to Decatur, in Nebraska Territory.

From Grinnell, via Green Castle, Timber Creek, to Marietta.

From Cedar Falls, via Willoughby, to Leoni, the county seat of Butler county.

From Mount Pleasant in Henry county, to Washington in Washington county, via Trenton, Marshall, and Marcellus.

From Marengo, in Iowa county, to Vinton, in Benton county, via Irving, in Benton county.

From Ashton to Decatur, in Nebraska Territory.

From Marietta, via Nevada, Boonsboro', New Jefferson, to Carrolton

From Mitchell, via Plymouth, to Mason.

From Mount Vernon, via Linden, Paddington, to Wapsa.

From New Jefferson, via Lake City, Raccoon Fork, to Sac City.

From Onawa, via Smithland, Cherokee, to Spirit Lake.

From Osage, via Shell Rock Falls, to Mason City.

From Ossian, via Calmar, Buchanan, New Oregon, Vernon Springs, Morgan, Grainger, to Foreston.

From Ottumwa, via Chillicothe, Cuba, to Abia.

From Sac City, via Lane's Grove, Spirit Lake, and Springfield, Minnesota, to Maukato.

From Cascade, via Suplis Ford, to Wyoming.

From Centreville, via Moravia, to Albia.

From Clear Lake City, via Elk Grove, Forest City, to Blue Earth City, Minnesota.

From Corydon, via Warsaw, Medicineville, and Terre Haute, Missouri, to Scottsville.

From Corydon to St. Johns, Missouri.

From Crescent City to Florence, Nebraska Territory.

From Delhi to Nottingham, on the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad.

From Dennison, via Belvidere, Ashton, to Dexter in Nebraska Territory.

From Des Moines, via Mitchell, Green Castle, Edenville, Starry Grove, to Marietta.

From Fort Dodge to Sioux Falls, Minnesota.

From Fort Dodge up West Fork of Des Moines River, to Spirit Lake.

From Greenfield, via Holaday's and Pierson's Mill, to Adell.

From Harlin, via Waukon, New Galena, Dorchester, Portland Prairie, Minnesota, and Caledonia, to Brownsville.

From Iowa Falls, via Alden, Otisville, Fryburg, Belmond, Bur Oak Grove, Forest City, to Blue Earth City, Minnesota.

From Iowa Falls, via Belmond, to Clear Lake City.

From Leon, via Stanley's Store, Spring Valley, to Nine Eagles.

From Lewis, via Wheeler's Grove, Farm Creek, Silver Creek, to Glenwood.

From Bloomfield to Lancaster, Missouri.

From Bradford to Rockford.

From Cedar Falls, via Willoughby, Butler Centre, Bear Grove, Maysville, Hampton, Saratoga, Belmont[d], Irvington, to Algona.

From Decorrah, by Bluffton, Plymouth Rock, Twine Springs, Arnoldsville, Lane Springs, Forest City, and Leroy, to Austin, in Minnesota.

From Dyersville, via Rockville, Hopkinton, to Anamosa.

From Independence, via Chatham, Fairbank, Rock's Settlement, to Fredericksburg.

From Johnsonport, via Rossville, Cleaveland, Lybrand, Postville, Clearmount, to West Union.

From Landing to Twine Spring, in Winnesheik county.

From Magnolia, via Preparation, Belvidere, Smithland, to Sioux City.

From Monticello, via New Buffalo, McQueen's Mill, to Paris.

From Mount Vernon, via New London, Paddington, to Clark's Ford.

From Rockford to Rock Grove City.

From Rockford, via west side of Shell Rock River, Nora Springs, to Shell Rock Falls.

From Webster, via Peck's Cooper's, Indianapolis, to Hopewell.

From West-Union, via Wapsi, Buck Run, Martinsburg, to Waverly.

From Belmond, via Liberty, Dacotah City, to Packard's settlement, (on the Little Sioux.)

From Walnut Fork, via Madison, and the centre of Jones county, to Cascade.

From Webster City, by Dacotah City, Paoli, Irish Colony, to Spirit Lake.

From Webster City, via Cropper's Grove, to Maukato, Minnesota.

From West Liberty, via Pike, to Port Allen.

From Wilton Junction, via Tipton, to Loudon Station, on the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad.

From Sioux City, via the mouth of Vermillion River, and the lower crossing of James River, at the present established Ferries on those rivers, to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory.

From Fort Dodge, via Emmett City, thence to Odessa, in Minnesota, thence via Otesco, Crystal Lake City, to *Maukota.* [Maukato.]

From McGregor to Owatonna, in Minnesota.

From Sioux City, Iowa, via lower crossing of the Big Sioux River, the mouth of Vermillion River, present crossing of James River, and Choteau Creek, to Indian Agency, on the Yancton Sioux Reserve and Fort Randall.

From Sioux City, via Neobrara, to the Indian Agency of the Ponka Indians, and the valley of the Neobrara River, to the south pass of the Rocky Mountains, via Chimney Rock.

From Sioux City, via Sioux Falls, to the mouth of Snake River.

From Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, via the mouth of Crow River, passing on the east side of the Missouri, to the mouth of Little Medicine Knobb River.

From Sioux Falls to Fort Randall.

From the mouth of James River, via Blue Earth, Rocky Hill, Sandy Hill, to Wakaudapi Hills.

From Neobrara, via Ponka Reserve, to Chimney Rock.

From Sioux City, Iowa, via Neobrara to Ponka Reserve, to Fort Randall and mouth of White Earth River.

Kentucky.

## KENTUCKY.

From Lebanon, via Bradfordsville, Liberty, Poplar Hill, Adam's Mill, to Somerset.

From Murray to Feliciana.

From New Liberty to Ghent.

From Murray, via Boydsville, Dukedom, and Feliciana, to Hickman.

From Providence, via Clyde, to Vanderburgh.

From Paducah, via Mayfield and Feliciana, to Hickman.

From Crittenden to Falmouth.

From John Word's in Knox county, to Bush's Store, in Laurel county.

From Flat Lick to Manchaster.

From Ashland, to Stewart's Tunnel.

From Paris, via Flat Rock, Sharpsburg, to Owingsville.

From Bells Trace, via New Hope, to Head of Paint.

From Gladesville, (Va.) via Willow Lick, Head of Poor Fork, to John Sturgel, Ky.

From Somerset, via Sublimity, to Williamsburgh.

From Sublimity to Linden.

From Hustonville, via Middleburg, Adam's Mills, to Somerset.

From Louisville, by the plank road, to Tippecanoe, in Oldham county.

From Hopkinsville to Paducah, via Cadiz, Wallonia, Rock Castle, Birmingham, Briansburg, and Palmer.

From Paducah to Blondville, via Jamestown, Newton's Creek, and Hazlewood.

From Cadiz, via Donaldson, to Limeport, Tennessee.

From Madisonville to Caseyville.

From Madisonville to Morganfield.

From Paducah to Paris, Tennessee, via Mayfield and Boydsville.

From Princeton to Smithland, via Eddyville, and Dyersburg.

From Benton to Mayfield, via Walker's Store and Symsonia.

From Paducha to Hickman, via Mayfield, Feliciana, and Lodgton.

From Blandville to Hickman, via Milburn, Clinton, and Lodgton.

From Morganfield to Caseyville, via Gum Grove.
From Newcastle, via Springport and Marion, to New Liberty.

## KANSAS TERRITORY.

Kansas Territory

From Westport, (Mo.,) via Shawnee, (Kansas Territory,) Lexington, Franklin, Lawrence, Kanwaka, Lecompton, Big Springs, Tecumseh, and Topeka, to Indianola.
From Westport, (Missouri,) via Olatka, (Kansas Territory,) San Barnard, Prairie city, and Ottawa creek, to Sac and Fox agency.
From Westport, (Missouri,) via Paola, (Kansas Territory,) Ossawattomie, Miami village, Centreville, Sugar Mound, Carbondale, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.
From Westport, (Missouri,) to Spring Hill.
From Westport, (Missouri,) via Bloomington, Paris, and Sugar Mound, to Cofachiqui.
From Sugar Mound, via Paris and Brooklin, to Westport.
From Butler, Missouri, via Menika, Kansas Territory, Shannon, Hyatt, Hampden, Burlington, Ottumwa, California, Italia, and Emporia, to Council Grove.
From Fort Scott to Marmaton.
From Fort Scott to Catholic Mission.
From Fort Scott to Crawford Seminary, (Missouri.)
From Fort Scott, via Barnesville, to West Point.
From Fort Scott to Fort Union.
From Fort Scott to Mapleton.
From Fort Scott to Fort Atkinson.
From Fort Scott via Breckinridge, (Missouri,) Hard Wood, Medoc, Carthage, Neosho, Harmon's Mill, Elkridge, Pineville, and White Rock Prairie, to Bentonville.
From Ossawattomie to Walker.
From Leroy to Belmont.
From Leroy to Hampden.
From Leroy to Pleasant Grove.
From Council Grove, via Kenton and Riley city, to Fort Riley.
From Council Grove, via Orleans, Italia, Columbia, Leroy, Neosho Falls, Cofachiqui, to Fort Scott.
From Topeka, via Waubanusee, Zeandale, and Ashland, to Fort Riley.
From Ossawattomie, via Walker, and Shannon, to Neosho.
From Ossawattomie, via Shumansville and Ohio city, to Sac and Fox Agency.
From Paola, via Ossawattomie, Bloomington, and Paris, to Sugar Mound.
From Shumanville, via Shannon, to Cofachiqui.
From Richardson, via Italia, to Columbia.
From Sac and Fox Agency to Leroy.
From Fort Riley, via Reader, to Vermillion city.
From Fort Riley, via Randolph and Vermillion city, to Marysville.
From Lawrence, via Bloomington, Richardson, and Italia to Emporia.
From Topeka, via Brownsville, to Council Grove.
From Topeka, via Brownsville, Wilmington, and Kansas Centre, to Emporia.
From Lawrence, via Prairie city, Ottawa creek, Shannon, Hyatt, and Cofachiqui, to Humboldt.
From Tecumseh, via Richland, to Sac and Fox Agency.
From Tecumseh, via Walkamsa city, to Richardson.
From Lecompton, via Walkamsa, Ottawa creek, McKinney, and Stanton, to Ossawattomie.
From Lecompton to Marysville.
From Lecompton to Richardson.

From Lecompton, by Davis and Midway, to Paoli.

From Kansas, (Missouri,) via Wyandotte, (Kansas Territory,) Quindaro, and Lawrence, to Lecompton.

From Kansas, Missouri, via Wyandotte, Quindaro, and Delaware city, to Leavenworth city.

From Kansas, Missouri, via Oskallassa, Kansas Territory, to Ozawkie.

From Fort Leavenworth to Tauromee.

From Fort Leavenworth, via Leavenworth city, to Lawrence.

From Leavenworth city, via Middletown, to Lecompton.

From Leavenworth city, via Nerato, Easton, Shie[l]ds, Ozawkie, Mt. Florence, Indianola, Silver Lake, St. Mary's Mission, Rock creek, Manhattan, Ogden, and Fort Riley, and Kansas Falls, to Buchanan.

From Leavenworth city, via Stanley's, Mooney, Grasshopper Falls, Rock Point, and Vermillion city, to Dyer's.

From Leavenworth city, via Fort Leavenworth, Kickapoo city, Fort William, Sumner, Mount Pleasant, Atchison, Doniphan, Rock creek, Walnut Grove, and High Land, to Iowa Point.

From Independence, (Missouri,) via Kansas, the settlement at the mouth of Huesfona, on the Upper Arkansas, and Little Salt Lake Settlement, at the head of Nicolet River, to Stockton, California.

From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) via Whiteheads, (Kansas Territory,) Rogersville, and Troy, to Walnut Grove.

From St. Joseph, Missouri, via Elwood, (Kansas Territory,) Walthanna, Palermo, Geary City, Doniphan, and Ozawkie, to Lecompton.

From St. Joseph, Missouri, via Iowa Point, (Kansas Territory,) Mt. Roy, Hamlin, Central City, Highland, and Urbana, to Marysville.

From Iowa Point to Mount Roy.

From Iowa Point to Swain's Store.

From White Cloud to Padonia.

From Marysville to Nottingham.

From Atchison, via Kennekuk, Burnside, Powhattan, and Capsiomi, to Marysville.

From Rubo, (Nebraska,) to Topeka.

From Rogersville, via Nemaha agency, to White Cloud.

From Oregon, (Missouri,) via Iowa Point, (Kansas Territory,) to Nemaha agency.

From Kickapoo city, via Crooked creek, to Grasshopper Falls.

From Ozawkie, via Pleasant Hill, and Indianola, to Topeka.

From Doniphan, via Green Top, to Pleasant Grove.

From West Point to Brooklyn.

From West Point to Paris.

From Walthina to Claytonville.

From Lawrence, via Shields, to Sumner.

From Topeka, via Grasshopper Falls, to Sumner.

From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) to Kennekuk.

From Pleasant Hill, (Missouri,) via Plum Grove, Spring Hill, Gardiner, and Franklin, to Lawrence.

From Spring Hill, via Shannon, Hyatt, and Stanton, to Neosho city.

From Quindaro, via Shawnee, Olathe, Paola, Ossawattomie, Shannon, and Hyatt, to Burlington.

From Lawrence, via Palmyra, Ohio city, Deer creek, to Humboldt.

From White Cloud, via Pandonia, Hamburgh, Central City, Richmond, and Seneca, to Marysville.

From White Cloud to Iowa Point.

From Topeka, via Brownsville, Wilmington, Waushara, Allen, and Orleans, to Plymouth.

From Leavenworth city, via Atchison, Sumner, Donaphan, Palermo, Elwood, White Cloud, Rulo, (Nebraska Territory,) Nemaha, and Brownsville, to Nebraska city.

From Lawrence to Burlington.
From Lecompton, via Bloomington, Versailles, to Italia.
From Emporia, via Bayard, Chelsea, El Dorado, to Towanda.
From Leavenworth city, on the old military road as now established, via Salt Creek valley, Mount Pleasant, Rusk, Alley's Cuyuga, Kennekuk, Locknanes, Palmetto, and Marysville, to Fort Kearny (Nebraska Territory.)
From Lawrence, via Oskaloosa, Grasshopper Falls, Hamlin, Falls city, and Brownsville, to Nebraska city, (Nebraska Territory.)
From Topeka to St. Joseph, (Missouri.)
From Fort Riley to Gatesville.
From Lawrence, via Big Springs, to Browneville, Fremont, Alma, to Ashland.
From Burlington, via Verdigris Falls, Fall River, Indiana city, to El Dorado.
From Lawrence, via Centropolis, Sac and Fox Agency, and Oread, to Burlington.
From Grasshopper Falls, via Osawkie and Oskaloosa, to Lawrence.
From Sac and Fox Agency to Pleasant Grove.
From Grasshopper Falls to Hatton.
From Cofachiqui, via Belmont, to Pleasant Grove.
From Leavenworth city and Fort Leavenworth, via Kennekuk, to Palmetto.
From St. Joseph (Missouri,) via Iowa Point, Mount Roy, Hamlin, Central city, to Marysville.
From Leavenworth city, via Oskaloosa, to Lecompton.
From Westport, (Missouri,) via Spring Hill, Stanton, Shumansville, Greely, to Neosho city.
From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) via Wothina, Winona, Hiawatha, Carson, Central city, to Marysville, Kansas.
From Warrensburgh, (Missouri,) via Harrisonville, Paola, to Ossawattomie.
From Manhattan city to Marysville.
From Elwood to Capioma.
From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) via Palermo, Geary city, Donaphan, Monrovia, Grasshopper Falls, to Topeka.
From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) via Rushville, via Sumner, Oskaloosa, to Lawrence.
From Topeka, via Quincy and Eagle City, to Shell Rock Falls.
From Emporia to Cottenwood Falls.
From Italia, via Council Grove, to Buchanan.
From Warsaw, (Missouri,) via Butler, to Montgomery, Kansas.
From Ossawattomie, via Paris, to Montgomery.
From Atchison to Vermillion city.
From Atchison to De Foe.
From Atchison to America.
From Atchison, via Lancaster, Muscotah, Eureka, Ontario, and America, to Vermillion city.
From St. Joseph, (Missouri,) and Elwood, via Kennekuk, to Grasshopper Falls.
From Kansas City to Fort Scott.

## LOUISIANA.

Louisiana.

From New Road, via Morganza, Bayou, Catawba, Cypress Point, to Simmsport.
From Vernon, via Brush Valley, and Sparta, to Ringgold.
From Ville Platte to Hickory Flat.
From Shreveport to Mansfield, via Red Bluff and Kingston.

From Livonia, via Point Coupee Court-house, to Point Coupee Post-Office.

From Goodwater to Vernon.

From Baton Rouge to Henry F. Bennett's Store, parish of Ascension.

From Paincourtville to Bayou Pierre, Part and Belle River, in the parish of Assumption.

Maine.

## MAINE.

From Bridgewater, via Mars' Hill, Letter "C," and Maple Grove, to Fort Fairfield.

From Bridgeford, via Saco, Buxton, Standish, Baldwin, Sebago, Denmark, and Fryeburg, to Lovell.

From Kingfield, via Jerusalem, and Stratton Brook, to Eustis' Mills.

From East Eddington, via Clifton, and Otis, to Mariaville.

From Phillips' to Rangeley.

From Bradford to Dover.

Maryland.

## MARYLAND.

From Patuxent to Forest.

From Lakesville to Bishop's Head.

From Snow Hill to Derickson's Cross Roads.

From Snow Hill, via Newtown, to Princess Anne.

Massachusetts.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

From Taunton, via Raynham, to Bridgewater.

From Bellingham to Woonsocket Falls, (Rhode Island.)

From Sheldenville to Wrentham.

Minnesota.

## MINNESOTA.

From Minneapolis, via Greenwood, Cocato, Forest city, and Irving, to Breckinridge.

From Fort Brits, via Blue Earth city, to Albert Lea.

From Houston city, via Yucatan, and Highland, to Preston.

From Dacotah city, via Judson, Crystal Lake city, to Blue Earth city.

From Albert Lea, via Bristol, (Iowa,) Mason city, to Cerro Gordo, (Iowa.)

From Albert Lea, via Blue Earth city, Faribault county, to Winnebago city.

From Traverse des Sioux, via Head of Swan Lake, Lafayette, Fort Ridgeley, to Sioux agency.

From Lake City, via Mazeppa, Pine island, Manterville, to Wassiojah.

From New Ulm, via Soda Springs, Oasis, Mountain Pass to Medary.

From Medary, via Flandreau city, Summit city, Sioux Falls city, Emineja, to Sioux city, (Iowa.)

From Medary to Fort Randall, (Nebraska Territory.)

From Lake city to Rochester.

From La Crescent, via Loretta, Ridgway, Farmersville, Wytoka, Wayland, Wyattsville, Warren, Neoca, Saratoga, Chatfield, and Marion, to Rochester.

From Caledonia, via Sheldon, Yucatan, and Dedham, to Rushford.

From Rochester, via Marion, Chatfield, Farmers' Grove, and Preston, to Carimona.

From St. Peters, via New Ulm, Fort Ridgely, Sioux Agency, to Pajutazee.

From Looneyville, via Houston, Yucatan, Deadham, Newbury, Senora to Elliota.

From Chatfield, via High Forest, Madison, Geneva, Freeborn, to Winnebago city.

From Shockapee, via St. Valentine, Rockford, Monticello, to Clear Water.

From Brownsville, via La Crescent, Eagle Bluffs, Dressbuck, Dakota, Richmond, Lineville, Horner, to Winona.

From Winnebago city, via Fairmount, to Jackson.

From Glencoe, via Hutchinson, Forest City, Paynesville, to Clear Water.

From Glencoe, via Camden, to Watertown.

From Elliota, via Granger, Uxbridge, Forest City, Lime Springs, Chester, Leroy, Six Mile Grove, Cedar Valley, Otranto, Shell Rock City, Walnut Lake, to Blue Earth City.

From Chatfield, via Pleasant Grove, High Forest, to Austin.

From Minneapolis, via Wayzata, Watertown, Weinstead, Byron, and Cedar City, to Kandiyohi.

From Minneapolis to Hudson, on the west side of Minnesota River.

From Clear Lake, via Clear Water and Fair Haven, to Forest City.

From Faribault via Swaresey and Iasco, to Mankato.

From Owatanna, via Clear Lake and Iasco, to Maukato.

From Austin, via Geneva, Berlin, Otisco, Wilton, and Iosco, to St. Peter.

From Wabashau, via Dodge City, to Medford.

From Princeton, via Granite City, to Crow Wing.

From Little Falls, via Granite City, Hanover, and Stirling, to Fortuna.

From Little Falls, via Broltersburg, to Sunrise City.

From Watab, in Benton county, to St. Joseph, in Stearns county.

From St. Cloud, via Broltersburg, and Brunswick, to Fortuna.

From Faribault, in Rice county, to Wilton, in Waseca county.

From Grey Eagle, via Pine Creek, P. O., to Ridgeway.

From Rochester, via Salem, Ashland, and Somerset, to Wilton.

From Redwing, via Sacramento, Wanamingo and Rice Lake to Owatona.

From Carmon's Falls, via Wastedo, Hader, Wanamingo, Cherry Grove, and Concord, to Monterville.

From Austin to Blue Earth City.

From Minneapolis, via Watertown, and Winstead, to Breckenridge.

From Mount Vernon to White Water Falls.

From Geneva, in Freeborn county, to Freeborn City, in Faribault county.

From Swan River to Long Prairie.

From Blue Earth City, to Fort Dodge, in Iowa.

From New Ulm, via Tuttle's Farm, to Leavenworth.

From Long Prairie to Little Falls.

From Columbus to Cambridge.

From Clear Spring, via Clearwater, to Forest City.

From Redwing to Montorville.

From Sioux Falls to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory.

From the mouth of James River, via Blue Earth, Rocky Hill, Sandy Hill, to Wakandapi Hills.

From Elliota, via Granger, Uxbridge, Forest City, Lime Springs, Chester Le Roy, Six Mile Grove, Cedar Valley, Otranto, Shell Rock City, Walnut Lake, to Blue Earth City.

From Chatfield, via Pleasant Grove, High Forest, to Austin.

From Minneapolis, Wayzata, Watertown, Winstead, Byron and Cedar City, to Kandiyohi.

From Minneapolis to Hudson, on the west side of Minnesota River.

From Clear Lake, via Clearwater and Fairhaven, to Forest City.

From Faribault, via Swanzey and Iasco, to Mankato.

From Owatunna, via Clear Lake, Iasco, to Mankato.

From Austin, via Geneva, Berlin, Otisco, Wilton, Iosco, to St. Peters.

Michigan.

## MICHIGAN.

From Corunna, via Shiawasseetown, Freemont, Antrim, Conway, to Fowlerville.

From Leonard Post-Office, in Mecosta county, the northern terminus of route number twelve thousand six hundred and seven, to Stevens' Post-Office, in Grand Traverse county.

From Nickleville, in Saginaw county, via Brody and Elsie, to Duplain, in Clinton county.

From Brooklyn to Napoleon.

From Lapeer, in Lapeer county, via Marathon, Watertown, and Fremont, in Tuscolee county, to Vassar, in said county.

From Adamsville, via Mottville and Union, to White Pidgeon.

From St. John's, in Clinton county, via Keystone, Greenbush, Stella, North Star, to La Fayette.

From ———, via Matherton, Monticello, to Albany, in Isabel county.

From Ithica, via La Fayette, to St. Charles.

From Ithica, via Alina and St. Louis, to Midland City.

From St. John's, via Luna, Gardner's Corners, East Essex, Maple Rapids, Spring Brook, to Ithica.

From Jackson to Pulaski.

From Marquette, by the most direct line to the Wisconsin State line, on the Menomonie River, about five miles from its mouth.

From Little Traverse, via Mackinaw City, to Duncan.

From Appleton, via Shawano, L. Ance's P. O., Houghton's, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, to Copper Harbor.

From Midland City to Albany.

From Pewamo, via Maple P. O., to Portland.

From Pewamo to Mancherton.

From Chessanning to St. Charles.

From Ontanagon, via Rockland, Adventure, Algonquin, Houghton, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, to Copper Harbor.

Mississippi.

## MISSISSIPPI.

From Kosciusko, via Centre, Plattsburgh, Noxapater, Coopwood, Fearn's Springs, and Gholson, to Shuqualak.

From Granada, via Duck Hill, Stateland, Greensboro', Bankston, Wilcox, New Prospect, and Louisville, to Macon.

From Carrollton to Sidon.

From Shuqualak, via Gholson, Coffadeliah, Philadelphia, Laurel Hill, Edinburg, and Carthage, to Canton.

From Kosciusko, via Long Creek, Allen, Williams' Ferry, to Taylor's Depot.

From Lauderdale station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, via Kemper's Springs, Cullum's Mills and Pleasant Ridge, to De Kalb.

From Benton to Vaughn's station.

From Okolona, via Houston, Pittsboro', to Granada.

From Granada, via Charleston, to Goff's Landing.

From Canton, via Ludlow, Hillsboro,' Correhatta, and Decatur, to Enterprise.

Missouri.

## MISSOURI.

From Herman, in Gasconade county, via Francis Peters, on Second Creek, Mount Sterling, John B. Coopers', in Osage county, Alexander S Rogers', in Galloway's prairie, to Pay Down, in Maries county.

From Jefferson city to Emporia, Kansas.

From Greenfield, via Horse creek and Lamar, to Fort Scott, Kansas.

From Jefferson City to Moneka, Kansas.

From Little Piney, via Wright and Ketchum's Store, to Dent Court-house, in Dent county.

From Greenfield, Dade county, via King's Point and Davisburgh, to Carthage, in Jasper county.

From Osage City, via Toas, Castle Rock, Westphalia, Maries to Vienna.

From Pilot Knob, in Iron county, via Charles Carter's, in Reynolds county, to Doniphan, in Ripley county.

From Marshfield to St. Luke.

From Cole Camp, via Clinton, to Butler.

From Neosho, via Spartansville, and Gilstrap's Ferry, to the Grand Sabine, in the Cherokee nation.

From Vienna to Tuscumbia.

From Steelville to Centreville.

From Bolivar, via Pleasant Hope and Fair Grove, to Marshfield.

From Chester, (Illinois,) via St. Mary's Landing, R—— Mills, Pleasant Valley, Cross Roads, Mine La Motte, to Frederickstown.

From Fayette, via Bunker Hill, to Sturgeon.

From Brunswick, via Elk Springs, Lacleide, Linnæus, Scottsville, Milan, Jackson Corners, Unionville, to Centreville, (Iowa.)

From Somerset to Princeton.

From Macon City, via La Platte, Kirksville, Greentop, Inkerman, Lancaster, Lavinah, to Bloomfield, (Iowa.)

From Chillicothe via Trenton, Middlebury, to Princeton.

From Shelbyville, via Newark, to Edina.

From Huntsville, via Fort Henry, Breckinridge, and Magee College, to Bloomington.

From Boonville, via Boonsboro', to Glasgow.

From Canton, via Monticello, Newark, Edina, Kirkville, Nineveh, Greenville, Milan, Lindley, and Trenton, to Gallatin.

From Lowell to Rockport.

From Oregon, via Whig Valley, and Glain's Ranche, to Marysville.

From Fillmore, via Graham, Russell's Mills, Lamar's Station, and Amity, to Clarinda, (Iowa.)

From Canton, via Memphis, Lancaster, Unionville, St. John, Princeton, Bethany, Gentry Court-house, and Rochester, to St. Joseph.

From Rochester, via Douglas, Island Branch, Mount Pleasant, West Fork, and Middle Fork of Grand River, to Fairview.

From Rockport to Lewis, (Iowa.)

From Oregon, via Forest City, to White Cloud, (Kansas.)

From St. Joseph, via Elwood, Wathena, Troy, and Bennett's to Kennekuck, (Kansas.)

From Parkville, via Ridgeley and Plattsburgh, to Stewartsville.

From Weston, via Camden Point, to Easton.

From St. Joseph, via Belmont and Laporte, to Charleston, (Kansas.)

From Easton, via Rochester and Fairview, to Des Moines.

From Missouri City, via Liberty and Plattsburgh, to Stewartsville.

From Liberty, via Hayneville and Mirabile, to Gallatin.

From Missouri City via Hayneville to Cameron.

From Parkville, via Plattsburgh, Gallatin, Trenton, Milan, Memphis, to Burlington, (Iowa.)

From Greenwood Valley to Eminence.

From Charleston to St. James Bayou.

From Appleton, via Pocahontas and Vancle's Store, to Cape Girardeau City.

From Frederickstown to Perryville.

From Princeton, via Cainsville, Harrison City and Coysville, to Albany.

From Platte City, via Farley, to Leavenworth City, (Kansas.)

From Rockport, via Rich, to Mount Vernon, (Nebraska.)

From Chillicothe, via Springhill, Livingston, Jamesport, Crittenden, and Pleasant Ridge, to Bethany.

From Plattsburgh, via Platte River, Arnoldsville, Berming, De Kalb, and Rushville, to Atchinson, (Kansas.)

From Richfield, via Cameron, Alto-Vista, and Pattensburg, to Bethany.

From Harrisonville, via Parla, Stanton, Ohio city, to Sac and Fox Agency.

From Elk Mills, via Lewis Hetterbrand's, Peter L. Thompson's, and Lewis Rogers', to the Grand Sabine, (Cherokee Nation.)

From Herman, via Second Creek, Mount Sterling, Delhi, Gallaway's Prairie, to Paydor.

From Savannah, via Whiteville, Guilford, and Sweet Home, to Bedford, (Iowa.)

From Allendale, via Centrehill, Smithton, and West Point, to Marysville.

From St. Joseph's, via Iowa Point, White Cloud, Mount Roy, Yamlin, and Central City, (Kansas.)

From Bethany, via Eagleville, to Decatur City, (Iowa.)

From Parkville, via Barry, to Plattsburgh.

From Carrollton, via Finney's Grove, Millville, and Knoxville, to Plattsburgh.

From Parkville, via Fairmount, Smithville, Carpenter's Store, and Plattsburgh, to Gallatin.

From Marysville to Bedford, (Iowa.)

From Bethany to Nine Eagles.

From Lebanon to Hartwell.

From Douglas Court-house to Howell Court-house.

From Hartwell to Douglas Court-house.

From Buffalo, via St. Luke, to Marshfield.

From Fremont, via Wheatland, to Lamar.

From Pilot Knob to Houston.

From Herman, via Francis Peters', Mount Sterling, John B. Cooper's, in Osage county, Alexander S. Rogers' in Galloway's Prairie, to Pay Down in Maries county.

From Butler to Emporia, (Kansas.)

From Greenfield, via Horse Creek and Lamar, to Fort Scott, (Kansas.)

From Butler to Moneka, (Kansas.)

From Little Piney, via Wright and Ketchum's Store, to Dent Courthouse.

From Greenfield, via King's Point and Davisburg, to Carthage.

From Osage City, via Toas, Castle Rock, Westphalia, and Maries to Vienna.

From Pilot Knob, via Charles Carter's, to Doniphan.

From Neosho, via Spartanville, (Missouri,) and Giltrap's Ferry, to the Grand Sabine, (Cherokee Nation.)

From Vienna to Tuscumbia.

From Steelville to Centreville.

From Bolivar, via Pleasant Hope and Fair Grove, to Marshfield.

From Pond Creek, via Hall and Varona, to Copp's Creek.

From Marshfield to Hartwell.

From Houston to Howell Court-house.

From Howell Court-house to Pilot Hill, (Arkansas.)

From Cole Camp, via Chariton, to Butler.

From Hartwell to Ozark.

From Lamar to Nevada.

From Nevada to Papinsville.

From Independence, via Hickman's Mill, and Santa Fe to Fort Scott, (Kansas.)

From Versailles, in Morgan county, via Mount Pleasant, Spring Garden, and Fair Play to Vienna, in Maries county.

From Warrensburgh, via Basin Knob, Lone Jack, to Independence.

From Marshall, via Hazel Grove, Brownsville, and Dunksburg, to Knob Nestor.

From Appleton, in Girardeau county, via Pocahontas, Vancel's Store, to Cape Girardeau City.

From Sturgeon to Mexico.

From Florida, in Monroe county, via Santa Fe, to Mexico, in Andrain county.

From High Hill, in Montgomery county, on the North Missouri Railroad, via Price's Branch and Tiviol, in said county, Truxton, Lost Branch, and Louisville, in Lincoln county, to Ashley, in Pike county.

From Palmyra, via Brookville, Philadelphia, West Springfield, Novelty, and Wilson, to Kirksville.

From Monroe City to Mexico.

From Bowling Green, via Harmony, to Spencersburg.

From Warrenton, on the North Missouri Railroad, via Truxton and Nineveh to Ashley.

From Frederickstown to Ironton.

From Warrensburg via Harrisonville, to Minneola, (Kansas.)

From St. Joseph, via Elwood, Wathena and Highland, in Doniphan county, Mount Roy, Padonia, and Plymouth, in Brown county, Kansas and Middleburg, in Richardson county, to Pawnee City, in Nebraska.

From La Grange to Quincy, Illinois.

From Memphis, via Uniontown to Savannah, Davis county, Iowa.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire.

From Ossipee, via Ossipee Centre, West Ossipee, to Tamworth.

From Marlow, via East Lempster, to Lempster.

From Manchester, via Bedford, Amherst, Milford, East Wilton and Mason, to New Ipswich.

From Salisbury to West Salisbury.

## NEW YORK.

New York.

From Malden Bridge to Rider's Mills.

From Dansville, via South Dansville and Stephens' Mills, to Hornellsville.

From Union, via Vestal and Ferry Creek, to Little Meadows, (Pennsylvania.)

From Brooklyn, via Third Avenue and Bay Ridge, to Fort Hamilton.

From Cameron, via Swale, Talbott's South Hill, and Hedgesville, to Woodhull.

From Sinclear-ville, via Ellington, to Falconer.

From Horseheads, via Sullivanville, to West Cayuta.

From Conesus Centre to Scottsburg.

From Grahamsville, Sullivan county, via Clayville and Debruce, to Parksville, Sullivan county.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina.

From Newbern to Adams' Creek.

From Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, to Adams' Creek.

From Newbern to Bay River.

From Leechville, in Beaufort county, to Head of Pungo.

From Beaufort to Portsmouth.

From Brattleboro' to William F. Lewis', or Prospect Hill, in Edgecomb county.

From Mosely Hall, in Lenoir county, to Jericho, in Wayne county.

From Mosely Hall, via Hookerton, to Greenville.

From Nahunta, in Wayne county, to Bull Head, in Green county.
From Midway, via Sandy Ridge, to Fulton.
From Columbia to Gun Neck.
From Leachburg, Johnson county, to Raleigh.
From Niyoheh, on the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, through the valleys of Cheve and Tecote, or Hanging Dog, to Murphey.
From Thom's Creek Post-Office, via Douglas' Ford and Green Harbor, to Dobsen.
From Madison, in Rockingham county, to Martin's Lime Kiln, in Stokes county.
From Leakeville, via Martin Grogan's, Groganville, to Horse Pasture, in Henry county.
From Jefferson, to John Eldridge, esqr, in Ashe county.
From Thomasville, via Eden, Nance's Mills, Salem Church, Tasseter's Mills, New Hope Institute, Barney's Mills, to Troy.
From Jackson to Newbern.
From Franklinsville, via Richland Creek, to Stone Lick.
From Walkersville, via Stewart's Store, D. D. A. Belk's, and Jackson Stognins, to Pleasant Hill, (South Carolina.)
From Kinston, Lenoir county, to Richlands, Onslow county.
From Waynesville Haywood county, via Cattahooche Creek to Dandrige, Jefferson county, Tennessee.

New Mexico Territory.

## NEW MEXICO [TERRITORY.]

From Sante Fe, via Canada, Abequier, and Reto, in the county of Rio Ariba, to San Antonio, (Los Corejos,) in the county of Taos.
From Fort Union, via Guadalupita, Santa Gertrude, San Antonio, Agua Negra, Rincones, Cantonment Burgwin, and Rancho, to Fernandez de Taos.
From Taos, via Arroyo Hondo, Rio Colorado, and Calebra, to Fort Massachusetts.
From Albuquerque, via Ciboleta and Cuvero, to Fort Defiance.
From Albuquerque, via Peralta, Manzano, to Fort Stanton.

Nebraska Territory

## NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

From Brownsville, via Nemaha City, Archer, Falls City, Monterey, Salem, Pleasantville, and Pawnee City, to Table Rock.
From Nemaha City, via Salem, Plymouth, and Powhatan, to Topeka, in (Kansas.)
From Omaha City to Iowa City, (Iowa.)
From Omaha City, via Cedar Island, Eight Mile Grove, Mount Pleasant, and Waterville, to Nebraska City.
From Plattesmouth to Pacific City, (Iowa.)
From Fontenelle, via Lewisburgh, to De Witt, in Cuming county.
From Nebraska City, via Helena, Kingston, Beatrice, and Blue Springs, to Marysville, in (Kansas.)
From Blue Springs to Atchison, (Kansas.)
From Nebraska City, via Hamburg, Clarinda, and Bedford, to Chariton, (Iowa.)
From Nebraska City, via Quincy, Red Oak, Junction, to Wintersett, (Iowa.)
From Covington to Sioux City, Iowa.
From Monroe, Monroe county, via Cleveland, Columbus, Buchanan, Emerson, North Bend, Fontenelle, Cuming City, Medail, Mouth of Soldier River, to Magnolia, Iowa.
From Bellevue, via Fairview, to Plattford.
From Bellevue, via Junction City, to Council Bluffs, (Iowa.)
From Bellevue, via St. Mary's, to Pacific City, (Iowa.)
From Bellevue, via Hazelton, Elk Horn, Fremont, Springville, Frank-

lin, Emerson, Buchanan, Columbus, Monroe, Grand Island City, to New Fort Kearney.

From Bellevue to Larimee City.

From Omaha City, via Missouri River, to St. Joseph, Missouri.

From Dakotah City, via Galena, to Pacific City, on the Niobrarah River.

From Brownsville, via Nemaha City, Peru, Winnebago, St. Stephens, Yancton, and Rulo, to St. Joseph, Missouri.

From Fontenelle, via De Soto, Calhoun, and Cincinnati, to Magnolia, (Iowa.)

From Omaha City, via Bellevue, Plattsmouth, Rock Bluffs, Kenosha, Wyoming, Nebraska City, Otoe City, to Brownsville.

From Archer to Geneva and Shasta.

From Plattsmouth, via Rock Bluffs and Kenosha, to Sidney, (Iowa.)

From Nebraska City, to Linden, (Missouri.)

From Florence, via Golden Gate, to Fontenelle.

From Florence, via Elk Horn City, Fremont, North Bend, Emerson, Buchanan, Columbus, and Nebraska Centre, to New Fort Kearney.

From Florence, via Crescent City, Pymosa, Lura, Hamlin's Grove, Bear Grove, Morrisburg, Wiscota, Adell, and Boon, to Fort Des Moines, (Iowa.)

From De Soto to Pymosa, (Iowa.)

From Plattsmouth, via Cedar Creek, South Bend, and Parallel City, to Long Island.

From Niobrarah to Sioux City, Iowa.

From Decatur, via Ashton, Belvidere, to Dennison, Crawford county, Iowa.

From St. Stephens to Archer.

From Dakotah City, via Sargent's Bluffs, to Fort Des Moines, (Iowa.)

From Bellevue to Fort Des Moines, (Iowa.)

From Omadi, via Logan, St. John, Addison, Punca, Concord, and St. James, to Niobrarah.

From Niobrarah to Fort Randall.

From Fort Randall, via the mouth of Blue Earth River, to the mouth of Little Medicine Knoll River.

From Niobrarah, via the Ponca Reserve, to Chimney Rock.

## OHIO.

Ohio.

From McArthur, Vinton county, via Laurel Grove, to South Bloomingville, in Hocking county.

From Powhatan Point, via Captina Ring's Mills, Armstrong's Mills, Beallsville, Pilcher, to Malaga.

From Waverly, via Allison and Iron Spring, to Bainbridge.

From Nelsonville, via Hitchcock's Mills, Hocksville, and Medill, to New Lexington.

From Walhanding, via Yankee Ridge Post-Office, in Coshocton county, Jones' Corners, Dewitt's Ridge, Drake's Valley, to Loudonville, in Ashland county.

From Newark to Millwood.

From Colton, in Henry county, via Beta, West Barre, to Wauseon, in Fulton county.

From McConnellsville, via Wolf Creek, Ringgold, Wise's ✕ Roads, and Bishopsville, to Trimble.

From Belpre, via Dunham, Veto, Vincent, Barlow, Watertown, and Waterford, to Beverly.

From Ridge Post-Office, in Coshocton county, via Clark's Mills, to Bloomfield.

From Maria Stine Post-Office to Minster.

From Youngstown to Mercer, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

From Lancaster, via Royalton, South Bloomfield, Genoa, Harrisburgh, California, to London, in Madison county.

From Gilead, via New Westfield and Osage Pike, to McComb.

From Powhatan Point, via Kantzig's, Lantiz's Gates' Yard, and Beallsville, to Malaga.

From Portsmouth, to Locust Grove.

From River Styx to Guildford.

From Wadsworth to Guilford.

Oregon Territory.

## OREGON TERRITORY.

From Salem, along the military road, to Astoria.

From Roseburg, via the Coquille Valley, to Empire City, at Coose Bay.

From Salem to Tilamook Bay.

From Salem, via Fort Yamhill, to Grand Round Reservation Agency.

From Salem to Franklin Butte, in Lynn county.

From Lafayette, via McMinville, Muddy, Wilhelmina, to Grand Round Reservation Agency.

From Jacksonville, via Mansaneta, to Frederick Westgate, Jackson county.

From Roseburgh, in Douglas county, via Looking-Glass Prairie, Ten Mile Prairie, Camas Swain, Coquille Valley, to Empire city.

From Salt Lake City, via Clamath Lake, and Jackson, to Roseburgh.

Pennsylvania.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

From Strattonville, via Kahli's Store, in Jefferson county, to Clarington.

From Troy to Blossburg.

From Harrisonville, via Emanuel Sipe's Mill, Warfordsburg, to Hancock, Maryland.

From Ray's Hill to Akersville.

From Quakertown to Trumbowersville.

From Gap via Buyerstown, New Milltown, and Hat, to Intercourse.

From Bellefonte, Centre Furnace, and Farmer's High School, to Pine Grove Mills.

From Emlenton, via Lawrenceburg, to Brady's Bend Iron Works.

From Bethany, via Dyberry Fall, West Lebanon, East Mount Pleasant, to Pleasant Mount.

From Butler, via Sparr's Store, Middletown, North Washington, and McMahon, to Emlenton.

From Bedford, via Rainsburg and Cheneysville, to Elbenville.

From Allentown, via Eman's and Millerstown, Long Swamp, to Mertztown.

From Coalmont, via Broad Top, New Grenada, Dublin Mills, and Fort Littleton, to Burnt Cabins.

From John P. Krigbaum's, via Palo Alto, Bridgeport and Buffalo Mills, to Mount Choice.

From Gaines, via Germania and Elk Run to Carter's Camp, in Potter county.

From Harrisonville, via Saluvia Tannery, West Dublin and Wells's Tannery, to Allaquippa.

From Saltsburg, in Indiana county, to Perrysville.

From Baldwin Post-Office, Butler county, to Adam's Post-Office, in Armstrong.

From Coylesville, in Butler county, via Church Hill, Adam's, Mouth of Red Bank, to Reimersburg, in Clarion county.

From Fannettsburg, to Carrick Furnace, in Franklin county.

From Lancaster, via Millport and Musselman's Mill, to Strasburg.

From Leiverling's, on the Meadville and Edinburg Plank Road, in Crawford county, via Waterford and Belleville, to Wattsburg.

From Mercer, via West Middlesex, to Youngstown, Ohio.
From Clarion to Tianesta.
From Mercer to Brownsville.
From Andesville, via Sandy Hill, to Andersonburg.
From Andesville, via Roseburg, Ickesberg, and Shull's Mills, to Sandy Hill.
From Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg.
From Martinsburg to Kalamazoo.
From Waterford via Belldona to Wattsburg.
From Plumerhouse to Titusville.
From Bustleton, in Philadelphia, by the Byberry P. O., to Oakford, in Buck's county.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina.

From Monk's Corner, via Cordesville, Huger's Bridge, and Brick Church, to Cainhoy, on the Wando River.
From Charleston, to Curtis', on John's Island.
From King's Tree to Potato Fen, on Black River.
From Spartanburg C. H. via Crawfordville and Reidville, to Greenville C. H.
From Unionville, via Kelton, Mount Joy, and Skull Shoals, to Gowdysville.
From Charleston to New Orleans, by the way of Fernandina and Cedar Key, the route to go into operation if the service can be performed in sixty hours.
From Union C. H. daily to Spartanburg.

## TENNESSEE.

Tennessee.

From Vernon, via Dunnington, to Buffalo.
From Waynesboro, via Ashland, to Linden.
From Waynesboro, via Smith's Fork and Hamburgh, to Corinth, Mississippi.
From Nashville, via Saddle Tree, to Leiber's Fork.
From Granville to Chestnut Mound.
From Manchester, via Hillsboro' and Hindman's Hill, to Pelham.
From Union Depot, via Blountsville, to Ellisville.
From Knoxville to Wallace's Cross Roads.
From Maynardville to Loy's Cross Roads.
From Knoxville, via Moore's Rest, Vandegriff's and Racoon Valley, to Maynardville.
From Maynardville, via Lost Creek, to Speedwell.
From Jackson, via Mount Pinson, Montezuma, to Purdy.
From Rock Island, via John L. Gressom's Store, Thomas Fancher's Mills to Cokeville.
From the mouth of Sandy, via Buchanan, to Conyersville.
From Dyersburgh, via Chesnut Bluff, to Brownsville.
From Ellijoy, via Knob creek, and Guist's creek, to Sevierville.
From McMinnville, via Myre's, in Warren county, and Sergeant's, in Bledsoe county, to Pikeville.
From Franklin, via Hart's Cross Roads, Rally Hill, Hardison's Mill, Beard's Store and Berlin, to Lewisburg.
From Franklin via Barren, to Charlotte.
From Huntingdon via Paris and Boydsville to Mayfield, Kentucky.
From Lexington via Mifflin to Jackson.
From Paris, via Mansfield, and Marborough, to Huntingdon.
From Silvertop, via Darnell's Landing to Compromise.
From Knoxville, via Beaver Ridge, Del Rey, Robertsville, Olivers', Crooked Fork, Morgan Court-house, Sage Field, and Glades, to Jamestown.

From Pikeville, via Pink Ridge and Myresville, to McMinnville.
From Athens, via Suvee and Moor's Store, to Sulphur Springs.
From Spring creek, in Madison county, via Lecompton and Juno, to Crucifer.
From Sparta, up the Calf Killer, via John H. Carmichael's, James Bohanan's, to the P. O. on the Walton Road.
From Murfreesboro', to Las Casas, Milton and Auburn, to Liberty.
From Memphis, by railroad, to Madison and Little Rock in Arkansas.

Texas.

## TEXAS.

From Jasper to San Augustine.
From Gilmer, in Upshur county, to Sulphur Springs, Bright Star P. O., in Hopkins county.
From Petersburg, on Lake Soda, in Harrison county, to Marshall, along the railroad.
From Alto, in Cherokee county, to county site of Angelina county, or Jonesville.
From Logansport, via Truit's Store, Hilliard's, and Buena Vista, to Nacogdoches.
From Paris, in Lamar county, to Mount Pleasant in Titus county.
From Carissa to Athens.
From Crockett, via Stell's Landing, to Centreville.
From Hillsboro, via Buchanan and Weatherford, to Fort Belknap.
From Fort Sullivan, via Cameron, to Betten.
From Cunningham, via Leesburgh, to Lexington.
From Seguin, via Post Oak, Sutherland Springs, Chisem's Crossings, to Helena.
From Betten to Gatesville.
From Centreville to Magnolia.
From St. Mary's, via Refugio, to Goliad.
From Magnolia to Centreville.
From Fort Davis to Presidio del Norte.
From Marshall, via Gilmer, Quitman and Greenville, to Dallas.
From some point in Texas to San Diego in California.
From Tyler, via Athens, Corsicance and Dresden, to Waco.
From Columbus to George Waldman's.

Vermont.

## VERMONT.

From Cabot, via Walden, East Hardwicke and Greensboro', to Barton.
From Barton, via East Craftsbury and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.
From Readsboro', Vermont, via Monroe, to Florida, in Massachusetts.
From Castleton, via Hubbardton, to Sudbury.
From Hancock, in Addison county, via Granville, to Warren in Washington county.

Virginia.

## VIRGINIA.

From Oakland to Homeland.
From Beaver Dam Depot, via Chilesburg, Apple Wood, and Hippo's, to Thornburgh.
From North River Mills, to Slonesville, in Hampshire county.
From Greenville to Mount Airy, in Surry county, North Carolina.
From Mannington, via Eugenius Wilson's, to West Union.
From Ketterman's, in Hardy county, via Mallow's Settlement, Swedlin Hill, Brake's Run, Oak Flat, Sugar Grove, and Palo Alto, to McDowell, in Highland county.
From Russellville, via Springvale, James Tally's Ford, on the Nolachucky River, Driskall's, on Slate creek, Evans' ✕ Roads, to Parrottsville.

From Betten, via Gorby's, Isaac Miller's, Absalom Postlewaits', and Benjamin Johnston's, to New Martinsville.

From Williesburg, via Otter Hill, Medon, Gregory's Store, and Thomas Gregory's, to Boydten.

From California to Smithville.

From Upshur C. H., up French creek, via Walkerville, and Jacksonville, Benjamin W. Haymound's Store, in Braxton county, to Gilmer C. H.

From Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, to McDowell C. H.

From Lebanon, Russell county, via Sand Lick, to Buchanan C. H.

From Newbern, Pulaski county, via Francis Allison's, to Graham's new furnace.

From Graham's new furnace, to Jackson Ferry.

From Macks Meadows Depot to Graham's old furnace.

From Abingdon, via Tool's creek and Byrd Lilley's in the Poor Valley, to Whitley Fullon's.

From Holston Post-Office, in Washington county, via Hiram Fullon's, to Estillville, in Scott county.

From Graham's new furnace, via Francis Allison's, up the valley of Reed Island River, to the Hillsville and Floyd C. H. Turnpike.

From Ganby Bridge in Fayette county, via Big Sycamore, and Marshall, Clay Court-house, to Newton, Roane county.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory.

From Olympia, via Miami, William's near mouth of Black River, Scammin's, Lee, (Grey's Harbor,) Oysterville, Pacific City, Chinook, to Astoria.

From Astoria, via Job Lamly's, Fort Willopa, to William's, near mouth of Black River.

From Oysterville, via Bruceport, Fort Willopa, Roundtree's Prairie, to Borsefort Prairie.

From Oakland to Hood's Canal.

From Olympia via Chambers' Prairie Temalquit Prairie, to Coal Bank.

From Steilacoom to Camp Montgomery.

From Colville via Antoine Plantes, to Cœur d'Alene Mission.

From Gamble to Sebec.

From Bellingham Bay to Fort Colville.

## WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

From Monroe City, in Green county, via Cadiz, Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, to Warren, in Jo Davis county, Illinois.

From Jonesville to Monroe.

From Stevens' Point, via Neilsville, in Clark county, to Eau Claire, in Eau Claire county.

From Montello, via Harrisville, to Westfield, in Marquette county.

From Two Rivers to Bayly's Harbor.

From Prairie du Chien, via Cassville, to Dunleith, Illinois.

From La Crosse, via Mount Pisgah, Dorset, to Mill Haven.

From New Lisbon, via Malery's Hotel, Jackson's Steam Mill, Tomah, Greenfield, Lafayette, Angelo, Sparta, Bangor, Salem, Bigby, Onalaska, to La Crosse.

From New Lisbon, via Necidah, to Grand Rapids.

From Waubeck, via Dunnville, Menominee, to Vanceburg.

From Platteville, via Smelser's Grove, Jamestown, and Fairplay, to Dubuque, (Iowa.)

From Dunlieth, (Illinois,) via Potosi, Waterloo, Cassville, Charlotte, Bunker Hill, Beaufil, Patch Grove, to Prairie du Chien.

From Prescott, via Point Douglas, to Hastings, Minnesota.

From Maiden Rock, via El Paso, and Hammondville, to Falls of St. Croix.

From Trempel'eau, via Caledonia, New Armsterdam, to La Crosse.

From Mineral Point, via Argyle, to Monroe.

From Mineral Point, via Dodgeville, Helena, Spring Green, Honey creek, Westfield, to Reedsburgh.

From Maugh's Mills, via Wonnewoc and Hillsborough, to Vingna.

From Oshkosh to Shiocton.

From Viroque, via Bloomingdale, Masterson, and Whitestown, to Mount Taber.

From Badax City to Reedsburgh.

From Manston, via Wonnewoc and Hillsboro, to Viroqua.

From Litchfield, via Mount Kingston, Dryfork, Old Ripley, Pocahantas, New Hillsboro', Jamestown, to School Creek station.

From Sheboygan, via Sheboygan Falls, Wheat Valley, Onion River, Cascade, Scott, Boltonville, and Barton, to West Bend.

From Green Bay to Sturgeon Bay.

From Two Rivers to Kewaunee.

From Kewaunee to Sturgeon Bay.

From Green Bay to Shawanaw.

From Inneau, via Oak Grove, and Lowell's to Reeseville.

From New London, in North Royalton, Ogdensburg, and Scandinavia, to Plover.

From Lone Rock, in Richland county, via Bear creek, Sandusky, Ironton, Lavalle Summit, to Maugh's Mill, in Juneau county.

From Oconto to Shawanaw.

From La Crosse, via Brownsville, Sheldon, Dedham, Preston, Carimona, Forestville, Spring Valley, Frankfort, Austin, Sumner, Albert Lea, to Winnebago, in Minnesota.

The great through mails between Portland and New Orleans to be transmitted with the utmost speed and certainty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be authorized to make such arrangements for the transmission of the great through mails between Portland and New Orleans, as will insure the most speedy and certain connection, including in the route for one of the daily mails, as many of the seaboard commercial cities as may be consistent with the greatest despatch.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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June 14, 1858.

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the 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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-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 they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying deficiencies in the appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

Oregon Territory.

For restoring and maintaining, by peaceable measures, friendly relations with the Indian tribes in Oregon Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Cherokees omitted in census taken by D. W. Siler.

1848, ch. 118, § 4. Vol. ix. p. 264.

For payment to such Cherokees as were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler, but who were included and paid under the act of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the same per capita allowance that was paid the other Indians under that distribution, provided the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be satisfied they ought to be included in said per capita distribution, three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

Contingencies

For contingencies of the Indian department, or so much thereof as may

be required for expenditure during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars. of Indian department.

For indemnity to George W. Stidham, a Creek Indian, for property stolen from him and injured by a citizen of the United States, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Indemnity to George W. Stidham.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, or so much thereof as may [be] required during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixteen thousand dollars. Incidental expenses in Washington Territory.

*Senecas of New York.*—For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand dollars. Senecas of New York. 1846, ch. 34, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 35.

For payment of the difference in salaries of the agents for the Sioux and Seminole Indians, for the Omaha agency, for the Kickapoo agency, for the Kansas agency, and for the Neosho agency, between the rates as fixed previous to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the rate authorized by said act from the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-eight cents. Salaries of certain Indian agents. 1857, ch. 90, § 2. *Ante*, p. 185.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, employed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars. Clerk in the Indian office. 1855, ch. 207, § 7. Vol. x. p. 702.

For compensation of two extra clerks, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars. Extra clerks.

For defraying the expenses of the several expeditions against Ink-pa-du-tah's band, and in the search, ransom, and recovery of the female captives taken by said band in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; the amounts to be ascertained and paid, on satisfactory proof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Expeditions against Ink-pa-du-tah's band.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the money herein appropriated to the Indian service in the Territories of Oregon and Washington shall be paid, until the claims which they are intended to satisfy shall have been audited and stated by a commissioner to be sent to the said Territories by the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by the said secretary. The said commissioner shall be appointed as soon as may be practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, to receive a compensation of eight dollars a day and his actual travelling expenses whilst engaged in the service herein prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioner to examine the vouchers, and to take testimony, if necessary, in regard to the claims or accounts which may be presented against the government, and to report the result of his investigations, and his opinion thereupon, to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall pay such claims, if he approves them, so far as the appropriations herein made shall be sufficient for the purpose. Claims herein, from Oregon and Washington Territories, not to be paid until audited and stated by a commissioner to be sent there. Appointment and pay of commissioner. Duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in executing process in the Indian country, the marshal be authorized to employ a posse comitat*us*, not exceeding three persons in any of the States respectively, to assist in executing process by arresting and bringing in prisoners from the Indian country, and to allow them three dollars per diem in lieu of all expenses and services. In executing process in the Indian country, marshal may employ *posse comitatus*. Pay of *posse*.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent and agents within the superintend[en]cy of Texas shall be hereafter appointed in the same manner as other superintendents and agents, appointed and confirmed. Superintendent, &c. within the Texas superintendency to be appointed, &c. as others are.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

June 14, 1858.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the Fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

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, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

Mails from New York to Liverpool.

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, three hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars; and it is hereby provided that there be paid to the Post-Office Department out of said appropriation such sums as may be required to procure the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, on such days as the Collins line may fail to take them from New York.

Proviso when the Collins line fails.

New York to New Orleans and Chagres.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

Panama to California and Oregon.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

San Francisco and Olympia, Wash. Ter.

For transportation of the mails between San Francisco, California, and Olympia, Washington Territory, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

On Puget's Sound.

For transportation of the mails on Puget's Sound, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

Payment to P. O. Department for past failures of the Collins line to perform service, and in case said line fails subsequently so to do.

1857, ch. 113, § 1.

*Ante*, p. 248.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid to the Post-Office Department, out of the appropriation of three hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars granted by the first section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, "for transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back," the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy cents, for five outward trips from New York to Liverpool, to wit: on fourteenth February and eleventh April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and thirteenth February, thirteenth March, and tenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, when the Collins line failed to perform service; and that the further sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be paid to the Post-Office Department, out of the appropriation aforesaid, to enable the Postmaster-General to procure the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, on the twenty-fourth April, the eighth and twenty-second May, and the fifth and nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, if the Collins line should fail to perform service on those days.

P. O. Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums 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 fifty-nine, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

New York viâ Southampton, &c., to Havre.

For transportation of the mails from New York, by Southampton or Cowes, to Havre, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Charleston and Havana.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, fifty thousand dollars.

Isthmus of Panama.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred thousand dollars.

P. M. General not to contract for carrying mails by sea for more than two years. Nor for other pay than the sea and inland postages.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be *be* lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any steamship or other new contract for carrying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so transported.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized, to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, if by an American vessel, the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, on the mails so conveyed: *Provided*, That the preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steamship when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

P. M. General may cause the mails to be transported between the U. S. and foreign ports, by steamship, for the sea and U. S. inland postage, if by an American vessel, and for sea postage only, if by a foreign vessel; preference to be given to American steamships.

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CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act to authorize a Loan not exceeding the Sum of Twenty Millions of Dollars.*

June 14, 1858.

*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 hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require; to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law, in addition to the money received, or which may be received, into the treasury from other sources: *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the first day of January next.

1859, ch. 82, § 6.

President within 12 months may borrow not over $20,000,000, payable at any time, after 15 years, from Jan. 1, 1859.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, with coupons for the semi-annual interest attached to the certificates of stock thus created, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns; *Provided*, that no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars.

Stock issued therefor shall bear not over 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, with coupons.

Certificates, how prepared and signed, and amount of.

*Post*, p. 430.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided on by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall 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: *Provided*, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value.

Loan to be advertised.

Notice.

Proposals to be opened.

Secretary to report to congress at commencement of its next session amount borrowed, &c.

Stock not to be disposed of at less that par.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

Faith of the United States pledged for its payment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to defray the expense of en-

Engraving, &c.

certificates of stock.

graving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act to any officer whose salary is established by law.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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June 14, 1858.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act in Relation to Courts, and the holding of the Terms thereof, in the several Territories in the United States.*

Judges of Supreme Court of a Territory may in counties where courts have been established hear &c. causes, except when the United States is a party.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the judges of the Supreme Court of each Territory of the United States are hereby authorized to hold court within their respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territories, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party: *Provided*, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the counties in which said courts may be held, and the United States shall in no case be chargeable therewith.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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June 14, 1858.

CHAP. CLXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the Fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-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,

Appropriation.

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 fifty-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:

Transportation of the mails.

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) ten millions one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Compensation of postmasters.

For compensation to postmasters, two millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ship &c. letters.

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

Wrapping-paper.

For wrapping-paper, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Office furniture.

For office furniture in the post-offices, five thousand dollars.

Advertising.

For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Mail-bags.

For mail-bags, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Blanks, &c.

For blanks, and paper for the same, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mail-locks, &c.

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

Depredations and agents.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars.

Clerks to postmasters.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Postage stamps, &c.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

If the revenues of the department are insufficient, $3,500,000 are appropriated to supply deficiencies for the year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *Joint Resolution to amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

Dec. 23, 1857.

1856, ch. 123.

*Ante*, p. 48.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the compensation allowed to members of Congress by an act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be paid in the following manner, to wit: on the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage, as now provided by law, and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and during the session compensation at the same rate. And on the first day of the second or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law, and all compensation which has accrued during the adjournment, at the rate aforesaid, and during said session compensation at the same rate.

Each member may receive, on first day of each session, mileage, and pay then due, at the rate of $250 a month, and at same rate during the session.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That so much of said act, approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as conflicts with this joint resolution, and postpones the payment of said compensation until the close of each session, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

APPROVED, December 23, 1857.

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[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the payment of Expenses of Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.*

Feb. 18, 1858.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present session, and that the same shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House.

$35,000 appropriated for expenses of investigating committees of the House this session.

APPROVED, February 18, 1858.

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[No. 3.] *A Resolution to extend and define the Authority of the President under the Act, approved January sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy,'" in Respect to dropped and retired Naval Officers.*

March 10, 1858.

1857, ch. 12.

*Ante*, p. 153.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, within six months from the

When records make it advisable, President may, within six months, with consent of Senate, appoint dropped or retired officers to active or reserved list.

1855, ch. 127. Vol. x. p. 616.

passage of this resolution, to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list, and officers so nominated and confirmed shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority, when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on officers restored, or transferred, to the active or reserved list under that act.

See *Post*, p. 369.

APPROVED, March 10, 1858.

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March 16, 1858.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution to authorize certain Officers and Men, engaged in the Search for Sir John Franklin, to receive certain Medals presented to them by the Government of Great Britain.*

Officers and men may accept medals sent by British government.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions, be authorized to accept the medals recently transmitted to this government, for presentation to them, by the government of Great Britain.

APPROVED, March 16, 1858.

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March 20, 1858.

1857, Jan. 28.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution respecting the Distribution of certain Public Documents.*

Changes in 3d section of resolution of Jan. 28, 1857. *Ante*, p. 253.

Repealed. 1859, ch. 22, § 5. *Post*, p. 380.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the words "so many," in the third section of the joint resolution of the twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, "respecting the distribution of certain documents," be, and the same are hereby, stricken out; and the words two hundred and fifty be, and the same are hereby, inserted in their place: and further, that the words at the end of the section, "by him," be, and the same are hereby, stricken out; and the words "to him, by the representative in Congress from each congressional district, and by the delegate from each Territory in the United States," be, and are hereby, inserted.

APPROVED, March 20, 1858.

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April 7, 1858.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution authorizing Lieutenant William N. Jeffers to accept a Sword of Honor from her Majesty the Queen of Spain.*

Lieutenant William N. Jeffers permitted to accept a sword from the Queen of Spain.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given, to allow Lieutenant William N. Jeffers, of the navy of the United States, to accept a sword of honor presented to him, through the Department of State, by her Majesty the Queen of Spain, "as an acknowledgment of the very efficient assistance which he gave, with the vessel under his command, to the Spanish schooner Catagenera, in the waters of the Parana," on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth of October, eighteeen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, April 7, 1858.

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May 4, 1858.

[No. 7.] *A Resolution providing for the Payment of certain Expenses of holding the United States Courts in the Territory of Utah.*

Expenses of federal courts in Utah to be paid out of Judiciary fund.

Proviso.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the expenses of holding the United States courts in the Territory of Utah, during the continuance of the present disturbances therein, be paid out of the Judiciary fund, under the limitations contained in the existing laws in respect to fees: *Provided*, That, on the restoration of peace in said Territory, the expenses of said courts, when exercising jurisdiction under the territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the counties, as in other Territories.

APPROVED, May 4, 1858.

[No. 8.] *A Resolution to extend the Operation of the Act, approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.'"*

May 11, 1858.

1857, ch. 12.
*Ante*, p. 153.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the operation of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy,'" limiting the restoration of officers in certain cases, be extended to the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: *Provided*, That the time within which examinations by courts of inquiry may be made, as provided by the first section of said act, shall not be extended except as to any case pending and undetermined before any court of inquiry under the act of the sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at the expiration thereof; and excepting, also, the case of any officer who was absent from the country at the time of the passage of said act, and had not returned previous to the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. And any such officer shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred by said act, provided he applies for the benefit thereof at any time within sixty days after his return.

Operation of act of 1857, ch. 2, extended to April 16, 1859.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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[No. 9.] *A Resolution to extend for a further Term the Provisions of the Joint Resolution approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in Relation to certain Dropped and Retired Officers of the Navy.*

May 11, 1858.

*Ante*, p. 367.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time limited by the joint resolution approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled a "Joint Resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired naval officers,'" be, and hereby is, extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in lieu of six months, as provided therein.

Time extended to Jan. 1, 1859.

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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[No. 10.] *A Resolution authorizing suitable Acknowledgments to be made by the President, to the British Naval Authorities at Jamaica, for the Relief extended to the Officers and Crew of the United States Ship "Susquehannah," disabled by Yellow Fever.*

May 11, 1858.

*Ante*, p. 325.

*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 requested to cause suitable acknowledgments to be made on the part of this Government to Admiral Sir Howston Stewart, of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and the officers under his command, for their prompt and efficient aid, and generous hospitality, extended to the disabled officers and crew of the United States ship "Susquehannah," on her late arrival at Port Royal, in the Island of Jamaica, with the yellow fever on board; on which occasion, besides placing the naval hospital, with an adequate corps of medical officers, nurses, and attendants, at their service, eighty-five of the sick officers and crew of the "Susquehannah" were safely and promptly conveyed on shore with the aid of the boats of the British squadron, and the lives of the greater portion of them thereby probably saved. And that the President be further requested to cause a gold medal, with appropriate devices, to be presented, on behalf of this Government, to Assistant-Surgeon Frederick A. Rose, of the British navy, who volunteered, with the permission of his commanding officer, to join the "Susquehannah," and, at imminent personal risk, devoted himself, on the voyage from Jamaica to New York, to the care of the sick remaining on board. And that the President cause suitable testimonials to be in like manner presented to the medical officers, in the British service, in attend-

Acknowledgments to be made to Admiral Sir Howston Stewart, of the British navy, and officers, for aid and hospitality to officers and crew of the United States ship Susquehannah attacked with yellow fever.

Medal to Assistant-Surgeon Frederick A. Rose.

Testimonial to British medical

officers in hospital at Port Royal.

ance at the hospital, with appropriate rewards to the nurses and other attendants there, whilst occupied by the officers and crew of the "Susquehannah."

APPROVED, May 11, 1858.

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May 18, 1858.

[No. 11.] *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle the Accounts of the Contractor for the Erection of the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, California.*

Accounts of contractor to erect marine hospital at San Francisco, Cal., to be settled.

*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 and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of the contractor for the erection of the United States marine hospital at San Francisco, California, and to pay to said contractor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount that may be found to be justly due to him under the contracts made between said contractor and the proper officers of the government in reference to said building.

APPROVED, May 18, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution for paying the Compensation of Stenographers employed by Committees of the House of Representatives.*

Stenographers employed by committees of House of Representatives 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 be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the compensation of stenographers employed by the committees of the House of Representatives, as audited under the direction of said House.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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May 29, 1858.

[No. 13.] *Joint Resolution making Appropriation to pay the Expenses of the several Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.*

$12,000 appropriated for expenses of investigating committees and of Judiciary Committee of the House.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees, and of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and that the same shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House.

APPROVED, May 29, 1858.

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June 2, 1858.

[No. 15.] *A Resolution for the Adjustment of Difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay.*

President authorized to use force, if necessary and advisable, to adjust difficulties with Paraguay.
*Ante*, p. 319.
*Post*, p. 405.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other matters referred to in the annual message of the President, he be, and is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable, in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay.

APPROVED, June 2, 1858.

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June 2, 1858.

1858, ch. 33.
*Ante*, p. 286.

[No. 16.] *A Resolution to correct an Error in a certain Act approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an error in the act approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An act to enlarge the Detroit and Saginaw land districts in the State of Michigan,"

be corrected, by extending the limits of that portion of the Cheboygan district which has been attached to the Detroit district, to the line dividing ranges two and three west, instead of one and two west, the former being the line intended by the department as the western boundary of the addition to the Detroit district.

True western boundary of Detroit district.

APPROVED, June 2, 1858.

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[No. 17.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Arrangement and Disposal of Public Buildings in the City of Philadelphia.*

June 3, 1858.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General be, and [they] are hereby, authorized to decide whether the custom-house at Philadelphia shall remain in its present location, or whether public convenience and interests require that the location of the custom-house be changed to the ground and building purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by authority of the law of the second of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the purposes of a post-office, and the post-office be removed to the present custom-house; and also, to decide whether it is best to sell the building and lot of ground now used for the purposes of the United States court, and establish court-rooms in the building of the present custom-house, and [that] they be further authorized and empowered to so arrange the buildings for said offices and purpose[s] as may, in their judgment, best promote the public convenience: *Provided*, That the expenses incident to such change and arrangement of the buildings shall not exceed the sum already appropriated for any or all of such purposes, and any additional sum that may be received for the building and ground herein authorized to be sold: *And provided further*, That should it be deemed best to sell the said court-building and lot of ground, the President of the United States may cause the same to be sold after due public notice.

Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and Attorney General to decide as to arrangement and disposal of custom house, post-office, and court rooms.

1854, ch. 188. Vol. x. p. 333.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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[No. 20.] *Joint Resolution authorizing Commander M. F. Maury to accept a Gold Medal awarded to him by the Emperor of Austria.*

June 5, 1858.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Commander M. F. Maury, of the United States navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the great gold medal of the arts and sciences recently presented to him by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Commander M. F. Maury may accept great gold medal from Emperor of Austria.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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[No. 23.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to expend the Appropriation made July eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, upon such Channel of the St. Mary's River as he may select.*

June 9, 1858.

1856, ch. 55. *Ante*, p. 25.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the appropriation of July eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, made for the improvement of St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan, may be expended in excavating such channel as, from the evidence which he may obtain, the Secretary of War shall deem best.

The appropriation may be expended in excavating channel.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH 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 sixth day of December, A. D.* 1858, *and ended on Thursday, the third day of March, A. D.* 1859.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK was appointed President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, January 24, 1859, and so continued until February 10, 1859. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. I.—*An Act to continue the Office of Register of the Land-Office at Vincennes, Indiana.* Dec. 21, 1858.

Office of register continued three years, if necessary.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That to enable persons interested in titles to land in the Vincennes district, Indiana, to perfect the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may require his services, the office of Register of the Land-Office at that place shall be continued for the period of three years from and after the passage of this act, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interests so long require it.

Duty of register

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the register, under directions from the Secretary of the Interior, to issue such patent certificates, or other evidences of title, as may from time to time be necessary, as the basis of patents for the ancient private claims in that district that have been recognized by various confirmatory laws, and that prior to finally closing the district, three months' public notice shall be given thereof.

Register to be appointed, and to act as receiver.

Salary.

Fees.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a register shall be appointed by the President under this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which register shall be authorized to perform all such duties, both as register and receiver, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall receive in full for the same a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and such fees for preëmption or bounty-land locations as existing United States laws allow, and in making transcripts of original papers for individuals, said register shall have a right to charge therefor, according to the tariff existing in the local courts of the district.

Residence of register and bond.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officer so appointed shall be required to reside at Vincennes and to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, the safety of the archives in his charge, and the public moneys which may be received by him, in such penalty as the President of the United States may deem necessary.

APPROVED, December 21, 1858.

Dec. 22, 1858.

CHAP. V.—*An Act to confirm the Land Claim of certain Pueblos and Towns in the Territory of New Mexico.*

Pueblo land claims.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Pueblo land claims in the Territory of New Mexico designated in the corrected lists as—

A, Pueblo of Jemes in the county of Santa Ana,
B, Pueblo of Acoma in the county of Valencia,
C, Pueblo of San Juan in the county of Rio Ariba,
D, Pueblo of Picuris in the county of Taos,
E, Pueblo of San Felipe in the county of Bernalillo,
F, Pueblo of Pecos in the county of San Miguel,
G, Pueblo of Cochiti in the county of Santa Ana,
H, Pueblo of Santo Domingo in the county of Santa Ana,
I, Pueblo of Taos in the county of Taos,
K, Pueblo of Santa Clara in the county of Rio Ariba,
L, Pueblo of Tesuque in the county of Santa Fe,
M, Pueblo of San Ildefonso in the county of Santa Fe,
N, Pueblo of Pojuaque in the county of Santa Fe,

reported upon favorably by the surveyor-general of New Mexico, in his report of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the Department of the Interior, and the claim designated as—

O, Pueblo of Zia in the county of Santa Ana,
P, Pueblo of Sandia in the county of Bernalillo,
Q, Pueblo of Isleta in the county of Bernalillo,
R, (supposed,) Pueblo of Nambe,

reported upon favorably by the said surveyor-general, on the thirtieth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Also, the claim—

Town land claims.

*Number seven*, of the town of Tecolote in the county of San Miguel,
*Number eleven*, of the town of Chilili in the county of Bernalillo,
*Number thirteen*, of the town of Belen in the county of Valencia,

reported for the favorable action of Congress, by the said surveyor-general on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; also the claim number two of the town of Tomé reported upon favorably by the surveyor-general of New Mexico in his report of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to the Department of the Interior; also the claim number twenty-nine of the town of Casa Colorado, reported upon favorably by the surveyor-general of New Mexico in his report of thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six to the Department of the Interior, be, and they are hereby, confirmed; and the Commissioner of the Land-Office shall issue the necessary instructions for the survey of all of said claims, as recommended for confirmation by the said surveyor-general, and shall cause a patent to issue therefor as in ordinary cases to private individuals: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only be construed as a relinquishment of all title and claim of the United States to any of said lands, and shall not affect any adverse valid rights, should such exist.

Survey to be made and patent to issue.

Proviso.

APPROVED, December 22, 1858.

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Jan. 12, 1859.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

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 support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, sixteen dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For urinary conduits for cadet barrack yard, with service, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For addition to latrines, or privies, in cadet barrack yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For latrines or privies, at cadet camp ground, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For sewers to river from sappers, dragoons, artillery, and band barracks, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron girders to give additional strength to academic building, three thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, January 12, 1859.

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CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of Vessels in certain Cases," approved the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.*

Jan. 17, 1859.

1856, ch. 4.

*Ante*, p. 1.

*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 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases," approved fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Act of 1856, ch. 4, repealed.

APPROVED, January 17, 1859.

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CHAP. X.—*An Act to authorize the President to make Advances of Money to Hiram Powers.*

Jan. 19, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That out of the monies heretofore appropriated by law to enable the President of the United States to contract with Hiram Powers for certain statuary, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized to make such partial payments in advance as he shall deem fit.

Partial payments in advance authorized.

APPROVED, January 19, 1859.

Jan. 19, 1859.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act authorizing the Issue of Registers to the Steamships America and Canada, and to change the Names of said Steamships.*

*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 issue registers for the steamships "America" and "Canada," now lying in the port of New York, and that the names of said ships be changed to the "Mississippi" and "Coatzacoalcos;" and said ships shall hereafter be considered and deemed to be ships or vessels of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded by law to ships or vessels built in the United States: *Provided*, That this act shall not go into effect until due proof shall be made to the satisfaction of said Secretary that said vessels are wholly owned by citizens of the United States or by an incorporated company entitled to receive registers for ships or vessels under the provisions of existing laws.

Names changed.

Rights and privileges.

Proviso.

Proof of ownership.

APPROVED, January 19, 1859.

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Jan. 25, 1859.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in case of sickness or other disability of the district judge of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama, it shall be lawful for the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the fifth judicial circuit upon notice thereof from the judge or marshal of the said district courts, to hold any of said district courts at the regular term thereof, or at such special terms as he may appoint for that purpose.

Circuit judge to hold district courts when district judge sick or disabled.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at any special sessions of the circuit court of the United States in said State, which shall be convened by the presiding judge of the said court, it shall be lawful for the court to entertain jurisdiction and transact business in the same manner, and with the same force and effect as at a regular term of said court.

Power at special sessions same as at regular term.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and no longer.

Act to continue till March 4, 1861.

APPROVED, January 25, 1859.

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Feb. 2, 1859.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act for the Enforcement of Mechanics' Liens on Buildings, and so forth, in the District of Columbia.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who shall hereafter, by virtue of any contract with the owner of any building, or with the agent of such owner, perform any labor upon, or furnish any materials, engine, or machinery, for the construction or repairing of such building, shall, upon filing the notice prescribed in section second of this act, have a lien upon such building and the lot of ground upon which the same is situated, for such labor done, or materials, engine, or machinery furnished, when the amount shall exceed twenty dollars.

Who may enforce lien, and for what cause.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person wishing to avail himself of this act, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, at any time after the commencement of the said building and within three months after the completion of such building or repairs, a notice of his intention to hold a lien upon the property declared by this act liable to such lien, for the amount due or to become due to him, specifically setting forth the amount claimed. Upon his failure to do so, the lien shall be lost. The clerk aforesaid shall file and record such notice in a book provided for that purpose.

Notice, when and where filed, and what to state.

Lien lost, if no notice.

Notices to be recorded.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such lien shall cease to exist at the expiration of one year after the completion of the building or repairs, unless, before that time, an action to enforce the same shall have been commenced in the said circuit court by the person having such lien against the owner with whom or with whose agent the contract was made, unless such claim be not due at the expiration of one year after such completion, in which case the action shall be commenced within three months after the same shall have become due.

Lien expires in a year, unless action brought to enforce it meanwhile.
Unless, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the complaint of the plaintiff shall contain a brief statement of the contract on which the claim is founded, the amount due thereon, the time when the notice was filed with the clerk, the time when the building was completed, if it be completed, with a description of the premises, and any other material facts, and shall pray that the premises may be sold and the proceeds of the sale applied to the discharge of the lien.

Complaint, contents and prayer of.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the summons shall be served as in other cases, or, instead of service by publication, it may be made by delivering a copy thereof to the person in possession of the premises. If the defendant shall have sold or disposed of the premises before the service of the summons, the court shall direct notice of the proceedings to be served on the purchaser, or his agent for the premises, who may thereupon, if he desire it, be made a party defendant in the action.

Summons how served.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings in an action to enforce such lien shall be the same as in other actions, except as otherwise provided in this act; and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, he may have execution issued against the premises, and thereupon the marshal shall proceed as upon other executions upon real property.

Proceedings in the action.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the liens created in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other liens or incumbrances which attached upon the premises subsequent to the time at which said notice was given. If, upon a sale of the premises on execution, the proceeds be insufficient to pay all such liens, the court shall order them to be paid in proportion to the amount, respectively, due to each, and any other property of the defendant not exempt from execution may be sold to satisfy such execution.

Liens by this act to have priority over all attaching after the notice.
Pro rata payments.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if the building be on any land lying outside the corporate limits of Washington city and Georgetown, the land upon which the same is erected, together with the space around the same, not exceeding five hundred square feet clear of the building, shall also be subject to the said lien, if the said land, at the time of the erection or repair of such building, shall have been the property of the person contracting for the erection or repair of the same. If the building be in Washington city or Georgetown, the ground on which the same is erected, and a space of ground equal to the front of the building, and extending to the depth of the lot or lots on which it is erected, shall also be bound by the said lien, subject to the foregoing proviso.

Extent of lien if building is outside of Washington city or Georgetown.
If within said cities.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all or any number of persons, having liens on the same building, pursuant to the provisions of this act, may join in one action, but their claims shall be stated distinctly as in a separate action, and the judgment shall show the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. If several such actions be brought by different claimants, and be pending at the same time, the court may order them to be consolidated.

All having liens on same building may join in the action.
Actions may be consolidated.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person having a lien, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have received satisfaction for his claim, and the cost of his proceedings thereon, he shall, upon the request of any person interested, and upon the payment or tender of the costs of entering satisfaction, within six days after such payment or tender, enter satisfaction of his demand in the office of the clerk afore-

If claim and costs are paid or tendered, satisfaction to be entered in clerk's office in six days after.

Penalty for neglect.

said; and upon failure to do so he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars to the party aggrieved, and all damages which he may have sustained in consequence of such failure or neglect.

How defendant may discharge the lien.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all proceedings, commenced under this act, the defendant may file a written undertaking, with surety to be approved by the court, to the effect that he will pay the judgment that may be recovered, and costs, and thereby release his property from the lien hereby created.

Persons in possession of, and performing labor on, any personal property at owner's request, to have lien.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, having possession of the same, who shall make, alter, repair, or bestow any labor on any article of personal property, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered, or repaired, or upon which labor has been bestowed, for his just and reasonable charges for the labor he has performed and the materials he has furnished; and such person may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid; but if possession pass from such person by his consent, the lien shall cease.

If no special agreement.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of section twelve of this act shall not interfere with any special agreement of the parties.

Act, 1833, ch. 80, vol. iv. p. 659, &c. repealed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others," &c., approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

This act to take effect from its passage.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

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Feb. 2, 1859.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Lighting with Gas certain Streets across the Mall.*

Appropriation.

*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 four hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for laying down gas pipes and erecting gas lamps on Four-and-a-half street, Seventh street, and Twelfth street, across the plat of earth described in the plan of the city as reservation numbers two and three, com[m]only known as the Mall, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. This act shall be in force from its passage.

This act to take effect from its passage.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

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Feb. 2, 1859.

1818, ch. 123.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to fix and regulate the Compensation of Receivers and Registers of the Land-Offices under the Provisions of the Act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen.*

Construction of act, 1818, ch. 123, vol. iii. p. 466.

*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 changing the compensation of receivers and registers of the land-offices," approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, shall be so construed by the proper accounting officers of the government as to restrict the aggregate amount allowed as compensation for the registers and receivers commissions on moneys received at any land-office in any one calendar year, to the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each; and that the registers and receivers shall not receive for any one quarter or fractional quarter more than a pro rata allowance of said maximum of twenty-five hundred dollars. Their compensation, both for salary and commissions, to commence and be calculated from the time they enter on the discharge of their duties.

Pay not to exceed $2500 per annum.

And pro rata per quarter.

When pay to commence.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a Register for the Schooner "William A. Hamill."* Feb. 2, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be granted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the schooner "William A. Hamill," lying in the port of Baltimore, and now owned by Robert Dorritie, a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, It be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that she was built at May's Landing, in the State of New Jersey; that she was enrolled as an American vessel, and that she was owned in whole by citizens of the United States at the time she was stranded on a reef near Abaco, one of the Bahama islands, and that she is now owned by Robert Dorritie, who is now a citizen of the United States.

Register granted.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

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CHAP. XXI.—*An Act providing for the Payment of the Expenses of Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.* Feb. 5, 1859.

*Post*, p. 438.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present session, and that the same be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be paid for constructive mileage for summoning witnesses.

Appropriation for expense of investigating committees.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the mileage or travelling allowance to the officer or other person executing precepts or summons of either house of Congress shall not exceed ten cents for each mile necessarily and actually travelled by such officer or other person in the execution of any such precept or summons.

Mileage of officer serving precepts.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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CHAP. XXII.—*An Act providing for keeping and distributing all Public Documents.* Feb. 5, 1859.

*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 is hereby charged with receiving, arranging, safe-keeping, and [with the] distribution of all printed journals of the two houses of Congress, and all other books and documents, of every nature whatever, already or hereafter directed by law to be printed or purchased for the use of the government, except of such as are directed to be printed or purchased for the particular use of Congress, or *if* [of] either house thereof, or for the particular use of the Executive or of any of the departments; and for this purpose the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart a proper room or rooms in the Patent-Office building to be used for this and no other purpose; and the superintendent of public printing, public printer, binder, or contractor, or any *or any* other person whose duty it shall be by law to deliver any of the same, shall deliver the same to him there.

Secretary of Interior to receive, keep, and distribute all public documents, except, &c.

Rooms in Patent Office Building to be used therefor.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to obtain and remove from the other departments and offices and from the Congressional Library, and other places where the same are now kept, all such journals, books, and other documents now on hand and described in the foregoing section; and for this purpose, so much as is necessary of the appropriation made in the following clause of the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," approved March three, eighteen hun-

Such public documents to be removed from other offices.

1857, ch. 108
*Ante*, p. 227.

dred and fifty-seven, to wit: "For expenses of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-two thousand dollars," as remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated.

*Ante*, p. 253.

Register thereof to be kept to show receipts and delivery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a register of such journals, books, and other documents shall be kept under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, showing the quantity and kind of each at any time received by him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be his duty to be caused to be entered in such register, at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress at the first session of each Congress.

To be delivered only on written requisitions, except, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the same shall be delivered out by the Secretary of the Interior only on the written requisition of the heads of departments, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Librarian of Congress, and other officers and persons, private and corporate, who are, by law, authorized to receive the same, except where by law the Secretary of the Interior is required, without such requisition, to cause the same to be sent and delivered; and in either of such cases it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the same to be sent and delivered, the expenses thereof, except when otherwise directed, to be charged on the contingent fund of the department.

Expense of delivery how charged.

Distribution by Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all such journals, books, and other documents, shall hereafter be distributed according to and for the purposes now prescribed by law, except that the distribution of the same to the governors of the States and Territories and to the judges of the courts of the United States and other officers and public bodies within the States or Territories shall be wholly under the control of the Secretary of the Interior; and the joint resolution approved March twenty, eight-[een] hundred and fifty-eight, supplementary to the joint resolution approved January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, respecting the distribution of certain documents, is hereby repealed; and the third section of said joint resolution of January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is hereby amended by striking out the words "by him" in the last line, and inserting the words "to him by each of the senators from the several States, respectively, and by the representative in Congress from each congressional district, and by the delegate from each Territory in the United States." *And provided*, That such distribution shall first be made at the instance of the representatives in Congress from districts in which such public documents have not already been distributed so that the quantity distributed to each congressional district and territory shall be equal.

Repeal of Res. *Ante*, p. 368.

Amendment of Res. *Ante*, p. 253.

Proviso.

1846, ch. 178, § 10. Vol. ix. p. 106.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of an act entitled "An act to establish the 'Smithsonian Institution' for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, is hereby repealed.

Wilkes' Exploring Expedition excepted.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That by this act the distribution of all works mentioned in the first section as public documents is intended and directed to be made, except the "Exploring Expedition" conducted by Commander Wilkes.

Matters pertaining to copyrights transferred from State Department to Department of the Interior.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all books, maps, charts, and other publications of every nature whatever heretofore deposited in the Department of State according to the laws regulating copyrights, together with all the records of the Department of State in regard to the same, shall be removed to, and be under the control of the Department of the Interior, which is hereby charged with all the duties connected with the same, and with all matters pertaining to copyright, in the same manner

and to the same extent that the Department of State is now charged with the same; and hereafter all such publications of every nature whatever shall, under present laws and regulations, be left with, and kept by him.

Joint Committee on Library may dispose of duplicates, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Joint Committee on the Library may, at any time, dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the library, or any other matter in the library not deemed proper to it, in such manner as such committee may deem best.

Books, &c. not to be removed from proper offices.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all such books and documents, when received at the proper offices, libraries, and so forth, as provided by law, shall be kept there and not removed from such places.

Statutes at Large now in Library of Congress.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That of the Statutes at Large of the United States, published by Little and Brown, now deposited in the library of Congress for the use of senators and representatives during the sessions of Congress, ten copies be retained by the librarian for the use of the judges of the Supreme Court, during the terms of court, and that one third of the number then remaining in the library be transferred to the Senate and two thirds to the library of the House of Representatives for the use of the senators and representatives during the sessions of Congress.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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Feb. 5, 1859.

CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act for the Punishment of the Crime of Forgery [of] or Counterfeiting Military Bounty-Land Warrants, Military Bounty-Land Certificates, Certificates of Location, Certificates of Purchase and Receivers' Receipts.*

Forging, or counterfeiting military bounty-land warrants, &c., or knowingly passing, &c. such forged warrants, made a felony.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions under any act of Congress, or any certificate of location of any military bounty-land warrant, or any duplicate certificate of the location of any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate, upon any of the lands of the United States, or any certificate of the purchase of any of the lands of the United States, or any duplicate certificate of the purchase of any of the lands of the United States, or any receipt for the purchase-money of any of the lands of the United States, or any duplicate receipt for the purchase-money of any lands of the United States, issued or purporting to have been issued by the register and receiver at any land-office of the United States, or by either of them; or if any person or persons shall pass, utter or publish as true any false, forged, or counterfeited military bounty-land warrant, military bounty-land warrant certificate, certificate of location, or duplicate certificate of location, certificate of purchase, duplicate certificate of purchase, receipt or duplicate receipt, for the purchase money of any of the lands of the United States, knowing the same to be false or forged, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years nor more than ten years: *Provided, nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the several States of jurisdiction under the laws thereof over offences declared punishable by this law.

Penalty.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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Feb. 8, 1859.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act granting the Right of Way over, and Depot Grounds on, the Military Reserve at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, for Railroad Purposes.*

Right of way granted.

*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

and the privilege of constructing depots and workshops on the public lands of the United States lying in the county of St. Clair, State of Michigan, commonly called the Fort Gratiot military reservation, be, and the same is hereby, granted to any railroad company or companies which may construct a railroad or railroads from the city of Detroit, or any other place in said State, to or near the village of Port Huron, in said State: *Provided*, That in the opinion of the President of the United States such grant or grants be not injurious to the purposes of public defence, and that the location of said buildings on, and such road or roads as to position and width through said reservation, and the price of the land to be so occupied, being first determined by the Secretary of War, be approved by the President: *And provided, further*, That if the price of such grant or grants be not paid within thirty days after the approval of the President, or if either of said roads shall not be completed within three years, or if, at any time after its completion, it shall be discontinued, the grant shall cease and determine as to such road: *And provided, further*, That all the buildings to be erected upon said reservation shall be of wood, and if, at any time, it should be deemed expedient by the commanding officer of Fort Gratiot, or by any other higher military authority, to destroy such buildings by fire or otherwise, no claim shall be made against the United States for damages.

Proviso.

Proviso, in what cases the grant shall be determined.

Proviso, as to buildings.

APPROVED, February 8, 1859.

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Feb. 9, 1859.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of the Claims of the State of Maine for Expenses incurred by that State in organizing a Regiment of Volunteers for the Mexican War.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the accounts of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, upon the requisition of the President of the United States, shall be audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, pursuant to the provisions of an act approved June second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to "refund money for expenses incurred, subsistence, or transportation furnished for the use of volunteers during the present war, upon being mustered into the service of the United States," in the same manner in all respects as if the said regiment had been mustered and received in the service of the United States; and the amount found to be due to the State of Maine shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Accounts of the State of Maine to be audited and settled.

1848, ch. 60. vol. ix. p. 236.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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Feb. 9, 1859.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to authorize the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the Proceeding in Equity, now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to intervene and represent the United States in the proceeding in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and to consent on behalf of the United States, to the adjustment of said suit by a conventional line to be agreed upon by the parties, and confirmed by a decree of said court, if, in his judgment, the rights and interests of the United States will not be prejudiced thereby.

The Attorney-General authorized to intervene, and to consent, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case such suit shall be adjusted as aforesaid and a conventional line shall be agreed upon, and confirmed by a decree of the court as aforesaid, such line shall be taken

Conventional line to be true boundary line.

and deemed to be, for all purposes affecting the jurisdiction of the United States, or of any department of the government thereof, the true line of boundary between said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the Admission of Oregon into the Union.* Feb. 14, 1859.

Whereas the people of Oregon have framed, ratified, and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States: Therefore— Preamble.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Oregon be, and she is hereby, received into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries: In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning one marine league at sea due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly, at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia River; thence easterly, to and up the middle channel of said river, and, where it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, to a point near Fort Walla-Walla, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence east, on said parallel, to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshones or Snake River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the mouth of the Owyhee River; thence due south, to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west, along said parallel, to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia River and Snake River, concurrently with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this State. Oregon admitted. Boundaries.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Oregon shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Oregon 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 rivers and waters, and all the navigable waters of said State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well *as* to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor. Concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and other rivers and waters forming a common boundary, &c. Navigable rivers, &c., to be common highways.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the next census and apportionment of representatives, the State of Oregon shall be entitled to one representative in the Congress of the United States. Entitled to one representative in Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Oregon for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Oregon, to wit: First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been 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 seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such Proposition to be submitted to popular vote. School lands. State university lands.

manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions,

Lands for public buildings.

shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, 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 said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor 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

Salt springs and contiguous lands.

Proviso.

legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth. That five per centum of the

Percentage on land sales.

net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions,

Proviso. Conditions on which propositions are offered.

hereinbefore offered, are on the condition that the people of Oregon shall provide by 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, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth. And that the said State shall never

United States property to be free from taxation.

tax the lands or the property of the United States in said State: *Provided, however*, That in case any of the lands herein granted to the State

Proviso.

of Oregon have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oregon for the purposes specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

Residue to belong to the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, until Congress shall otherwise direct, the residue of the Territory of Oregon shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into, and made a part of the Territory of Washington.

Approved, February 14, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

Chap. XXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.*

Preamble.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whereas the State of Mississippi, by its act approved on the twenty-eighth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the State of Alabama, by its act approved on the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, did transfer to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the lands which were granted to said

1850, ch. 61, § 7. vol. ix. p. 467.

States under the provisions of the act of Congress approved the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio River, the said transfers of

Transfers by the States of Alabama and Mississippi confirmed.

said lands so made by said States, respectively, to said company, are hereby recognized, ratified, and confirmed, and the title to all bona fide purchasers of said company are also hereby confirmed; and that the time

Time for completing the road extended to Sept. 20, 1865.

limited by said original act of Congress for the completion of said railroad is hereby extended, and the said company is allowed further time till the twentieth of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to complete the same, anything in said act to the contrary notwithstanding:

Proviso.

*Provided, nevertheless*, That the said Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company be subjected to, and shall comply with all the conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in the act of Congress above referred to, approved

Proviso.

the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; *And provided*, That

nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to release the States of Mississippi or Alabama from any liability imposed upon them by the said act of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to authorize Settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-six[th] Sections, who settled before the Surveys of the Public Lands, to preëmpt their Settlements.* Feb. 26, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That where settlements, with a view to preëmption, have been *been* made before the survey of the lands in the field which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the preëmption claim of such settler; and if they, or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by preëmptors; and other lands are also hereby appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen or thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever: *Provided*, That the lands by this section appropriated, shall be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the act of Congress of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for."

Settlers upon sections 16 and 36 may preëmpt their settlements when made before survey and with a view to preëmption; and other lands may be appropriated in lieu thereof and for deficiencies in fractional sections.

Proviso. Mode of selection and appropriation.

1826, ch. 83. vol. iv. p. 179.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

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CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to protect the Land Fund for School Purposes in Sarpy County, Nebraska Territory.* Feb. 26, 1859.

Preamble.

Whereas by the treaty between the United States and the Omaha tribe of Indians, by which said Indian tribe ceded their lands in the Territory of Nebraska to the United States, a reservation was made of a part of section thirty-six, in town[ship] fourteen north, range thirteen east, for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; and whereas, by virtue of a joint resolution of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, a large portion of the remainder of said section thirty-six has been preëmpted, leaving but a fraction for the use of schools: Therefore,—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the superintendent of common schools of the county of Sarpy, in which said land is situated, shall be, and [he] hereby is, authorized to select six hundred and forty acres of any unoccupied public lands in said county in subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, in lieu of the aforesaid section thirty-six: *Provided*, That as soon as such selection shall be made it shall be the duty of such superintendent to file a notice thereof, with a description of the land selected, in the office of the register of the land-office in the Omaha land district, who shall thereupon withdraw such land so selected from the list of lands subject to preëmption, or public or private sale in said land district, and shall report the fact to the United States Commissioner of Public Lands, and the land so selected shall, after such filing with the register, belong to the school fund of said county in all respects the same as other school lands; and the fraction of said section thirty-six remaining after satisfying the terms of said treaty, and after said preëmptions as mentioned in the foregoing preamble, shall be subject to preëmption, public sale, or private entry, the same as other public lands.

Superintendent of schools for Sarpy county, Nebraska territory, may select public lands in lieu of lands preempted and reserved.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

Feb. 26, 1859.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.*

Purpose of incorporation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, for the purpose of completing the erection, now in progress, of "a great national monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the federal government," Winfield Scott, Walter Jones, John J. Abert, James Kearney, Thomas Carbery, Peter Force, William A. Bradley, Philip R. Fendall, Walter Lenox, Matthew F. Maury, and Thomas Blagden (being the survivors of the persons mentioned in a certain grant bearing date on the twelfth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by James K. Polk, then President of the said United States, in virtue of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the thirty-first day of January in the same year, of an authority to erect a monument to the memory of George Washington, on reservation numbered three in the said city of Washington) and, also, Jonathan B. H. Smith, William W. Seaton, Elisha Whittlesey, Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, Thomas H. Crawford, William W. Corcoran, and John Carroll Brent, and their successors to be elected in the manner hereinafter directed, shall be, and [they] are hereby, created a corporation, and body politic, by the name and style of "The Washington National Monument Society."

Corporators.

Vol. ix. p. 333.

Name and style.

Rights, privileges, and property.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the easement, and all, and singular the rights and privileges, conveyed in the aforesaid grant, shall be, and the same hereby are, vested in, and confirmed to, the corporation and body politic hereinbefore created; and that any and all property and right of property of any and every kind and description whatsoever, whether in possession, or in action, or in expectancy, which may at any time before the passing of this act have been acquired by the voluntary association heretofore known by the name of the Washington National Monument Society, or which may hereafter be acquired by the corporation and body politic hereinbefore created, shall be, and the same hereby are, vested in, and confirmed to, the corporation and body politic hereinbefore created; and that the said corporation and body politic may apply to its uses, and for the purpose of completing the erection of the monument aforesaid, according to such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as it may, from time to time, hereafter, make and ordain, any and all property, of any and every kind, and description whatsoever, which is now appertaining to said monument, or which the corporation and body politic hereby created may hereafter acquire, by purchase, gift, or other lawful means.

By-laws, &c.

Any member may be removed by a four-fifths' vote.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be competent for the persons hereinbefore named and described as constituting the corporation and body politic hereby created, and their successors, to remove, by a vote of four fifths of the said persons, any of their number; and the person so removed shall no longer be a member of said corporation and body politic, nor have any authority therein: *Provided*, That for any other act within the legitimate objects of this corporation a quorum of five shall be sufficient for the transaction of business: *Provided*, That notice of all meetings, which may not be provided for in the by-laws and ordinances of the corporation shall be given to all members thereof residing within the District of Columbia.

Proviso. Quorum.

Proviso. Notices of meetings not provided for in by-laws.

Vacancies in membership to be filled within ten days.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vacancy shall happen in the said corporation and body politic, from death or resignation, or otherwise, the remaining members thereof shall elect and appoint a successor to fill the same, within ten days after the happening of such vacancy; and that on failure to fill the same within thirty days, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to proceed against the said corporation and body politic, by a writ of *scire facias*, for a forfeiture of the charter hereby granted before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia and the adjudication of that court

Proceedings in case of neglect to fill vacancies within 30 days.

thereon shall be conclusive. And should this charter be so adjudged forfeited, the monument and other improvements and property held under the same shall be placed by the President of the United States under the care and custody of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, or such other officer of the United States as he may designate or appoint for the time being.

If charter is forfeited.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation and body politic, hereinbefore created, shall, by the name and style of the "Washington National Monument Society," have perpetual succession; shall be capable to sue or to be sued, to plead or be impleaded in any court of law or equity in the United States; may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, and renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any and all property, of any kind and description whatsoever, for the purpose of completing the erection of said monument; to dispose of the same as they shall deem most conducive to the object of completing the erection, now in progress, of the monument aforesaid; to elect, so soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, such officers as they may deem proper, and to make and ordain such constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations consonant to the objects of this charter as they may deem expedient and proper, and which shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States; and to repeal, alter, and amend the same: *Provided, always*, That the President of the United States, for the time being, shall be *ex officio* president; and the governors, for the time being of the several States of the United States shall be respectively *ex officio* vice-presidents of the said society, corporation, and body politic, and that all meetings thereof shall be held, and all records and papers thereof kept at the said city of Washington.

Powers of corporation.

May sue and be sued.

Common seal.

Property.

Officers and by-laws.

Proviso. President of the United States to be *ex officio* president, and governors of States, vice-presidents.

Place of meetings, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

Act may be amended or repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws, acts, or resolutions, or any part of any law, act, or resolution, inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Inconsistent provisions of law repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof.

To take effect from its passage.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

Cannot issue notes, &c. as currency.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction. *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render said corporators in said corporation individually liable for any debt or liability contracted in the name, or behalf of, the Washington National Monument Society at any time prior to the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Corporators individually liable for debts contracted since October 20, 1858.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

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CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing Repayment for Land erroneously sold by the United States."*

Feb. 28, 1859.

1825, ch. 5.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act of Congress, "authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States," approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, upon proof being made to his satisfaction, that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause whatever,

Act of 1825 ch. 5, (vol. iv. p. 80,) amended.

Where sale of land by U. S.

cannot be confirmed, purchase-money to be repaid.

the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser or purchasers, or to the legal representatives or assignees of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the sum or sums of money, which may have been paid therefor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Where purchase-money is invested in stocks, &c., stocks may be sold, &c.

SEC. 2. [*And*] *be it further enacted*, That, whenever any tract of land has been erroneously sold, as aforesaid, and the sum or sums of money which may have been paid for the same, shall have been invested in any stocks held in trust, or shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of any trust fund, it shall be lawful by the sale of such portion of the said stocks as may be necessary for that purpose, or out of said trust fund, for repayment of the purchase-money to be made to the parties entitled thereto.

APPROVED, February 28, 1859.

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Feb. 28, 1859.

CHAP. LXV.—*An Act giving the Assent of Congress to a Law of the Missouri Legislature for the Application of the reserved two per cent. Land Fund of said State.*

Assent of Congress given to an act of the legislature of Missouri.

*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 the same is hereby, given to the act of the legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act supplemental to an act to amend 'An act to secure the completion of certain railroads in this State, and for other purposes,'" approved on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, appropriating the two per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in said State, reserved by existing laws to be expended under the direction of Congress, but hereby relinquished to that State; and that the proper accounting officers of the government are hereby authorized and required to audit and pay the accounts for the same, as in the case of the three per centum land fund of said State.

Accounts to be audited, &c.

APPROVED, February 28, 1859.

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Feb. 28, 1859.

CHAP. LXVI.—*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 thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

*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.

Appropriation.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:—

1850, ch. 16. 1850, ch. 82. 1851, ch. 14. 1852, ch. 11. 1853, ch. 104. 1854, ch. 167. 1855, ch. 204. 1856, ch. 128. 1857, ch. 90. 1858, ch. 155. *Ante*, p. 329.

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sub-agents. 1854, ch. 167. Vol. x. p. 315.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

1846, ch. 34. Vol. ix. p. 20.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

1852, ch. 11. Vol. x. p. 2.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

1834, ch. 162. 1851, ch. 14. 1856, ch. 128.

Presents.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Buildings.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

Transportation, &c.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendent of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Blackfoot Nation.

*Blackfoot Nation.*—For fourth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 659.

For fourth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.

*Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette Valley.*—For the last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article of treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1144.

For last of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.

*Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.*—For fifth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1122.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1123.

For last of five instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred twenty dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior.*—For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred

and forty-two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fifth of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 592. Vol. x. p. 1109.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi.*—For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fifth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1165.

*Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.*—For fifth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.

For fifth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 1165.

For fifth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For last of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For last of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

*Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.*—For fourth of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars. Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River. *Post*, p. 634.

For fourth of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians. Vol. vii. p. 304.

*Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.*—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thoussnd five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws. 1799, ch. 11. Vol. i. p. 618.

*Chickasaws.*—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaw Incompetents.

*Chickasaw Incompetents.*—For arrears of interest due January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on five per cent. bonds of the State of Indiana, held in trust for the Chickasaw Incompetents by the Secretary of the Interior, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Choctaws. Vol. vii. p. 99. *Post*, p. 614.

*Choctaws.*—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 213.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 235.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River. Vol. x. p. 1014.

*Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.*—For sixth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the sixth of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Creeks. Vol. vii. p. 36. *Post*, p. 700.

*Creeks.*—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 287.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty *twenty*-seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the third of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shop, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 368.

For the third of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. ix. p. 822.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

*Delawares.*—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars. Delawares. Vol. vii. p. 327. Vol. vii. p. 188.

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, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars. Vol. x. p. 1049.

For sixth of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

*Iowas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of Iowas.

Vol. vii. p. 568. Vol. x. p. 1071.

the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas.

*Kansas.*—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 842.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.

*Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.*—For last of three instalments of nine thousand dollars each, for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1082.

Kickapoos.

*Kickapoos.*—For sixth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. x. p. 1078.

For the payment of this sum as the sixth instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Menomonees.

*Menomonees.*—For fourth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

Vol. ix. p. 952. Vol. x. p. 1064.

For fourth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.

*Miamies of Kansas.*—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel fo. shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 189. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. pp. 458, 464. Vol. vii. p. 582.

For their proportion of nineteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For last of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies of Indiana.

*Miamies of Indiana.*—For their proportion of nineteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

Vol. vii. p. 582. Vol. x. p. 1093.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

*Miamies—Eel River.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Miamies, Eel River. Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 114.

*Nesqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.*—For fifth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Nesqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians. Vol. x. p. 1132.

For fifth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

*Omahas.*—For the second of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars. Omahas. Vol. x. p. 1044.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

*Osages.*—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Osages.

*Ottoes and Missourias.*—For the second of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars. Ottoes and Missourias. Vol. x. p. 1039.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smiths' shops with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.

*Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.*—For fourth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 623.

For fourth of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fourth instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth instalment of principle, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottowas of Kansas.

*Ottowas of Kansas.*—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 51.
Vol. vii. p. 105.
Vol. vii. p. 179.
Vol. vii. p. 220.

Pawnees.

*Pawnees.*—For second of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

*Post*, p. 729.

For second of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies.

*Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 114.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 185.

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

Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 320.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 379.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 432.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty

Vol. vii. p. 296.

twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 317. Vol. vii. p. 401.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars. Vol. ix. p. 855.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For arrears of interest, due January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on five per cent. bonds of the State of Indiana, held in trust for the Pottawatomies by the Secretary of the Interior, twelve thousand and fifty-three dollars and twenty cents.——That the stocks with which the Secretary of the Interior is now charged upon the books of the treasury under the head of "Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, mills and education," be charged to two separate accounts to be opened under the heads of "Pottawatomies—mills, and Pottawatomies—education," and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Pottawatomies, to transfer the stocks charged as aforesaid to the new heads of account in such proportions as he may deem best for the interest of the Pottawatomies. Arrears of interest. Certain stocks to be charged to two accounts.

*Pottawatomies of Huron.*—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomies of Huron. Vol. vii. p. 105.

*Quapaws.*—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Quapaws. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

*Rogue Rivers.*—For sixth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars. Rogue Rivers. Vol. x. p. 1018.

*Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.*—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 85.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 375.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per

fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per
Vol. vii. p. 540. second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per
Vol. vii. p. 596. second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes. *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.*—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighVol. vii. p. 540. teen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles. *Seminoles.*—For the third of ten instalments for the support of schools,
*Post*, p. 702. per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the third of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the third of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas. *Senecas.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty
Vol. vii. p. 161. twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 179. For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during
Vol. vii. p. 349. the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

Senecas of New York. *Senecas of New York.*—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on
1831, ch. 26. stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one,
Vol. iv. p. 442. six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at
1846, ch. 34. five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and
Vol. ix. p. 35. forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees. *Senecas and Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth
Vol. vii. p. 179. article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 352.

*Shawnees.*—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars. Shawnees. Vol. vii. p. 51. Vol. x. p. 1056.

For sixth of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For sixth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 160.

*Six Nations of New York.*—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars. Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

*Sioux of Mississippi.*—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars. Sioux of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 538

For ninth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 949.

For ninth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars. Vol. x. p. 954.

For ninth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

*Treaty of Fort Laramie.*—For ninth of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars. Treaty of Fort Laramie. *Post*, p. 749.

*Umpquas (Cow Creek Band).*—For sixth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars. Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). Vol. x. p. 1027.

*Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.*—For the last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars. Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.

For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. x. p. 1125.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four one thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Winnebagoes. *Winnebagoes.*—For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 545.

For thirteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Vol. ix. p. 878.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.*—For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee annuity goods, five thousand dollars.

Pawnee annuity goods.

Service in New Mexico. For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuit of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Indians in Texas. For the compensation of three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the same shall be expended for the establishment of the reserve west of the Pecos River.

Proviso.

Indian service in Oregon and Washington. For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions, and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, fifty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and other employees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Indian service in California. For the Indian service in California, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to increase the number of reservations for Indian purposes in the State of California: *Provided*, The aggregate amount of land so set apart for reservations shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres: *Provided further*, That for the new reservations hereby authorized, no Indian agents, sub-agents, overseers, or other officers or employees shall be appointed or employed under this act.

Reservations for Indian purposes in California may be increased.

Proviso.

Proviso.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agent, and sub-agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian service in Utah. For the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-five thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 175, § 24. Vol. x. p. 673. For carrying into effect the twenty-fourth section of the civil and diplomatic act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the sum of nineteen thousand and forty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Arms, &c. not to be purchased, unless, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used for the purchase of arms or ammunition to be given or furnished to any of the Indians herein named, unless such purchase of arms or ammunition aforesaid be in fulfilment of the obligations of existing treaties.

Tracts occupied by the Pima and Maricopa Indians on the Gila River to be surveyed, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to cause to be surveyed, and the boundaries thereof permanently marked, the tract or tracts of land lying on or near the Gila River, in the Territory of Arizona, New Mexico, now occupied by the confederated bands of Pima and Maricopa Indians, and the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the said survey.

Reservations for said Indians.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to set apart the tract or tracts of land aforesaid as a reservation for the confederated bands of Pimas and Maricopas: *Provided*, That the said reservations shall not exceed one hundred square miles in extent.

Proviso.

$10,000 for presents to those Indians.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make suitable presents to the Pimas and Maricopas, in acknowledgment of their loyalty to this government and the many kindnesses heretofore rendered by them to our citizens.

Claims of half-breed Indians. Vol. vii. p. 330.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the claims of half-breed Indians under the tenth article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, lying within the Nemohaw reservation therein described, as surveyed by McCoy, and confirmed by section thirteen of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine," approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall be found a deficiency in the quantity of land necessary to carry out the intentions of said treaty, then there shall be retained out of the proceeds of that portion of the public lands excluded from said reservation, as said half-breeds claimed its boundaries by the McCoy survey and the thirteenth section of the said act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, so much money as shall equal that deficiency, estimating the same at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; which said sum of money shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, to be held by him in trust for such of said half-breeds as shall be found entitled to it, and by him be paid to them or invested for their benefit, as he shall think most judicious and proper, after the said mixed bloods shall have relinquished to the United States all their interest in and to said deficiency in said reservation.

1858, ch. 154, § 13. *Ante*, p. 327.

Rules, &c. for the Indian service &c. to be prepared and submitted to Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Indian service, and for trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and the regulations of their affairs; and when approved by the President shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for its approval: *Provided*, That such laws, rules, and regulations proposed shall not be in force until enacted by Congress.

Proviso.

Repeal of part of act of 1834, ch. 161, § 17.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the 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, as provides that the United States shall make indemnification out of the treasury for property taken or destroyed in certain cases, by Indians trespassing on white men as described in the said act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair or destroy the

Vol. iv. p. 731.

Proviso.

obligation of the Indians to make indemnification out of the annuities as prescribed in said act.

Approved, February 28, 1859.

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March 1, 1859.

Chap. LXVIII.—*An Act to authorize the Enrollment, Registry, and License of certain Steamboats, or Vessels, owned by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company.*

Certificates of enrollment, &c. to issue to vessels of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That certificates of enrollment, register, or license, shall issue for any American-built steamboat or steamboats, vessel or vessels, now owned, or which shall hereafter be owned, by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, in the name of said company, on the president or secretary of said company, taking the oath required by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the register, or enrollment and license to be issued in the name of the president or secretary of any incorporated company owning a steamboat or vessel," passed March three eighteen hundred and twenty-five. And nothing contained in said act shall be construed to prevent the oath required by the fourth section of said act from being taken by said president, or secretary, of the said Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, by reason of any personal disability, or otherwise.

President or secretary to take the oath.

1825, ch. 99. Vol. iv. p. 129.

Construction of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

Chap. LXXIV.—*An Act supplemental to an Act for the Admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.*

1858, ch. 31.

*Ante*, p. 285.

Terms of district court for district of Minnesota.

*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 for the district of Minnesota shall hold a term of said court in each year at the following places, to wit, at Preston, to commence on the first Monday in June, and at St. Paul on the first Monday in October;—the judge of the said court shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside at and keep the records and papers of said court at either of the places herein designated for the holding of said court, as the judge, in his discretion shall direct.

Judge to appoint a clerk.

To reside, &c.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

Chap. LXXV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

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, 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 sixty, namely:—

Envoys, ministers, and commissioners.

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Buenos Ayres, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay, two hundred and four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no other ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, commissioner, diplomatic representative, or chargé d'affaires, shall be entitled to any compensation during the said fiscal year: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the

No other minister, &c. to receive any pay.

Construction of this act.

disbursement of the amount hereinafter appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

Secretaries of legation and assistants.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, three thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

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

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

Barbary powers.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, two thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Shipwrecks.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Blank Books.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, forty thousand dollars.

Office rent of consuls, &c., loss by exchange.

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, viz: for office rent, twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

Minister resident at Japan.

For salary of minister resident at Japan, from the nineteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the thirtieth of June next, three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For salary of minister resident at Japan, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls-general. Consuls.

For salaries of consuls-general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Port au Prince, San Domingo, (city,) St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor River, two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Commercial Agents.

Interpreters in China.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Commission to run the boundary

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions,

line with Great Britain on Washington Territory.

transportation, and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Commissioner, &c. under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

For compensation and per diem of the commissioner, compensation of the surveyor, and for the payment of all expenses of the commission under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, twenty-three thousand dollars.

Suppression of slave-trade. 1819, ch. 101. Vol. iii. p. 532. Proviso. Expenses now incurred.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave-trade, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of said appropriation as may be required to pay expenses already incurred may be used from and after the passage of this act.

Salary of Consul General of British North America. 1856, ch. 127, § 3. *Ante*, p. 52.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary provided by the third section of "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as compensation for the consul general of British North America, as by schedule B, shall be in full of all compensation allowed to that officer; and all fees received by any vice consul or commercial agent in British North America, exceeding the amount allowed by the President as compensation for his services, and all fees received by said consul general, shall be accounted for by such officers, respectively, to the treasury of the United States.

Fees, &c., to be accounted for.

Fee for certifying certain invoices, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fee for certifying invoices, and for certifying the place of growth or production of goods made duty free by the reciprocity treaty, to be charged by the consul general for the British North American provinces and subordinate consular officers, or agents in said provinces, shall be fifty cents for each certificate, and no more. And no such certificate of the growth or production shall be required for goods not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars.

Certificate not required for goods not exceeding $200 in value.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

*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, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Appropriation.

Pay.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million nine hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Pay of restored officers. 1857, ch. 12. *Ante*, p. 153.

For the payment of officers restored to the navy under the provisions of the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, during the period of their retirement or suspension, sixty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Sick, &c.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

Fuel and transportation.

For fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law for other materials, and for the transportation thereof, six hundred thou sand dollars.

Hemp, &c.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the repair, armament, and equipment of vessels, one million dollars: *Provided*, That not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended in any navy yard in the repair of any vessel until the necessity of such repair and the probable cost thereof is ascertained by the report of a board of not less than three officers of the navy.

Repair, armament, &c.

Proviso, as to repairs costing over $1000, of vessel at navy yard.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, five hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &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, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, fuel, commissions, and pay of clerks to navy agents and store-keepers, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

Contingencies.

Each bureau to show its disbursements.

For the payment of the charter, or purchase of vessels for the Paraguay Expedition for nine months, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if the said vessels shall not be purchased, no more shall be used of the sum herein appropriated, than may be necessary to pay for the charter of said vessels, at the rate agreed on, for such time as they may be employed by the government of the United States.

Payment, &c. of vessels of Paraguay Expedition.

*Ante*, p. 370.

Proviso.

*Marine Corps.*—For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, additional rations for five years' service, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reënlistments, four hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents.

Marine Corps.

For provisions, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For clothing, seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For fuel, twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For military stores, viz: pay of armorers, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, twelve thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, fourteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: 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, postage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed-sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger,

pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.

[Navy Yards.]

Preservation of works and current repairs.

For the preservation of works and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

At Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

At New York, twenty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

At Washington, ten thousand dollars.

At Norfolk, twenty thousand dollars.

At Pensacola, ten thousand dollars.

At Mare Island, California, twenty thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor, one thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston. *Boston.*—For repairs of hospital buildings and fences, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New York. *New York.*—For repairs of buildings and fences, seven thousand dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. *Naval Asylum.*—For paving and curbing on Shippen street, paving sidewalks on Shippen street, painting and repairing buildings, furniture and repairs of same, house-cleaning and whitewashing, furnace, grates, and ranges, and repairs, trees and tree-boxes on Shippen street, gas tax, and water-rent tax, eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Beneficiaries. For support of beneficiaries at the asylum, twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Norfolk. *Norfolk.*—For repairs of buildings, eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Pensacola. *Pensacola.*—For general repairs of hospital buildings, and for draining and filling ponds, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval magazines:

Portsmouth. *Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—For gun-skids, shot-beds, new powder magazine, and repairs of all kinds, forty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Boston. *Boston.*—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New York. *New York.*—For completing armory, and repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars.

Philadelphia. *Philadelphia.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Norfolk. *Norfolk.*—For completing stone pier and landing at Fort Norfolk, powder boat, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Pensacola. *Pensacola.*—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Civil establishments at navy yards and stations. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Instruments, books, maps, &c. For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Printing, &c. For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, in addition to the balance on hand, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of Wind and Current Charts, and for defraying all expenses connected therewith, fifteen thousand dollars. Wind and Current Charts.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights; and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, six thousand dollars. Contingencies of Observatory and Hydrographical Office.

For the erection and repairs of buildings, improvement and preservation of the grounds, and for contingencies at the United States Naval Academy, fifty thousand dollars. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

For completing seven screw sloops and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by act twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, six hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars. Completing Screw Sloops, &c. 1858, ch. 153, § 6. *Ante*, p. 319.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and dated January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed. General order of Secretary of Navy, of Jan. 13, 1859, confirmed

"*General Order.*

Chief engineers of more than twelve years will rank with commanders. Rank of engineer officers.

Chief engineers of less than twelve years, with lieutenants.

First assistant engineers, next after lieutenants.

Second assistant engineers next after masters.

Third assistant engineers, with midshipmen.

Commanding and executive officers of whatever grade will take precedence over all engineer officers.

This order confers no authority to exercise military command and no additional right to quarters. Limitation of general order.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, January 13, 1859."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sixth section of the act of sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to promote the efficiency of the navy" shall be so construed as to include officers who, at the time they were dropped or placed on the reserved list, had been detached from duty or removed from command for supposed inefficiency or unfitness, but who have since been restored to the active list, and such officers shall receive the same pay they were receiving respectively when they were so detached or removed, up to the termination of their cruise when so detached, deducting any pay they may have otherwise received during the time aforesaid, and that this shall extend to any officer who has been transferred from the furlough list to the leave of absence list by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. That such officers of the navy as were dropped from the service by the action of the late "Naval Retiring Board," and who have been subsequently restored to the service and placed upon the "furlough" or "leave pay" list, shall be allowed furlough pay, if placed upon the furlough list, and leave pay if placed upon the leave list, for and during the time they were so dropped, deducting any pay which they otherwise received during the time aforesaid. Construction of act of 1857, ch. 12, § 6, as to dropped or retired naval officers. *Ante*, p. 154. Pay. Pay of dropped officers since restored.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Convention between the United States and China, concluded on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight at Shanghai.*

Depositary of debentures, or duty receipts to be appointed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the minister or chief diplomatic officer of the United States in China, shall, so soon as the Chinese revenue officers issue the debentures, or duty receipts, provided for in the convention, select some proper depositary of the same in China, making such compensation as he shall think right, the said debentures, or their proceeds, being subject to the appropriation hereinafter provided.

Pay. Debentures subject to appropriation.

Board of Commissioners appointed in China. Duties, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners who shall form a Board in China, to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to them, under the said convention, according to the provisions of the same, the principles of justice, and international law.

Time and place of meeting. To expire in one year therefrom.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board so constituted shall meet at such time and place as shall be designated by the chief diplomatic officer in China, and within one year from the time of said meeting shall terminate their duties.

Compensation of commissioners.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the said commissioners shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the President of the United States is authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the commission, as shall appear to him necessary and proper, and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Contingencies.

Duty of commissioners as to awards made by them. Debentures to be distributed ratably.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall report to the chief diplomatic officer in China, the several awards made by them, to be approved by him, a copy of which shall be by him transmitted to the depositary of the debentures, or the proceeds as herein before provided, who shall thereupon distribute, in rateable proportion, the said debentures, or their proceeds according to the direction of the said diplomatic officer.

Records, &c. of commission to be deposited with Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the said commission shall be executed and completed, the records and documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commissioners, relating to the same, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act to protect the Timber growing upon Lands of the United States reserved for Military and other Purposes.*

The unlawful cutting, &c., or wanton destruction, &c. of timber standing on certain lands of the United States punishable by fine and imprisonment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons shall unlawfully cut, or aid, assist, or be employed in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly destroy, or procure to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing, growing, or being upon any lands of the United States, which in pursuance of any law passed, or hereafter to be passed, have been, or shall be, reserved or purchased by the United States, for military or other purposes, every such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof before a court having competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1859.

*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 fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians. Appropriation.

*Yancton, Sioux, or Dacotah Indians.*—For the first of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars. Yancton, Sioux or Dacotah Indians. *Post*, p. 744.

For maintaining and subsisting said Indians during the first year after their removal to and permanent settlement upon their said reservation; in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, or other articles of a beneficial character, and in breaking up and fencing land, in the erection of houses, storehouses, or other needful buildings; or in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For building a school-house, or school-houses, and to establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools (so far as said sum will go) for the education and training of the children of said Indians in letters, agriculture, the mechanic arts, and housewifery; which school or schools shall be managed and conducted in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand dollars.

For providing said Indians with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing lumber; one or more mechanic shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) a farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of making this agreement, and of surveying the said Yancton reservation, and of surveying and marking the pipe-stone quarry, per eighth and sixteenth articles treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

*Tonawandas.*—For payment and investment of this sum for the surrender and relinquishment of lands west of the State of Missouri, per second article treaty fifth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. Tonawandas. *Post*, p. 736.

*Creek Nation.*—For payment of the remaining sum of two hundred thousand dollars, retained by the United States until the removal of the Seminole Indians in Florida to the country west of the Mississippi, with interest at five per centum per annum, from twenty-eighth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the date of the ratification of the treaty to the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty of the seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. Creek Nation. *Post*, p. 701.

*Florida Indians* of [*or*] *Seminoles.*—For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, they having joined their brethren in the West, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Florida Indians or Seminoles. *Post*, p. 702.

For payments under existing contracts for carrying the mails as follows, viz: For the transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back, from July first to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, eighty-seven thousand and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents. Transportation of the mails. Panama, California, and Oregon.

Isthmus of Panama.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama from July first to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

New Orleans, Tehuantepec, and Ventoza.

For transportation of the mails from New Orleans via Tehuantepec to Ventoza and back from the first November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects here[in]after expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, namely:

Appropriation.

Pay, &c. of Senators.

Mileage of representatives and delegates.

*Legislative.*—For compensation and mileage of senators, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, and for the mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from the Territories, two hundred thousand dollars.

Officers, &c. of Senate.

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

Contingencies of Senate.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, thirty thousand dollars.

For stationery, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, forty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

For reporting proceedings, eighteen thousand and forty-six dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, thirty-five thousand and four dollars and fifty cents; and for the additional police appointed January twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, during the present fiscal year, fifteen hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents; making, together, thirty-six thousand five hundred and four dollars; and the further sum of fifteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, being for the moiety payable by the clerk of the House of Representatives, and to form a part of the contingent fund of said house and be disbursed by the clerk thereof.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

Pay of representatives and delegates.

For compensation of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from the Territories, one million and nineteen thousand dollars.

Officers, &c. of House.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; fourteen messengers, at one thousand and ninety-eight dollars each; eleven messengers, at six hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars—making seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents. *Provided*, That no officer or employee of the House of Representatives shall receive pay for the discharge of the duties of two offices at the same time.

Proviso.
No officers to receive pay of two offices at same time.

Contingencies of the House.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, including pay of engineer, firemen, and laborers, and materials for engine room, fifteen thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, fifty thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For laborers, six thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty thousand dollars.

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsman and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each, and the messenger in charge of the south extension, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Library of Congress.

*Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, and pay for binding, labor, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Public Printing, paper, &c.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, ten thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

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

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress, seventy thousand dollars.

Court of Claims.

*Court of Claims.*—For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and *and* assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, lights, books, labor, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, four thousand dollars.

For commissioners' fees for taking testimony on behalf of government, fees of witnesses, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor to attend to the taking of depositions under the second and third sections of the act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved the twenty-fourth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be disbursed, under the Solicitor, by such marshals as he shall direct, or other suitable agent to be appointed by him, five thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 122, §§ 2, 3.

Vol. x. pp. 612, 613.

Executive.

*Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

State Department.

*Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, ten thousand dollars.

For newspapers, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper plate printing, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Biennial Register.

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

Howard's Reports.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty-four and twenty-five of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

*Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars. N. E. Executive Building.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.

*Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, forty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-four cents. Treasury Department. Secretary's office.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars. 1st Comptroller's office.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. 2d Comptroller's office.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. 1st Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars. 2d Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and forty dollars. 3d Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-six cents. 4th Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. 5th Auditor's office.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Office of Auditor for P. O. Department.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty cents. Treasurer's office.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars. Register's office.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Solicitor's office.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Office of Commissioner of Customs.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Light-house Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars. Office of Light-house Board.

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.*— Contingencies.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Secretary's office.

For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—and for miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars. Extra clerks. Pay.

1st Comptroller's office.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller's office.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

1st Auditor's office.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

2d Auditor's office.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

4th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

5th Auditor's office.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, eight hundred dollars.

Treasurer's office.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Register's office.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding, and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers, and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, four thousand dollars.

Light-house board.

*Light-house Board.*—For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, six hundred dollars; and that the time fixed by law within which the creditors of the late republic of Texas may file their claims at the Treasury Department be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Creditors of Texas may file claims to Jan. 1, 1861.

*Ante*, p. 252.

S. E. Executive building.

*For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of eight watchmen and nine laborers of the southeast executive building, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Southern extension thereof.

*For the Southern Extension of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers for the south extension of the southeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.

*Department of the Interior.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Secretary's office.

Office of land-commissioner.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For additional clerks in the General Land-Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

Office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

1854, ch. 267. Vol. x. p. 576. 1855, ch. 204. Vol. x. p. 686.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

1855, ch. 207, § 7. Vol. x. p. 702.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, employed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws, in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Officer of commissioner of pensions.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Office of commissioner of public buildings.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

*Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.*—

Secretary's office.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

Office of Indian affairs.

Office of Indian Affairs:

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

General land-office.

General Land-Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, sixty-two thousand dollars.

1850, ch. 84. 1850, ch. 85. 1852, ch. 19. 1852, ch. 114. Vol. x. p. 143.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers, three thousand dollars.

Pension office.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, ten thousand dollars.

Bounty lands. 1855, ch. 207. Vol. x. p. 701.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, stationery, blank books for register's office, furniture, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Surveyors general and their clerks.

*Surveyors General and their Clerks.*—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.

Oregon. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

California. For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Washington. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New Mexico. For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

Kansas and Nebraska. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel and incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

Utah. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in Utah, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Minnesota. For compensation of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Recorder in Missouri. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War department. *War Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Secretary's office.

Office of adjutant-general. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant-general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of quartermaster-general. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the quartermaster-general, on bounty-land service, two thousand dollars.

Office of paymaster-general. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Office of commissary-general. For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the commissary-general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

Office of surgeon-general. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon-general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of topographical engineers. For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of chief engineer. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of colonel of ordnance. For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

*Contingent Expenses of the War Department.*— Contingencies of War Department.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*For the general Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars. Northwest executive building.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

*For the general Purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.*—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

*Navy Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. Navy department. Secretary's office.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of yards and docks.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of ordnance and hydrography.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of construction, &c.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of provisions and clothing.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars. Bureau of medicine and surgery.

*Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.*— Contingent expenses of the navy department.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Southwest executive building.

*For the general Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post-office department.

*Post-Office Department.*—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies of post-office department.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, for repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, fifteen thousand dollars.

General post-office extension.

*General Post-Office Extension.*—For watchmen, engineer (for steam engines), laborers, fuel, gas, candles, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, seven thousand dollars.

Paper and printing for executive departments.

*Printing for Executive Departments.*—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the paper, printing, and binding the Biennial Register and the annual statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Mint.

*Mint of the United States.*—

Philadelphia.

*At Philadelphia.*—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

*At San Francisco, California.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

*Assay Office, New York.*—For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars. Assay Office, New York.

For wages of workmen, forty-five thousand dollars.

*At New Orleans.*—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars. New Orleans.

For wages of workmen, thirty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

*At Charlotte, North Carolina.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars. Charlotte.

For wages of workmen, two thousand six hundred dollars.

*At Dahlonega, Georgia.*—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer and clerk, six thousand dollars. Dahlonega.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES. Government in the Territories.

*Territory of New Mexico.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, six thousand dollars. New Mexico.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

*Territory of Utah.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, seven thousand dollars. Utah.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Territory of Washington.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Washington.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

*Territory of Nebraska.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Nebraska.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

*Territory of Kansas.*—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Kansas.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For deficiencies in the contingent expenses of Kansas, being the amount incurred during the administration of government by J. W. Denver on that account, two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-two cents.

*Judiciary.*—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Judiciary.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

*Office of the Attorney-General.*—For salaries of the Attorney-General, Office of the Attorney-General.

one assistant to be employed in his office, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That the Attorney-General, in place of the six clerks now employed in his office, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one assistant in the said office, learned in the law, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars; two third class clerks, at salaries of sixteen hundred dollars each; and one second class clerk, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars; and that the said Attorney-General be authorized, when necessary, to employ temporary clerks: *Provided*, That the allowances to such temporary clerks shall in no one year exceed one thousand dollars: *Provided, also*, That all moneys hereafter drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney-General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

Attorney-General may appoint an assistant at an annual salary of $3,000.

May appoint clerks and temporary clerks.

Allowances to temporary clerks.

Moneys to be disbursed by officer designated by Secretary of Treasury.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of Attorney-General's office.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding, for the office of the Attorney-General, eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For furniture and bookcases for office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports for the office of the Attorney-General, eight hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

Expenses of California land claims.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, forty thousand dollars.

Reporter.

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, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Marshals.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

Court expenses, &c., and prosecutions for crime.

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 forfe[i]tures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, 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, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

Annuities and Grants.

Elizabeth C. Perry.

1821, ch. 31. Vol. iii. p. 622.

*Annuities and Grants.*—To Elizabeth C. Perry, per act second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Independent Treasury.

*Independent Treasury.*—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

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, one thousand five hundred dollars.

1846, ch. 90. 1848, ch. 166. 1851, ch. 32. 1855, ch. 175. Vol. x. p. 656.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk of treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, as depositary, two thousand five 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, five thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. 1846, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 59.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars. Steamboat Inspectors. 1852, ch. 106. Vol. x. p. 61.

*Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.*—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories: Collection of revenue from lands.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

*Penitentiary.*—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. Penitentiary.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the messenger to the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and for his services in attending to the main furnace in the Capitol, which shall be in lieu of all other compensation, one thousand dollars. Office of commissioner of public buildings.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Laborers, &c.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, and to repay to the corporation of Auxiliary guard.

Washington the compensation of twenty policemen from the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-two cents.

For compensation of twenty policemen in the city of Washington, to be appointed in the same manner as the auxiliary guard are now appointed, thirteen thousand dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

Deficiency in paper and printing.

For deficiency in printing for first session of thirty-fifth Congress, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For deficiency in paper for second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For deficiency in printing for the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, sixty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Deficiency in pay, &c. of senators.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of senators during the present Congress, six thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Provisions of act of 1857, ch. 56, § 6, extended for two years from Feb. 21, 1859.

*Ante*, p. 164.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority given by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to pay out at the Mint the cents authorized and directed by said act to be coined, in exchange for the fractional parts of the dollar therein named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively, shall be, and the same hereby is, extended to two years from and after the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and no longer.

Documents ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, to be printed by the printer of the house first ordering the same.

Duty of Superintending of public printing under this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of the present session of Congress, when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, whether the copies ordered be the reserved (regular) number or additional (extra) numbers, the entire printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same; and the house so first ordering the same shall immediately notify the other house of such order. And the superintendent of public printing is hereby directed, in all cases when any document has been ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, to cause the order of the house last making the order to print such document to be executed by the printer of the house first ordering the same, and to further cause the other house to be furnished with the number ordered by it; and in no case shall more than one thousand five hundred and fifty copies of any document be printed, unless the printing of extra numbers be ordered by either house; and the one thousand five hundred and fifty copies, as reserved (regular) numbers, shall be distributed by the officers of the house first ordering the printing of the same to the same persons and in the same manner as such numbers heretofore ordered by both houses have been distributed; and in all such cases the payment for composition shall be the same as though the printing had been ordered by but one house; *Provided*, That the office of printer either to the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be transferable either directly or indirectly, and any attempt to sell or transfer either of said offices, or any sale or transfer of the same, shall operate as a vacation and abandonment of the said offices or either of them.

Number of copies to be printed.

Distributions, &c.

Payment for composition.

Office of printer to either house not transferable.

Patent-Office report, mechanical, with drawings, to make only one volume, of not over 800 pages.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents on mechanics hereafter to be made to the Senate and House of Representatives, to be prepared and submitted in such manner as that the plates and drawings necessary to illustrate each subject shall be inserted so as to comprise the entire report in one volume, not to exceed eight hundred pages.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1859.

Appropriations.

*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*, That 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.

Saving of the appropriations from falling into the surplus fund

New Hampshire.

*New Hampshire.*—For a fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, at Whale's Back light-house, one thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.

*Massachusetts.*—For rebuilding the two light-house towers on Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, and for fitting them with first-order illuminating apparatus, as per detailed estimate I, page 102, (estimates of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) eighty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents.

Connecticut.

*Connecticut.*—For a fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, at the New Haven (Five Mile Point) light-house, one thousand dollars.

New York.

*New York.*—For a beacon-light on one of the Sister's Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, below Alexandria Bay, four thousand dollars.

For repairing and securing the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house, ten thousand dollars.

Michigan.

*Michigan.*—For a light-house on the north point of the peninsula dividing Grand Traverse Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on the east side of Middle Island harbor, West Marquette, five thousand dollars.

That five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to repair the light-house pier at Vermillion, Ohio.

Wisconsin.

*Wisconsin.*—For a light-house on Green Island, or one of the adjacent islands, Green Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Raspberry Island, one of the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of Kewanee River, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Minnesota.

*Minnesota.*—For a light-house at or near the mouth of Two Island River, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

North Carolina.

*North Carolina.*—For a beacon-range light at Ocracoke, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and that a light be established at a suitable point at or near Hatteras inlet: *Provided*, That the light-house at Beacon Island and the Ocracoke light-vessel be discontinued after the erection and exhibition of the aforesaid beacon-light, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

South Carolina.

*South Carolina.*—For two range beacon-lights (in place of the "Overall beacon-lights") for the beach on Sullivan's Island channel, four thousand dollars.

*Georgia.*—For a light at a proper point in Saint Andrew's Sound and for one in Saint Catharine Sound, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

Florida.

*Florida.*—For rebuilding the light-house at Cape Canaveral, and fitting it up with a first-order catadioptric illuminating apparatus, (as per detailed estimate H, page 99, general estimates of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten cents.

Louisiana.

*Louisiana.*—For the commencement and completion of an iron screw pile light-house at or near the entrance to the channel of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass, authorized August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in addition to the former appropriation, as per estimate J, page 103, (general estimate of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) sixty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

1854, ch. 194, § 5. Vol. x. pp. 343, 344.

Texas.

*Texas.*—For the erection of range beacons for crossing the bar and entering Galveston Bay, in place of the present light-vessel at that place, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For a light-house at San Luis Pass, and at the mouth of Brazos River twenty thousand dollars.

California.

*California.*—For a light-house on Mare Island, San Francisco bay, nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this money shall be paid until the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the United States has a perfect title to this island.

That the appropriation heretofore made for a light-house at Point Lobos be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated provided the United States has a perfect title to the site of said light-house.

Permanent structures to take place of light vessels, in certain cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter whenever any of the light-vessels occupying positions which are adapted to the erection of light-houses upon pile foundations require to be rebuilt, or such extensive repairs as to render the substitution of such light-houses advisable and practicable, then such permanent structures are authorized to be erected in place of any such light-vessels: *Provided*, That the expense arising from all such changes and erections shall be defrayed from the general annual appropriations for repairs, &c. of light-vessels, unless special appropriations should be made for any such change.

Proviso.

Expense, how defrayed.

Secretary of Treasury may discontinue lights, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board be, and he hereby is, authorized in his discretion to discontinue from time to time, such lights as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce and changes of channels of harbors, and other causes.

Virginia—re-appropriations, 1854, ch. 194. Vol. x. p. 339.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for a light-house half-way between Cape Henry and Body's Island, and for a light to mark the entrance to the Cone and Yeocomico rivers, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, reappropriated for those objects, respectively.

Minnesota—change of appropriation. 1856, ch. 160. *Ante*, p. 100.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a light-house at Grand Marais, Minnesota, is hereby authorized to be applied to the erection of a light-house at Grand Portage, mouth of Pigeon River, Minnesota.

Necessary preliminary surveys for sites for light-houses, may be made on the seaboard by the Coast survey, on N. W. lakes, by Topographical Engineers.

If reports are adverse.

If favorable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the seaboard to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works may be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

Light at Cleveland, Ohio.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That authority is hereby given to exhibit a light from the light-house tower on the hill at Cleveland, Ohio.

Part of Act 1856, ch. 164, § 3, repealed. *Ante*, p. 101.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as authorizes the

Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the light at Port Clinton in Portage Bay, Ohio, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Port Clinton, Ohio.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.* March 3, 1859.

*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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, viz: Appropriation.

*Survey of the Coast.*—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Coast Survey

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers, used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Deficiency for seamen.

For preserving the extension of the Treasury building, fifty thousand dollars. Treasury building.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to use the balance of unexpended appropriations heretofore made for the Charleston and New Orleans custom-houses in finishing said buildings for use. Custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans.

For completion of the Indianapolis court-house and post-office, forty thousand dollars. Court-house of Indianapolis.

For completion of the Detroit custom-house, thirty thousand dollars. Custom-house at Detroit.

For repairing the damage occasioned by the recent fire at the Mobile custom-house, ten thousand dollars. At Mobile.

For annual repairs of custom-houses, fifteen thousand dollars. Custom-houses.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, fifteen thousand dollars. Marine hospitals.

*Light-house Establishment.*)—*For the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake Coasts, viz:* Light-house establishment.

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and other cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. Atlantic, Gulf and Lake coasts.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For repairing the works and piers, in order to preserve and secure the light-house at Chicago, Illinois, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego, and the buildings connected therewith, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of six hundred and two keepers of light-houses and light-

beacons, and their assistants, one hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For salaries of fifty-two keepers of light-vessels, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-two light-vessels, one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and thirteen cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, re-mooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be disbursed by them, in addition to available balance, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven *dollars*.

1851, ch. 32, § 5. Vol. ix. p. 618.

*For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.*—For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, re-mooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, ten thousand dollars.

Minot's Ledge Light-house—

For continuing the construction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset rocks, Boston bay, Massachusetts, being one half of the amount remaining to be appropriated to complete the work according to the original estimate, forty-seven thousand and ninety dollars and thirty-six cents.

Army officers on light-house duty.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-one cents.

Life stations and boats.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-three cents.

For the best life-boat, to be placed at each of the twenty-eight life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey, six thousand four hundred and forty dollars, and so much money as was appropriated at the last session of Congress for this purpose as remains unexpended is hereby directed to be carried to the surplus fund.

For repairing the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, two thousand dollars.

Land surveys.

*Survey of the Public Lands.*—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, sixty thousand dollars.

California.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, forty-three thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in New Mexico, twenty thousand dollars.

Kansas and Nebraska.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, including liabilities incurred in the years eighteen hundred

and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, ten thousand dollars. 1840, ch. 36. Vol. v. p. 384.

For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been, or shall be, closed, under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, two thousand dollars. 1840, ch. 26. 1853, ch. 24. Vol. x. p. 152.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law, twenty thousand dollars. Oregon.

For running and marking that part of the western boundary of Minnesota which is not defined by the natural landmarks, estimated distance one hundred and thirty miles, five thousand dollars. Minnesota.

For binding field notes, plats, and records of surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, one thousand dollars.

For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars. Exploring and surveying expeditions.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended in defraying the expenses of any body of men or delegates assembled in Washington or elsewhere as an agricultural congress, or advisory board on agriculture, convened under the orders or by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person under any name or for any pretended object whatever. Agricultural statistics, seeds, &c. Proviso. Expense of agricultural congress not to be paid.

For drawings to illustrate the mechanical report of the commissioner of patents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, six thousand dollars. Drawings.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand dollars. Washington Infirmary.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars. Public grounds.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

For purchase of trees, and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, and for the protection of the building, five thousand dollars. Capitol repairs.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, three thousand dollars. President's house.

For fuel, in part, of the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's house, the grounds around them and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Bridge and High streets in Georgetown, forty-three thousand dollars. Lighting, &c. with gas.

For lighting with gas Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets across the public mall, four thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars. Books for Executive mansion.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, three thousand dollars. Repairs of bridges.

Pennsylvania Avenue.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

Public grounds.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvement of the same, and keeping them in order, one thousand dollars.

Laborers.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from *from* the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and the pavements along the government reservations on Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred dollars.

Water pipes.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

Patent office building.

For casual repairs of the Patent-Office building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, three hundred dollars.

For completing the erection of the north front of the Patent-Office building, grading and paving streets around the same, enclosing front yards, and improving court yard, fifty thousand dollars.

Vol. xi. U. S. Statutes at Large.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase [of] Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, two thousand copies of the eleventh volume of the United States Statutes at Large for distribution, agreeably to act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

Public reservation.

For public reservation number two and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars.

Patent-Office building.

For making cases and fitting up rooms in the Patent-Office building to receive copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, and for transferring, arranging, and taking care of the same, thirty-six hundred dollars.

Hospital for the insane.

*Government Hospital for the Insane.*—For continuation of wall enclosing the grounds, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing the present hospital continuation, comprising the centre and three sections of the wing, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For fire apparatus, nine hundred dollars.

For painting and sanding battlement and window heads and frames, and tracing window sash of the five west sections of the hospital edifice erected, eight hundred dollars.

For grading and planting trees about the hospital edifice and upon the approaches thereto within the grounds, one thousand dollars.

Towards the completion of the four eastern sections of the east wing, which will complete the hospital edifice, forty thousand dollars.

Insane of District of Columbia.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy, at the asylum in said district, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

Deaf, dumb, and blind.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

Eighth census.

For expenses to be incurred preliminary to taking the eighth census, fifteen thousand dollars.

Capitol extension.

For United States Capitol extension, four hundred thousand dollars:

Proviso. Limit as to decorations.

*Provided*, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended in the decoration and embellishment of the Capitol extension by sculpture or paintings, unless the same shall have been approved by the Art Commission authorized by the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in the manner stated in said act; but this provision shall not be so

1858, ch. 154. *Ante*, p. 323.

Exception as to works begun by Crawford and Rogers.

construed as to interfere with the completion and payment for works already begun by Crawford and Rogers, or the completion of the painting of rooms in the north wing already partly painted.

Post-office extension.

For extension of the General Post-Office, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mortgage in Pine street, New York.

For payment of the mortgage and interest on property in Pine street, in the city of New York, belonging to the United States, and purchased

under authority of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose. 1854, ch. 242. Vol. x. pp. 561, 562.

*Botanic Garden.*—For procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and sh[r]ubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, twenty-three hundred dollars. Botanic Garden.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and greenhouses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For deficiency in the executive extraordinary expenses in Kansas Territory during the administration of Governor John W. Geary, six hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents. Deficiency, executive expenses in Kansas.

For introducing the Potomac water into the botanic garden, and building a cistern thereon, one thousand dollars.

For completing certain volumes of the Exploring Expedition now nearly finished, and pay of superintendent, the sum of eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and five cents. Exploring expedition.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay for the purchase of stores furnished for the use of volunteers engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washington during the late Indian hostilities in that territory, seven thousand dollars, with interest from the time the money was advanced by Governor Douglas for said purchase. Payment of stores for volunteers in Washington Territory.

For the payment of volunteers employed in Florida during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and who were called into service by requisition of the President on the governor of that State, the sum of four hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount found due for the time said troops were actually in the service of the United States: *Provided*, That no greater pay or commutations be allowed than are authorized by law to similar troops of the United States army. Payment of volunteers in Florida war. Proviso.

For repairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac at Washington, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Repairs of Long Bridge.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay to John F. Callan for stone taken from square number five hundred and sixty-two, in Washington city, and used in paving New Jersey avenue, one hundred and sixty-two dollars. Payment to John F. Callan.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury do allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents, paid to A. G. Cochran. Peter Lammond allowed $534.77 in settlement of accounts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia heretofore agreed to be purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society, as a site for a court-house shall be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder, and that the lot in said city heretofore purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania for a post-office shall also be sold at public auction for the best price it will bring. *Provided*, That said lots shall not be sold for an aggregate sum of less than two hundred and five thousand dollars. Lots of land in Philadelphia to be sold at auction. Proviso. Minimum price.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum or sums of money raised by the sale of the lots and grounds authorized to be sold by the preceding section of this act, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of a post-office at Philadelphia be applied and expended as follows, to wit: for the purchase of the first lot west of the custom-house, commonly known as the Levy Corner, a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars. For the purchase of the Appropriation of money from said sale, for purchase of land in Philadelphia for post-office and court-house.

next adjoining lot west, known as the Bailey lot, a sum not exceeding eighty-six thousand dollars, and for the construction of a building on the said Levy and Bailey lots, suitable for a post-office and court-house, a sum not exceeding the remainder of the money not disposed of as above provided. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General to execute the two foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the whole amount to be expended in the construction of said building, shall not exceed the balance of the amount received from the sale of the said lots and the balance of the appropriation.

Proviso.

Authority to issue and reissue treasury notes under act 1858, ch. 1, extended to July 1, 1860.

*Ante*, p. 257.

Expenses thereof.

Proviso.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the power to issue and reissue treasury notes, conferred on the President of the United States, by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until the first day of July eighteen hundred and sixty; and to defray the expenses thereof the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That the said notes may be issued bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and that it shall not be necessary, as directed by the original act, aforesaid, after advertisement to exchange them for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest upon said notes; and that in all other respects the reissue of said treasury notes shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the act aforesaid.

Coupon or registered stock may be issued.

1858, ch. 165.

*Ante*, p. 365.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, under the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to issue coupon or registered stock, as the purchaser may elect.

Post-office in Boston not to be removed until, &c.

Proviso.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the post-office in Boston, Massachusetts, shall not be removed from its present location, until after the next session of Congress, *provided* the remonstrants against its removal will indemnify the government from any additional expense growing out of any contracts for another site.

Pay of navy officers on "furlough" list transferred to "leave" list.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That such officers as were placed upon the "furlough list," by the action of the said Naval Retiring Board, and who have been subsequently transferred to the "leave list," shall be allowed "leave pay" for and during the time they were on the furlough list as aforesaid, deducting the furlough pay which they received during said time.

Representatives of deceased officer to have the pay.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any officer after his restoration or transfer as aforesaid, his legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the amount which said officer would have received, under this act up to the time of his death.

Superintendent of public printing, on default of contractor to supply paper, may advertise for proposals, &c.

1852, ch. 91.

Vol. x. p. 30.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of any contractor under the act approved August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices therefor, and for other purposes," to comply with his contract in furnishing the paper for the public printing in proper time and of suitable quality, the superintendent of the public printing is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, for such time, and in such places, as he may deem expedient, and award the contract to the lowest bidder, and to purchase in the open market upon the best practicable terms, all the paper that may be required for the public printing until a new contract is made; and any increase of cost to the government in procuring a supply of paper, the contractor in default and his securities shall be charged with and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond, in the name of the United States in the circuit court of the United States. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this section be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Increase of cost to be charged to first contractor.

Repeal.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where, by the

terms of any Indian treaty in Kansas Territory, said Indians are entitled to separate selections of land, and to a patent therefor, under guards, restrictions, or conditions for their benefit, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents therefor to issue to such Indian or Indians, and their heirs, upon such conditions and limitation, and under such guards or restrictions as may be prescribed by said Secretary: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the New York Indians, or to affect their rights under the treaty made by them in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight at Buffalo Creek.

Patents for land may issue to Indians in Kansas under treaty, &c.

Proviso. Not to affect New York Indians. Vol. vii. p. 550.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

March 3, 1859.

*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, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Appropriation.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on reënlistment, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

Recruiting and reënlistment.

For pay of the army, three million and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Pay.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Commutation of subsistence and forage.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Subsistence in kind.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, and iron bedsteads for barracks, one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Clothing, &c.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen, of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, one million four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

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 enquiry, including the additional compensation of 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 under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads,

Incidental expenses.

1802, ch. 9, §§ 21, 22. Vol. ii. p. 136.

and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount of this appropriation below the estimates shall be deducted from the amount estimated for pay of laborers in the quartermaster's department.

1819, ch. 45. Vol. iii. p. 488. 1854, ch. 247, § 6. Vol. x. p. 576. 1838, ch. 162, § 10. Vol. v. p. 257. Proviso.

Barracks, &c. For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; and for temporary frontier stations, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no permanent barracks and quarters shall hereafter be constructed, unless detailed estimates shall have been previously submitted to Congress and shall have been approved by a special appropriation for the same.

Proviso. Not to be constructed without previous detailed estimates.

Mileage of officers, &c. For mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That mileage shall not be allowed when the officer has been transferred or relieved at his own request.

Proviso.

Transportation. For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and 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 them 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, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportations 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 that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions therein to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, three million dollars.

Water.

Roads.

Horses.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the companies of light artillery, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, fifteen thousand dollars.

Medical, &c., departments.

For the medical and hospital departments, ninety-one thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at department head-quarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

Fortifications.

For armament of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars, out of which fifty thousand dollars are to be used for experiments on heavy ordnance.

Ordnance, &c.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred thousand dollars.

Experiments in arms, &c.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, including experiments in arms and ammunition, not otherwise provided for, one hundred thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Arsenals.

For the Allegheny arsenal, five thousand dollars.

For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, fourteen thousand dollars.

For New York arsenal, three thousand dollars.

For North Carolina arsenal, two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For Texas arsenal, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For Washington arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For Watertown arsenal, one thousand dollars.

For Watervliet arsenal, twenty-five thousand dollars; a part of which sum may be applied to the purchase of a piece of ground adjoining the arsenal on the south side, east of the Erie Canal.

For contingencies of arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.

Military surveys, &c.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Survivors of massacre by Indians.

For defraying the expenses of the recovery and the restoration to their homes of the children surviving the massacre by Indians of the emigrant trains from Arkansas, in the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Payment to Minnesota

For the payment to the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred by Captain James Starkey's company of Minnesota volunteers, called out by the governor of the Territory of Minnesota in eighteen [hundred] and fifty-seven to protect the settlers of the valley of Sunrise River against the Chippewa Indians, two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Removal of Chippewas.

For the removal of the Court Orielle band of the Chippewa Indians, on the Red Cedar and Menomonee rivers, in Wisconsin, and providing a permanent home for them among the Chippewas of Lake Superior or the Upper Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

Armories, Springfield.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, fifty-three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

Harper's Ferry.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Books of tactics, &c.

For printing a revised edition of the system of instruction for field artillery, horse and foot, to be stereotyped, with engraved plates, now ready for the press, and for procuring for distribution to the militia of the United States books of tactical instruction, ten thousand dollars.

Military road in Oregon.

For the construction of a military road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla, one hundred thousand dollars.

Payment to Texas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to repay to the State of Texas, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, moneys advanced by that State for the payment of six companies of mounted volunteers called into service by General Persifor F. Smith on the first of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for three months: *Provided*, That there shall be no greater pay or allowances to these companies than was given to similar troops in the service of the United States.

Proviso.

Vol. v. p. 132.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of executing a resolution approved May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts and other States of the United States for disbursement services, and so forth, during the late war," the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Massachusetts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-eight cents, reported under said resolution to be due to said State by J. R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War, in a report dated the twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, made to the House of Representatives the twenty-seventh of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven: *Provided*, That, in lieu of payment in money, the Secretary of the Treasury, may, at his discretion, issue to said State, United States stock bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and redeemable at the end of ten years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the President.

Payment to Massachusetts.

Proviso.

1851, ch. 25, § 2. Vol. ix. p. 595.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States," be so amended as to reduce the number of commissioners authorized by that section to three, and to consist of the commissary-general of subsistence, the surgeon-general, and the adjutant-general, (any two of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business,) whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer quarter-yearly, and to visit and inspect the military asylum at least once in every month.

Commissioners of military asylum.

Two a quorum.

Duties.

Invalid, &c. soldiers of war of 1812, and subsequent wars to have benefits of military asylum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of the said act be, and they are hereby, extended so as to include the invalid and disabled soldiers, whether regulars or volunteers, of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and of all subsequent wars; and that so much of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

Pensioners to surrender pension while in the asylum.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all pensioners on account of wounds or disability incurred in the military service shall transfer and surrender their pensions to the institution for and during the time they may remain therein and voluntarily continue to receive its benefits.

12½ cents only per month to be deducted from pay, &c.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the deductions of twenty-five cents per month, from the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates in the army shall be reduced, from and after the thirtieth of June next, to twelve and a half cents per month, and that the title of the act be, and the same is hereby, changed from the "Military Asylum" to that of "Soldiers' Home;" *And provided, further*, That all persons now in, or that may hereafter be admitted into, the institution, shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war,

Name changed from "Military Asylum" to "Soldiers' Home."

Inmates made

and will be governed thereby in the same manner as soldiers in the army. subject to rules, &c. of war.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications: Fortifications.

For fort at Hog Island Ledge, forty thousand dollars. Hog Island Ledge.

For Fort Knox, Penobscot Bay, twenty thousand dollars. Fort Knox.

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

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, fifteen thousand dollars. Fort Richmond.

For Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point, forty thousand dollars. Fort Carroll.

For Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars. Fort Montgomery.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, seventy-five thousand dollars. Fort Delaware.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars. Fort Calhoun.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston, South Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars. Fort Sumpter.

For Fort Clinch, Florida, fifty thousand dollars. Fort Clinch.

For Fort Point, California, fifty thousand dollars. Fort Point.

For Fort Alcatraz, California, thirty thousand dollars. Fort Alcatraz.

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, ninety-five thousand dollars. Fort Jefferson.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, seventy thousand dollars. Fort Taylor.

For continuing the construction of the works at Fort Gaines, thirty thousand dollars. Fort Gaines.

For contingent expenses of fortifications and repairs, thirty thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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Chap. LXXXIV.—*An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of the Works constructed by the United States, for bringing the Potomac Water into the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the Supply of said Water for all Governmental Purposes, and for the Uses and Benefits of the Inhabitants of the said Cities.* March 3, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the dams, aqueducts, water-gates, reservoirs, and all fixtures and improvements connected therewith, which have been, or may hereafter be, constructed by the United States for the conveyance of the water from the Potomac River, above the Great Falls thereof, to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, together with the lands, houses, fencing-water, and other rights and appurtenances connected with the same, and belonging to the government, as also the main conduits, supply pipes, basins, hydrants, fountains, stop-cocks, sewers, drains, receiving basins, and all other fixtures connected with the same, which have been, or may hereafter be, laid down or constructed by the United States, shall be placed by the President of the United States under the immediate care, management, and superintendence of a properly qualified officer of the United States corps of engineers to be appointed by him who shall act under the Department of the Interior, and who shall make an annual report to that department in the month of November in each year, to be laid before Congress, at the commencement of their regular annual session, of the work, proceedings, repairs, casualties, and expenditures connected with the said water-works for the preceding year; and such officer, as a compensation for the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him by this act, shall receive, for his pay as said engineer, no more than his regular pay as an officer of the corps. He shall occupy the necessary apartments in one of the public buildings in the city of Washington as may be directed by the President, and shall be supplied by the government with the stationery, instruments, books, and furniture, required in the performance of his public duties. And in this office of the engineer of the Potomac Waterworks shall be kept and preserved a complete

Potomac Waterworks to be put under the care of an officer of the engineer corps, U. S. A.

Under the direction of Department of the Interior.

To make annual report.

Compensation.

Office.

Records.

record of all the lands and other property and matters and things enumerated in this section, and otherwise connected with or belonging to these waterworks, or which may hereafter be acquired or procured for the same.

Authority of engineer.

The said engineer shall have full power and control over the said waterworks and shall regulate the manner in which the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown may tap the pipes for the supply thereof, and shall stop the same whenever it is found no more than adequate to meet the wants of the general government. The said engineer's decision on all questions connected therewith to be subject only to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Right of appeal to Secretary of the Interior.

Corporations of Washington and Georgetown may distribute water, &c.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to supply the inhabitants within their respective limits with Potomac water from the aqueduct mains or pipes, now laid or to be laid in the streets and avenues by the United States; and to make all laws and regulations for the proper distribution of the same, subject to the restrictions prescribed by this act: *Provided*, that no expense shall devolve upon the United States in consequence of said distribution.

Regulations.

No expense to the United States.

Corporations may establish water rates, and alter the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations shall have authority by ordinance, act, or otherwise, to establish a scale of annual rates for the supply and use of said water, apportioned to different classes of buildings in said city, according to their seize, dimensions, assessed values, exposure to fires, uses for dwellings, stores, shops, stables, manufactories, or other purposes, number of occupants, or consumption of water, measured by meter or otherwise, and to modify, alter, amend, increase, or reduce such scale, from time to time, and extend it to other description of buildings and establishments; to collect such rates or rents, when so fixed, in advance, or otherwise, through such agents or commissioners as they may authorize, from the owners or occupants of all such buildings or establishments, respectively, who may use the water therein; to stop the supply of water to any such dwelling or establishment upon a failure to pay said rate, charge, or rent; and generally to enact such laws as may be necessary to supply the inhabitants of said city of Washington with pure and wholesome water, and to carry into full and complete effect the powers herein granted. *Provided*, that the rates levied by the cities of Georgetown and Washington shall never be a source of revenue other than as a means of keeping up to the said cities a supply of water.

May collect the water rates.

May stop the water on non-payment of rate.

General authority.

Proviso.

Rates not to be a source of revenue.

Corporations may borrow money.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the city of Washington, and fifty thousand dollars for Georgetown, redeemable within a period of ten years, out of any revenue to be derived from water rents.

Amount.

Unauthorized opening of pipes punishable.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons other than said corporations, or persons authorized by them, to tap or open the mains or pipes laid or to be laid by the United States for any purpose whatever under a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence. And if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously break, injure, deface, or destroy any main or pipe, bend, branch, valve, hydrant, service pipe or any other fixture used for the distribution of water throughout the streets and avenues, or for its introduction into the houses, tenements, or buildings of said cities, such person or persons shall be subject to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding two years for each and every such offence.

Penalty—fine.

Wilful, &c. breaking, &c. of pipes, &c. punishable.

Penalty—imprisonment.

Cost of main pipes for supply

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become necessary to lay main pipes for the supply of water to the cities of Georgetown and Washington, the cost of the same shall be paid by the said cities,

and the engineer aforesaid is hereby prohibited from making any contracts for the same, unless approved by the corporations aforesaid, and expressly stipulated with the contractor or contractors that the payment for the same is to be made by the said corporations: *Provided*, That no greater number of main pipes shall be laid by the general government than are sufficient to give to said government, the necessary supply of water.

of Washington and Georgetown, to be paid by the cities.

Engineer not to contract for pipes unless, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to do or commit any act by reason of which the supply of water, or any part thereof shall become impure, filthy, or in any way unfit for use, and that any person or persons committing any such act or acts, wilfully, knowingly, and maliciously, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or not exceeding three nor less than one year's confinement in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for every such offence.

Wilfully, &c. making the water impure, punishable.

Penalty—Fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Inconsistent acts repealed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively shall have power to establish a complete system of sewerage in aid of the execution of the provisions of this act.

The cities may establish system of sewerage.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act to provide for extending the Laws and Judicial System of the United States to the State of Oregon and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1859.

*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 Oregon as elsewhere in the United States.

Laws of the United States, extended to Oregon.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States within which a district court with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa shall be established, and the judge of the said district court shall hold two regular terms of the said court, annually at the seat of government of the said State, to commence on the second Monday of April and September in each year.

Oregon made a judicial district.

Terms of the Court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Oregon, shall reside therein, and the annual salary of the said judge shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and the marshal and district attorney for said district, shall be entitled to the same compensation and fees as the marshal and attorney for the district of Iowa.

Residence and salary of Judge, Attorney, and Marshal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Oregon Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon, or to the supreme court of the State of Oregon, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Oregon Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

Mandate, &c. in appeals, &c. now pending in Federal Supreme Court.

Successors to Supreme Court of the Territory.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by jury in the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, said district shall be divided into three divisions as follows, namely: The counties of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Grundy, Hardin, Webster, and all the counties north of the same, and east of Calhoun, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, and Emmett, shall constitute the northern division; and two regular terms of said court for the same

IOWA.

Divisions of district court.

Northern division.

Terms of Court.

shall be held annually at Dubuque, to commence on the third Tuesdays of April and October.

Southern division.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the counties of Scott, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Powasheik, Mahaska, Marion, Lucas, Clark, Decatur, and all the counties south and east of the same, shall constitute the southern division; and two regular terms of said court shall be held annually for said division at Keokuk, to commence on the third Tuesdays of March and September.

Terms of Court.

Western division.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the remaining counties of the State shall constitute the western division; and one regular term of said court shall be held on the second Tuesday of November in each year at Des Moines.

Term of Court.

Laws applicable to the divisions.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the several acts of Congress, regulating the courts in the several divisions as heretofore organized shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to the courts of said district under the present division.

Judge may make rules, &c.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said district court shall have power to make such rules and orders, as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes provided for in this act.

Inconsistent acts repealed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

Chap. LXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township number twenty-seven, North, of Range Number six, East, in Wabash County, Indiana.*

Auditor of Wabash county, Indiana, may enter certain lands in lieu of deficit of school lands, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the auditor of the county of Wabash, aforesaid, for the time being, be authorized and allowed to make entry in his own official name of the quantity of five hundred and thirty-seven and ninety one-hundredths acres, in legal subdivisions, of any lands of the United States, on any part of the public domain subject to private entry, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the same, when so entered being hereby made, and declared to be for the benefit of the inhabitants of congressional township number twenty-seven, north, of range number six, east, in the county of Wabash, and State of Indiana, and to stand in lieu of a deficit of that quantity in the amount of school lands belonging to said township, and to be held and controlled in the same manner.

Patent to issue therefor.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the said lands shall have been selected and entered as aforesaid, and duly reported to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent or patents to issue therefor.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

Chap. LXXXVII.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Payment of the Expenses of Investigating Committees and for other Purposes.*

*Ante*, p. 379.

Payment of expenses of investigating committees of the House of present Congress.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present Congress, and that the same shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House with whatever now remains of the appropriations "for the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress," contained in "an act to supply deficiencies" approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.—*Provided*, that the

To what fund chargeable.

1856, ch. 29.

*Ante*, p. 11.

clerk of the House may charge to said miscellaneous item, any deficiency in the items for stationery, folding documents, and furniture and repairs of the same, in the south wing of the Capitol. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.* March 3, 1859.

*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, eighteen hundred and sixty: Invalid Pensions. Appropriation.

For invalid pensions under various acts, four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Invalid Pensions.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, forty thousand dollars. 1818, ch. 19. 1828, ch. 53. 1832, ch. 126.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the Revolutionary War, under the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Pensions to widows. 1836, ch. 362. 1838, ch. 189. 1843, ch. 102. 1844, ch. 102. 1848, ch. 8. 1848, ch. 120. 1853, ch. 41.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, fifty thousand dollars. Widows and orphans. 1836, ch. 362. 1848, ch. 108. 1853, ch. 41.

For navy invalid pensions, two thousand dollars. Navy invalid pensions.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Navy pensions. 1848, ch. 155. Vol. ix. p. 282.

For privateer invalids, one thousand dollars. Privateer invalids.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility as such shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted (describing it) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment, which shall fall due upon a day in the fiscal year for which provision is made herein, to be declared by the Secretary of the Interior, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if in a case of continued disability it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot, either in whole or in part be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment. Applications for payment of pensions to invalids to be supported by affidavit of physicians. Nature of affidavit. If difference of rates—that in affidavit to govern. Proviso. Affidavit not required in pensions granted for total disability.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

# RESOLUTIONS.

Jan. 17, 1859.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution for the Appointment of two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

*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 appointment of Alexander Dallas Bache, a member of the National Institute and resident in the city of Washington, and George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.

Two regents of Smithsonian Institution appointed.

APPROVED, January 17, 1859.

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Jan. 25, 1859.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, United States Consul-General at Japan, and H. C. J. Heusken, his Interpreter, respectively, to accept a Snuff box from her Majesty, the Queen of England.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Townsend Harris, United States Consul-General in Japan, and H. C. J. Heusken be, and they are hereby authorized, to accept, respectively, from the Queen of England a snuffbox bearing her Majesty's cypher, which it is the intention of the Queen to offer to each as a mark of her gratitude for assistance rendered by them to Lord Elgin in his negotiation of a treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

Townsend Harris and H. C. J. Heusken may each accept a snuffbox from the Queen of Great Britain.

APPROVED, January 25, 1859.

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Feb. 5, 1859.

[No. 4.] *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a Portion of the Government Lot on which the United States Court-House stands in Rutland, Vermont, in Exchange for other Land adjoining said Lot.*

*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 and empowered, to convey to John B. Page, Esq., of Rutland in the State of Vermont so much from the east side of the lot of land on which the United States court-house and post-office stands in said Rutland, as in the opinion of the said Secretary will not be required for the use of the government, in exchange for other land, of equal area on the north side of and adjoining said government lot, without cost to the government, and to give and receive deeds to and from the said John B. Page for the lands so given and received in exchange.

Land in Rutland, Vermont, may be conveyed in exchange.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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Feb. 9, 1859.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution for the Payment of an unexpended Balance to the State of Georgia, on Account of Militia Services.*

*Resolved 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 apply the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia," to the repayment to said

Payment to the State of Georgia. 1842, ch. 127. Vol. v. p. 504.

State of any amount which she has paid to her said militia, mentioned in said act, since the date of the passage of the same.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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[No. 7.] *A Resolution for changing the Plan of the Custom-House at Galveston in the State of Texas.* Feb. 9, 1859.

*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 such alterations of the dimensions and plan of the custom-house building constructing at Galveston, Texas, as he may deem best and as petitioned for by the people of Galveston: *Provided* the cost, when completed, does not exceed the amount already appropriated; *and provided further*, that the consent in writing of the contractors and their sureties for the construction of said custom-house to such alterations shall be first had and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Plan of custom-house at Galveston, Texas, may be changed.

Proviso.

Written consent of contractors to be first obtained.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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[No. 8.] *Joint Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to the Acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache of Gold Medals from the Sardinian Government.* Feb. 14, 1859.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache be, and [they] are hereby, authorized to accept, respectively, a gold medal tendered to each of them by the Sardinian government as a mark of its appreciation of their scientific labors and achievements.

M. F. Maury and A. D. Bache may each accept a gold medal.

APPROVED, February 14, 1859.

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[No. 9.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Tobacco Trade of the United States with Foreign Nations.* Feb. 14, 1859.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the trade in tobacco with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Brazil, and other foreign nations, is clogged with restrictions and limitations wholly inconsistent with that fair and reciprocal condition of commerce which ought to exist between the United States and those nations respectively, and is therefore unsatisfactory to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, and Connecticut, and other tobacco growing States, in which that article is an important, if not the chief, staple of agricultural production.

Unsatisfactory restrictions on the tobacco trade.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government to use its utmost power, by negotiations or other constitutional means, to obtain a modification or reduction on the part of said foreign nations of the duties and restrictions imposed by them on the importation of American tobacco, and to this end to employ all the diplomatic and commercial powers which the constitution has confided to it in producing a more just and equal reciprocity in a trade so deeply involving the value of that portion of the agricultural labor of the country, in which at least one fourth of the confederacy is concerned.

Duty of federal government to have such restrictions modified.

3d. *Resolved*, That the treaties of the United States with China and Japan present a fair and fitting occasion for the enlargement and extension of the tobacco trade of the United States, and it is the duty of the government of the United States to use all their exertions, within the limits of constitutional power, to foster and encourage the introduction of American tobacco as an article of use among the people of those nations.

U. S. government should encourage the introduction and use of American tobacco in China and Japan.

Negotiations with certain governments should be begun to modify the taxes, &c. on American tobacco.

4th. *Resolved*, That diplomatic negotiations with England, France, Spain, and Austria, as well as with China and Japan, ought to be commenced as soon as practicable by the government of the United States, with the view of obtaining a modification of the existing systems of revenue and taxation of those nations in respect to American tobacco, and for this purpose instructions ought to be given to our foreign ministers, consuls, and commercial agents in those nations by the Executive of the United States to use all their constitutional and legitimate functions in producing so desirable a result.

APPROVED, February 14, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a certain Plat of Land in the City of Petersburg, Virginia, belonging to the United States.*

*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 in his discretion, if deemed by him consistent with the public interest, to sell, and by deed convey to the purchaser, a piece or parcel of land lying at the southeast corner of the custom-house lot in Petersburg, Virginia, to be so laid off and defined as to make the eastern boundary of said lot a straight line from its beginning, on Tabb street, through to the lot belonging to Powell's Hotel Company; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied, if necessary, to the completion and furnishing of said custom-house building, or grading and enclosing said lot: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the minimum below which the said lots shall not be sold.

Certain land in Petersburg, Virginia, may be sold.

Proceeds how applied.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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March 2, 1859.

[No. 12.] *A Resolution conferring the Rank of Senior Flag Officer on the Active Service List of the United States Navy on Captain Charles Stewart.*

*Resolved 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 be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to confer on Captain Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious service, the commission of senior flag officer of the United States navy on the active service list.

Capt. Charles Stewart, U. S. N., made senior Flag Officer.

APPROVED, March 2, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

1858, ch. 81, § 2. *Ante*, p. 294.

[No. 13.] *A Resolution in Relation to the Second Section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the Location of certain confirmed private Land Claims in the State of Missouri and for other Purposes."*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri and for other purposes," approved June second, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, is hereby so suspended in its operation and effect until the end of the thirty-sixth Congress, as that no patent or patents shall be issued, nor shall any action be had by the executive branch or department of the government, or any officer or agent thereof, under or by virtue of said section.

Operation of Act of 1858, ch. 81, § 2, concerning certain private land claims in Missouri, in part suspended.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

1856, ch. 123. *Ante*, p. 48.

[No. 14.] *A Joint Resolution amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, so far as relates to such Members as shall die during their Terms of Service.*

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever, hereafter, any

person elected a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall die after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been so elected, compensation shall be computed and paid to his widow, or if no widow survive him, to his heirs at law, for the period that shall have elapsed from the commencement of such Congress as aforesaid, to the time of his death, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum: *Provided, however*, That compensation shall be computed and paid in all cases for a period of not less than three months; and, *Provided, further*, That in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid.

Pay of members of Congress dying after the commencement of the Congress, to go to widow or heirs.

Mode of computation.

Proviso.

To be for not less than three months.

Proviso.

Constructive mileage not to be allowed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the compensation of each person elected or appointed afterwards to supply the vacancy so occasioned, shall hereafter be computed and paid from the time the compensation of his predecessor is hereby directed to be computed and paid for, and not otherwise.

Pay of successor to commence from the date of the termination of the pay of predecessor.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the provisions of this joint resolution, so far as the same are beneficial to the widow or heirs at law of members of Congress as aforesaid, shall be extended and applied to the widows and heirs at law of members elected to the present Congress, who have died since its commencement.

Beneficial provisions of this resolution to apply to widows or heirs of members elected to the 35th Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

# PRIVATE ACTS.

# LIST

OF THE

# PRIVATE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF CONGRESS

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

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# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the third day of December, 1855, and ended Monday the 18th day of August, 1856.*

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAPTER II.—*An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Bark Monmouth.* Feb. 20, 1856.

*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 bark "Monmouth," a Russian vessel, lately called the "St. Harlampy," which vessel was sold to Daniel Draper and Son, of Boston, and Draper and Devlin, of New York, to pay for expenses and repairs incurred on her in the United States: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said secretary, that the cost of the repairs, put upon said vessel in the United States, constitute three fourths of her present value.

Register to issue to The St. Harlampy under the name of The Monmouth.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 20, 1856.

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CHAP. III.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Name of the French-built Brig "Vigie" to "Minnie."* Feb. 27, 1856.

*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 change the name of the French-built brig Vigie, now owned by John Commins of Charleston, South Carolina, to that of Minnie, and to issue a register in that name: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said secretary, that the repairs put upon said vessel in the United States shall be equal to three fourths of her cost when so repaired.

Name of The Vigie changed to Minnie.

APPROVED, February 27, 1856.

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CHAP. V.—*An Act to change the Name of the Brig "Hiberna" to "Victor of the Wave."* March 5, 1856.

*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 change the name of the American built brig "Hibernia," owned by John Commins, of Charleston, South Carolina, to that of "Victor of the Wave," and to grant her a register in that name.

Name of The Hibernia changed to The Victor of the Wave.

APPROVED, March 5, 1856.

March 5, 1856.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register or Enrolment to the Barque Cabargo.*

Register to issue to The Cabargo.

*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 barque Cabargo, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by Thomas Rigney, a citizen of the State of New York, which said vessel having been dismantled on a voyage to New York, 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 vessel in the United States, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 5, 1856.

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March 13, 1856.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act to admit to Register or Enrolment the Schooner Zadock Pratt.*

Register to issue to The Zadock Pratt.

*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 issue a register or enrolment to the schooner "Zadock Pratt," now owned by William Peck and James B. Smith, citizens of Buffalo, in the State of New York: *Provided*, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of said secretary, that two thirds of the cost of the construction of said vessel was put upon her in the United States.

APPROVED, March 13, 1856.

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April 1, 1856.

CHAP. X.—*An Act for the Relief of the Distributees of Colonel William Linn.*

Payment to Mrs. E. A. R. Linn for distributees of Col. Wm. Linn, on her giving a bond.

*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 and required to settle with the distributees of Colonel William Linn, an officer in the revolutionary army, and to allow them five years' full pay as a colonel, which is the commutation of half-pay for life, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The money to be paid to Mrs. Elizabeth A. R. Linn, upon giving satisfactory security to the said accounting officers, to be by her distributed according to the laws of the State of Missouri: *Provided*, That the sum hereby directed to be paid shall be in full of all claims of the descendants or representatives of the said Colonel William Linn under any laws of the United States now or heretofore in force.

APPROVED, April 1, 1856.

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April 18, 1856.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of Jacob Dodson.*

Payment to Jacob Dodson.

*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 government be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow Jacob Dodson, a colored man, who, on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the American Forks, in California, volunteered as a private, for during the war, in Captain Richard Owen's company of the California battalion, and who was discharged therefrom on the fourteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, at Los Angelos, in California, all the pay and allowances to which he would be entitled, under the existing laws for such service, in the same manner as if he had been legally enlisted in, and honorably discharged from, the service of the United States, deducting therefrom the sum of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, paid to him by Colonel

J. C. Fremont for his services as a member of the exploring expedition, within the period named above; the amount necessary therefor to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, April 18, 1856.

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Chap. XVI. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of a Register to the Brig "Echo" of Boston.* April 18, 1856.

*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 cause a register to be issued to the brig "Echo," a British built vessel, purchased by Eben Wheelwright, a citizen of the United States, said vessel having been damaged at sea, and repaired by the said Wheelwright: *Provided*, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that the repairs made in the United States after the purchase of the vessel by the said Wheelwright, are equal to, or exceed two thirds of the value of the vessel when so repaired.

Register to issue to The Echo.

Proviso.

Approved, April 18, 1856.

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Chap. XVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary E. Tillman.* April 23, 1856.

*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 Mary E. Tillman, of South Carolina, a pension of twenty dollars per month, during her natural life, commencing on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Mary E. Tillman to have a pension of $20 per month for life, from March 4, 1857.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

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Chap. XXII. — *An Act to continue Half-pay to Mrs. Lewright Browning for a further term of five Years.* April 26, 1856.

*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 continue to Mrs. Lewright Browning, widow of Robert L. Browning, late of the navy, half the monthly pay of her said deceased husband, for a further term of five years, from the time when the half-pay granted her by act of Congress, approved September twenty, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall cease.

Half pay to be continued to Mrs. Lewright Browning.

Approved, April 26, 1856.

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Chap. XXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Christian Hax, of the State of Maryland.* May 14, 1856.

*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 fourth circuit and Maryland district, be, and it is hereby, authorized to amend the record of the naturalization of Christian Hax, of date the twenty-third of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, so as to make the word "Hanks" read "Hax," if satisfactory proof shall be introduced to said court to show that the said Christian Hax is the identical person who was then naturalized by order of the court, and that his name has been entered upon the records of said court as "Hanks" by mistake or misprision of the clerk of said court. And the said record, when so amended, shall have the same force and effect as if no misprision or mistake had been made by the clerk in mis-stating his name in the order of said court: *Provided*, Said amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the rights of any other person than the said "Hax" which may, by law, have vested prior to the correction of said record.

Record of naturalization of Christian Hax may be amended.

Proviso.

Approved, May 14, 1856.

May 29, 1856.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Langdon C. Easton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.*

Settlement of accounts of Capt. L. C. Easton.

*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 War Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to credit Captain Langdon C. Easton, assistant quartermaster United States army, on settlement of his accounts, with the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of which he was defrauded by his late clerk, Gustavus McHarcourt, while stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

APPROVED, May 29, 1856.

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May 29, 1856.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Crawford.*

John Crawford authorized to locate certificate 3150 of forfeited land-stock on any public land.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That John Crawford be, and he is hereby, authorized to locate certificate number three thousand one hundred and fifty, for eight hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents, forfeited land-stock in the State of Mississippi, on any public lands in the United States subject to private entry, at not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

APPROVED, May 29, 1856.

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May 29, 1856.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of William M. F. Magraw.*

Allowance to Wm. M. F. Magraw.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in consideration of Indian disturbances, and of the consequent increased expenses and difficulties of carrying the mails along the route number eight thousand nine hundred and eleven, from Independence to Salt Lake, the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and required to allow and pay to William M. F. Magraw, contractor for the mail service aforesaid, the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, for the year ending on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; which said allowance shall be in lieu of the present contract price for said service, and shall be paid out of the treasury.

Payment to him.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay out of the treasury, to the said William M. F. Magraw, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, as full indemnity for his claim for property stolen and destroyed by the Indians, as included in his account filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Contract with him annulled.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that the contract heretofore entered into by said William M. F. Magraw, for the transportation of the mails on said route, be, and the same is, with the assent of said Magraw, annulled from and after the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; and that the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to let said contract for the term of four years from said day, and to advertise for proposals therefor.

APPROVED, May 29, 1856.

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June 2, 1856.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to incorporate St. Thomas' Literary Society in the District of Columbia.*

Incorporation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Nicholas D. Young, George J. A. Wilson, and Sidney A. Clarkson, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate, forever, by the name of St. Thomas' Literary Society, for purposes of

charity and education, and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure, may adopt and establish rules, regulations, and by-laws not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred thousand dollars at any one time, and may manage and dispose of the same at pleasure, and apply the same, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of the said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are or may hereafter be established; and the said corporators shall and may, from time to time, as the necessities of the said corporation shall or may require, increase their number, but so as not to exceed, at any time, ten persons, to be corporators in the same.

Power to confer degrees.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have and enjoy the power and faculty to confer and confirm upon such pupils in the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinctions, they shall think entitled to them, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as are usually granted in colleges.

This act not to authorize issue of currency.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Individual liability of members.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the corporators in said corporation shall be held liable, in his individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the said corporation, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Act subject to repeal.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act.

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for the Benefit of the Hebrew Congregation in the City of Washington.*

June 2, 1856.

Rights of Christian churches in Washington extended to the Hebrew congregation.

1844, ch. 101.

Vol. v. p. 679.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted by law to the Christian churches in the city of Washington, be, and the same are hereby extended to the Hebrew congregation of said city, and that the third section of the act approved the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act concerning conveyances or devises of places of public worship in the District of Columbia," shall be so construed as to allow the members of the Hebrew congregation from time to time, by a vote of two thirds, to elect their own trustees, and the same, by a like vote, to displace at pleasure; which said trustees shall, during their continuance in office, have the same title in and power over any lot or tract of land as if held by them under the act aforesaid for a Christian church, or as if they were appointed under said act trustees of any Christian church: *Provided*, That any and all legal and equitable rights, demands, or liabilities of the said Hebrew congregation, acquired or assumed by or through said trustees, shall be limited to the trust property of said congregation held by said trustees.

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John S. Pendleton.*

June 2, 1856.

*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

Payment to John S. Pendleton.

treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John S. Pendleton, for his full compensation whilst employed as Minister of the United States on special mission to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the sum of nine thousand dollars, deducting therefrom any amount which he may have heretofore received as compensation in said mission; and for like full compensation for his services in the same character to the Republic of Paraguay, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, nine thousand dollars, deducting therefrom any amount of money he may have heretofore received as compensation in said mission to Paraguay.

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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June 2, 1856.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Emma Bidamon.*

Payment to Emma Bidamon.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Emma Bidamon, by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from July eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, until paid, in full payment of the sum adjudged and decreed to her in lieu of dower by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Illinois, at the July term, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in the case of "The United States *vs.* Joseph Smith, *et al.*"

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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June 2, 1856.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act for the Relief of John Nugent.*

John Nugent to have a pension of $30 per month for life, from Jan. 31, 1856.

*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 John Nugent, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, who, whilst engaged in the discharge of his duty as a seaman on board of the United States sloop Germantown, on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, when at Montevideo, and while in the act of firing a salute, in honor of the birthday of the Queen of Spain, had one of his arms blown off, and the other arm so badly shattered that amputation was necessary, 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 thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his natural life, to be paid out of the Navy Pension Fund.

APPROVED, June 2, 1856.

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June 14, 1856.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act making Appropriation* [*s*] *for the Payment of certain Claims.*

Payment to Samuel P. Todd.

*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 Samuel P. Todd, a purser in the navy, the sum of five hundred and fifty-three dollars, being for the amount of depreciation upon certain treasury notes sold by him for the purpose of paying seamen and others employed in the United States Delaware flotilla, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Payment to John Shaw.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to John Shaw, of Wisconsin, the sum of one thousand dollars, in full for his services, travel, and attendance, as an interpreter upon the trial of certain Winnebago Indians, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, before the Honorable James Duane Doty, at Prairie du Chien.

Payment to Isadore D. Beaugrand.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Isadore D. Beaugrand, the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven

dollars and twelve cents, in full for expenses incurred and money expended by him for subsistence, quarters, and transportation furnished to Captain Bradley's company of Ohio volunteers from the first to the fifth of June inclusive, eighteen hundred and forty-six, prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States for the Mexican war.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums herein directed to be paid, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Appropriation.

APPROVED, June 14, 1856.

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CHAP. XLIX.—*For the Relief of the Heirs of Col. Charles Simms, late Collector of the Port of Alexandria.* June 26, 1856.

*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 account of the late Col. Charles Simms, collector of the port of Alexandria, to be audited and settled without any charge of interest on any indebtedness due from him to the government at the time of his death. And when the principal of such indebtedness shall be paid, the estate of the said Charles Simms, and his heirs and representatives, shall be forever discharged from any liability on account of any interest that may have accrued thereon. Accounts of Col. Charles Simms to be audited and paid without interest.

APPROVED, June 26, 1856.

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CHAP. LII.—*An Act authorizing a Settlement of the Accounts of Charles P. Babcock, late Indian Agent at Detroit, in the State of Michigan.* July 3, 1856.

*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 adjust and pay the accounts of Charles P. Babcock, late Indian Agent at Detroit, in the State of Michigan; and that in making such adjustment, certain vouchers, heretofore presented by him, and now on file, for expenses incurred for premiums in exchanging gold for silver coin, and also for one quarter's salary for his own services, shall be allowed and paid: *Provided*, That any balance thus found due said Babcock, shall first be applied in liquidation of his indebtedness to the United States, if any there shall be, and the remainder only shall be paid to him: *And provided further*, That the sum allowed to him shall not exceed the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents. Accounts of Charles P. Babcock, adjustment of. Proviso.

APPROVED, July 3, 1856.

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CHAP. LIII.—*An Act to authorize the issue of a Register to the Barque Tropic Bird.* July 3, 1856.

*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 issue a register to the American built barque "Tropic Bird," now owned by Asa F. Tift, of Key West, Florida. Register to issue to the Tropic Bird.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said barque Tropic Bird be and is hereby exempted from the payment of tonnage money to the United States, from the time she became American property. Exempted from tonnage money.

APPROVED, July 3, 1856.

July 14, 1856.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act granting the Right of Way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad through the Arsenal, Magazine, and Jefferson Barracks, Tracts.*

Right of way granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way, sixty feet in width, through the lands in which the St. Louis Arsenal, the St. Louis Marine Hospital, and Jefferson Barracks are situated, in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Louis through said lands: *Provided*, said road shall be constructed on the line upon which it is now located: *Provided further*, That a strong, substantial plank fence be erected by said company between the road and the public grounds, and between the road and the river, at such place and of such character as the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks shall direct, with suitable iron gates, not exceeding four, at such points as shall be selected by such commanding officer; and the said company shall also cause to be constructed not exceeding four covered ways, at suitable places in part of said public grounds, and in such manner as shall be approved by said commanding officer; and if, after the fence herein provided for shall have been erected, and the said road put in operation, it shall be found, in the opinion of the President, to be insufficient for the protection of lives and property, he may require a fence of brick, stone, or iron, on the land side, to be constructed, and the said company shall cause the same to be erected accordingly at their proper cost and charge: *Provided also*, That the said company shall be liable for all losses which may be sustained by the public, either by the destruction of public property, or by collision with the trains in passing over said grounds: *And provided further*, That said company shall use on their locomotives the customary or most approved means for arresting sparks from the chimneys; and that when the government expects to receive, or intends to ship powder at the magazine landing, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice to said company of such expectation or intention, horse-power alone shall be used by said company in passing during the receiving or shipping of powder; and that so much of an act passed February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as is inconsistent with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Provisos as to mode and line of construction.

Liability for losses.

Regulations as to sparkers, and as to precautions when gunpowder is to be moved.

Inconsistent parts of act of 1853, ch. 68, repealed.

Vol. x. p. 754.

APPROVED, July 14, 1856.

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July 17, 1856.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act to grant to L. Jane Horner and Children a Section of Land in Oregon.*

Grant of land in Oregon to L. Jane Horner and her children.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That one section, or six hundred and forty acres of land, in the territory of Oregon, being the tract formerly in possession of Emanuel Horner, and on which his wife, L. Jane Horner, and her children now reside, be and the same is hereby granted to the said wife and children, in the following manner: the south half of said section to the said L. Jane Horner, in her own right, and the north half to her said children: *Provided*, it be shown to the satisfaction of the register and receiver in Oregon, with the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that the continued possession by the said L. Jane Horner has been such as, under the conditions of the act of twenty-seventh [of] September, eighteen hundred and fifty, in regard to settlement, would entitle her to a donation; and such as would have entitled the said Emanuel Horner to a donation had he remained in possession.

Proviso.

1850, ch. 76.

Vol. ix. p. 496.

APPROVED, July 17, 1856.

CHAP. LXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain J. P. Hatch, of the United States Army.* July 17, 1856.

*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, in the settlement of the accounts of Captain J. P. Hatch, of the United States Army, be and they are hereby directed to allow to his credit the sum of six hundred and ten dollars, the amount lost by him whilst the recruiting officer at Cleveland, on the twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Allowance of $610 in accounts of Capt. J. P. Hatch.

APPROVED, July 17, 1856.

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CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Captain Joseph H. Whipple, deceased.* July 17, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the settlement of the accounts of the late Captain Joseph H. Whipple, the accounting officers be authorized and directed to pass to his credit the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-eight dollars and three cents, or so much thereof as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, was properly expended by him on account of "barracks at Turkey River," and that the amount due on such settlement, if any, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Capt. J. H. Whipple to be credited a certain amount in his accounts.

APPROVED, July 17, 1856.

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CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Jacob Price, of Jefferson County, Virginia.* July 17, 1856.

*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 cause the name of Jacob Price, of Jefferson County, Virginia, to be placed on the pension roll at four dollars per month, during the term of his natural life, commencing the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Jacob Price to be placed on the pension roll at $4 per month for life, from Jan. 1, 1854.

APPROVED, July 17, 1856.

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CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act to authorize the Entry of certain Lands in the State of Iowa by Mrs. Caroline Newington.* July 30, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Mrs. Caroline Newington be and she is hereby authorized to enter, at the proper land-office, in the State of Iowa, the east half of section seven and the west half of section eight, in township ninety-six north of range nine west, situated in the State of Iowa, upon payment to the receiver of the proper land-office one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That said entry shall be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Mrs. Caroline Newington authorized to enter certain lands in Iowa within six months.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth V. Lomax, only surviving Child of Captain William Lindsay, of the Revolution.* July 30, 1856.

*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 required to pay to Elizabeth V. Lomax the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the same being the arrears of pension due Captain William Lindsay, from the first of October, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, to the first of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

Eliz. V. Lomax to be paid $5,675, being arrears of pension of Capt. Wm. Lindsay.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

July 30, 1856.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Zadock Thompson, of Vermont.*

Zadock Thompson to be paid $300, in full for services as to census of Vermont.

*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 legal representatives of Zadock Thompson, of Vermont, the sum of three hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the same to be in full for his services in preparing a historical introduction to the returns of the seventh census for the State of Vermont.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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July 30, 1856.

CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Samuel Scott.*

Adjudication of claim of heirs at law of Samuel Scott to a bounty land warrant.

*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 required to investigate the claim of the heirs at law of Samuel Scott, late of the State of Virginia, and if he should find, on such investigation, they were entitled to bounty land for revolutionary services, under the laws of that State, and that they failed to procure the same for the reason that the papers which established their right had been mislaid in the Pension Office, that he issue to them a warrant or warrants for such number of acres as they may be entitled to under the bounty land laws of the State of Virginia.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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July 30, 1856.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Levi Robinson.*

Payment of fishing bounty to Levi Robinson.

*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 unappropriated money in the treasury, to Levi Robinson, of Eden, Maine, owner of the Schooner "Mary Jane," two hundred and sixteen dollars as fishing bounty for eighteen hundred and fifty-two, said schooner having complied with all the requisitions of law to entitle her to bounty, but was unable to present her papers, they having been consumed by fire.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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July 30, 1856.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owners and Sharesmen of the Fishing Schooners Wanderer, Mary, Olive Branch, Two Brothers, and Brothers.*

Payment of certain fishing bounties.

*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 unappropriated money in the treasury, to the owners of the fishing schooners hereinafter mentioned the following sums, respectively:

Owners of the Sch. Wanderer, of Bristol.

To the owners of the schooner Wanderer, of Bristol, Maine, one hundred and thirty-six dollars, as bounty for eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Sch. Mary, of Brooksville.

To the owners of the schooner Mary, of Brooksville, Maine, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, as bounty for eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Sch. Olive Branch, of Sedgewick, Me.

To the owners of the schooner Olive Branch, of Sedgewick, Maine, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety cents, as bounty for eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Sch. Two Brothers, of Sedgewick, Me.

To the owners of the schooner Two Brothers, of Sedgewick, Maine, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-five cents, as bounty for eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Sch. Brothers, of Lyme, Conn.

To the schooner Brothers, of Lyme, Connecticut, three hundred and sixty dollars, as bounty for eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Said sums to be divided among the owners and sharesmen of said schooners, respectively, as now provided by existing laws. Said amounts how to be divided.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act directing a Settlement of the Account of David Gordon.* August 1, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the First Auditor of the Treasury be authorized and required to adjust and settle the account of David Gordon as examining agent of the land-offices in Louisiana and Mississippi, and that he be allowed the per diem specified in his letter of instructions, from the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the day upon which he commenced the service at Greensburg, Louisiana, to the eleventh day of June following, when he terminated the service at Jackson, Mississippi, inclusive, and that he be allowed mileage from this city to the offices visited and back, agreeably to a schedule of distances furnished by the General Post-Office Department: *Provided*, That the rate of mileage shall not exceed that specified in his letter of instructions; and that the same be paid out of any fund hitherto subject to be charged for such special or contingent services: *And provided further*, That the sum paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the second service be deducted in the final settlement under this act. Settlement of accounts of David Gordon. Proviso. Proviso.

APPROVED, August 1, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Cephise Piseros, Widow of Louis Labranche, of the Parish of St. Charles, and State of Louisiana.* August 6, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Cephise Piseros, as heir-at-law of Jean Francois Piseros, deceased, be, and she is hereby, confirmed in her title to a tract of land in the Parish of St. Charles, and State of Louisiana, situate on the left bank of the Mississippi River, of about four arpents in front, with a depth of forty arpents, bounded on the north by the claim of Jean Francois Piseros, designated as "number eighty-eight" in the report of the board of commissioners for the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans, and on the south by the lands of Adelard Fortier, designated as claim number "four hundred and eighty-eight" by the register and receiver of the land-office for the eastern district of Louisiana, in their report of March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixteen. Cephise Piseros confirmed in a land claim in the Parish of St. Charles, La.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall, upon being presented with a plat and certificate of survey of the said tract of land, legally executed by the proper officer, issue a patent for the same: *Provided, however*, That such patent shall operate only as a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and shall not affect or prejudice the rights of any third person. Patent to issue.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Randall D. Livingston.* August 6, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Randall D. Livingston be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his title to a certain tract of land, lying and being within the limits of the "Baron de Bastrop grant," in the State of Louisiana, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner post in the edge of a prairie known as prairie "Mer Rouge;" running thence south one hundred and fifty poles, to two black oaks and three gums; thence east one hundred and thirty-three poles, to a hickory and gum; thence north one hundred and fifty poles, to three gums and a Randall D. Livingston confirmed in his land claim within the De Bastrop grant in Louisiana.

dogwood; thence west one hundred and thirty-three poles, to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres, being the same tract of land conveyed by A. Morehouse to John Martin Merriwether, by deed, dated February first, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and five; and being, also, that part of the two tracts of land, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred acres, claimed by the said Randall D. Livingston before the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims within the limits of the Baron de Bastrop grant," &c., approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, which was not confirmed by the said commissioners.

1851, ch. 26.
Vol. ix. p. 597.

Patent to issue.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall, upon the receipt of a plat and certificate of survey of the said tract of land, legally executed by the proper officer, issue a patent for the same: *Provided, however*, That such patent shall only operate as a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and shall not affect or prejudice the rights of any third person.

To operate only as a relinquishment of title of the U. States.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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August 6, 1856.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. M. E. McKnight, Widow of Francis M. McKnight.*

Mrs. M. E. McKnight to be placed on 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 Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the pension list the name of Mrs. M. E. McKnight, widow of Francis M. McKnight, who was, while in the discharge of his duty as an artificer of ordnance, accidentally killed on the twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the same manner as if he had been killed in battle —her pension to commence upon the day of the death of her late husband.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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August 6, 1856.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Hill.*

Pension of Joseph Hill to be increased.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pension allowed to Joseph Hill, an invalid pensioner, be increased to twelve dollars per month, from June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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August 6, 1856.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act to confirm Joseph Wandestrand in his Title to certain Lands.*

Tilte of Joseph Wanderstrand to certain land in Louisiana confirmed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Joseph Wandestrand be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his title to a certain tract of land in the State of Louisiana, and described as follows, to wit: Sections numbered fifty-five, fifty-six, and fifty-seven, in township numbered twelve south, of range numbered ten east, (east of the Mississippi River,) in the south-eastern district of Louisiana: *Provided*, That this act shall only be construed to be a relinquishment on the part of the United States; and shall not prejudice, or in any way affect, the rights of any third person.

Confirmation to act only as a relinquishment of title.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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August 6, 1856.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Richard Albritton.*

Richard Albritton authorized to

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Richard Albritton be, and he is hereby authorized to locate, free of cost, six hundred and forty

acres of land, upon any of the public lands belonging to the United States, and subject to private entry, at the minimum price. locate, free of cost, 640 acres of land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the location so made shall be in full compensation to the said Richard Albritton for a certain private land claim for six hundred and forty acres, reported for confirmation by James O. Crosby, commissioner, under date of June seven, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and confirmed by the act of Congress approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen. Said location to be in full for claim confirmed by act of 1819, ch. 100.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of the certificate from the proper land-office, shall issue a patent to the said Richard Albritton for the lands authorized to be located by this act. Patent to issue.

APPROVED, August 6, 1856.

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CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act to incorporate the Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington.* Aug. 11, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That James Adams, as president, and Jacqueline S. Pendleton, William H. Winter, James A. Brown, James A. Tait, and James McDermott, and their successors duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style, and title of "The Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington," and by that name, style, and title, shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices or other person, whatsoever, within the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate may or can do. Columbia Library of Capitol Hill incorporated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said library, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods and chattels, and other effects, are hereby vested in and confirmed to the said corporation. And the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, or bequest: *Provided*, That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation and the moneys, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars. Power to hold property.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to appoint a treasurer and librarian and such other officers as they may from time to time deem necessary; to assign them their duties, fix their compensation and remove him or them from office, and appoint another or others in his or their place as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful to the said library, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure; to procure by Corporate power.

purchase or otherwise a suitable place for keeping the library; to appoint the time for keeping the library open or for taking out and returning books; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their own body between two annual elections; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures; and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation and library, agreeable to the rules, ordinances, and by-laws thereof during their continuance in office: *Provided*, That no less than a majority of the said directors be a quorum to do business; that no rule, ordinance, or by-law be made repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia or of the United States.

Election of Directors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That an election for seven directors of this corporation shall be held on the first Monday of April next and on the first Monday in April annually thereafter at the library-room, under the direction of such persons as the present directors and their successors may appoint, which appointment shall be at least ten days previous to the day of election. They shall also publish the names of the persons so appointed to hold the election, in some paper published in the city of Washington, at least three days previous to such election's being held, the polls for which shall be kept open from three to nine o'clock, P. M. And no person shall be eligible as a director, or have a right to vote for a director, who is not at the time of voting or being voted for, a member of the Columbia Fire Company of the city of Washington, or who shall be in arrears to the said library for any annual contribution, fines, or forfeitures; all persons qualified to vote, may vote either personally or by proxy, by ballot.

This act may be altered, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may be repealed, altered, or amended at any time by the Congress of the United States.

Directors individually responsible.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of this library for the time being shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities thereof which may have been created or incurred during their respective continuance in office as such directors.

Secretary of Interior to furnish the laws and public documents.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to said library bound copies of the laws of the United States. And to furnish annually thereto a bound copy of all documents, journals, laws, and State papers which shall hereafter be published by the authority of Congress.

This act not to authorize issue of currency.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency in this District or elsewhere.

Debts not to exceed capital, and stockholders individually responsible.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation, shall not at any time exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable, in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the corporation, however incurred or contracted, to be secured by suit, as other debts and liabilities in any court, or before any tribunal, having jurisdiction of the case.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act to establish a Library for Young Men in the District of Columbia.*

Columbia's Library for young men incorporated.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That James Dunlop, chief justice of the circuit court in the District of Columbia; John T. Towers, mayor of the city of Washington; Henry Addison, mayor of the city of Georgetown, Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, John S. Meehan, librarian for Congress, and their successors in said respective offices; with such person as the mayor of Washington may designate; and with such person as the mayor of Georgetown may desig-

nate; are hereby created a corporate body forever, under the name of "Columbia's Library for Young Men," and in that name to sue and be sued, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to hold property.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation may receive and possess property, real and personal, not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, for a library, for the purpose aforesaid. If a lot and house shall be granted, or devised for said library, and the same shall be accepted by said corporation, no sale thereof shall be made without the consent of Congress.

Corporate powers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That power is given to said corporation to appoint needful officers, messengers, and laborers, and to compensate them; to pass such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this act; to alter, amend, or revoke them; to limit the ages within which the young men of said District may be entitled to the benefit of this act; to diffuse knowledge among them in such ways as shall be best calculated to instruct them, to elevate their morals, and fit them for usefulness, and to receive assurances of permanent aid from the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and either of them, to sustain said institution by annual or other aid.

Presiding officer.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporations may elect a presiding officer from one of their number. If this shall be omitted, the person holding the office first named shall preside, if present, and in succession, in case of absence in the order of the offices designated in the first section.

Meetings.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the meeting to organize may be held at such time and place within said District, as a majority may designate, having given notice in writing three days to all the members. Semi-annual meetings to be held at the library room, on the first Mondays of January and July. All votes, resolutions, by-laws, regulations, and other proceedings to be recorded, and subject to the inspection of each of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or committee of either.

Records.

Property exempt from taxes.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the property of said corporation shall be exempted from all public assessments and taxes so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a library.

Term of office of appointees of the mayor.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each person designated as provided by the mayor of Washington or Georgetown, may hold his appointment two years, and until his successor shall be appointed.

This act may be altered, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for Congress at any time hereafter to amend or repeal this act.

This act not to authorize the issue of currency.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize said corporation to make, issue, or put in circulation, any bill, draft, check, promissory note, or 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 violations 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 one of the directors voting for the same.

Penalty for violation.

Liabilities not to exceed capital, and stock holders individually responsible.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation shall not at any time, exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable, in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the corporation, however incurred or contracted, to be recovered by suit, as other debts and liabilities, in any court, or before any tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. XC.—*An Act for the Relief of Bridget Maher.*

Settlement of claim of Bridget Maher.

*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 is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of Mrs. Bridget Maher, for boarding certain Cherokee Indians from the State of North Carolina, disallowed by him on the nineteenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to pay to her, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, such sum of money as she is in justice entitled to: *Provided*, That the sum so settled and adjusted shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to continue the Pension of Mrs. Nancy Weatherford.*

Pension of Nancy Weatherford under act of 1855, ch. 196, continued till July 4th, 1859. Vol. x. p. 867.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pension granted to Nancy Weatherford, by the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Weatherford, widow of Col. William Weatherford, of the first regiment of Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war," be, and the same is hereby continued for five years, from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin La Fonte, William Altenburg, and others.*

Benjamin La Fonte, William Altenburg, William Davern, and Louis Larivie, authorized to enter certain lands in Stillwater District, Minnesota, at the usual price.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Benjamin La Fonte be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the north half of northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-nine, north, range twenty-three west; that William Altenburg be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township twenty-seven, of range twenty-one west; that William Davern be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the southeast quarter of section number sixteen, in township twenty-eight north, of range number twenty-three west; that Louis Larivie be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots number one and two of section sixteen, in township twenty-nine north, of range twenty-two west, (all of said lands being in the Stillwater land district, Minnesota Territory,) upon payment by said Benjamin La Fonte, William Altenburg, William Davern, and Louis Laravie of the usual minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is directed to issue patents on said entries.

Other school lands to be selected in lieu of the above.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of public schools in the Territory of Minnesota is hereby authorized to select, in equal amounts, other lands in said Territory for the use of public schools in lieu of the lands herein granted.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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Aug. 11, 1856.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert Mitchell.*

Robert Mitchell authorized to enter certain lots, in Alabama, on proof of occupancy, &c., and paying the usual price.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Robert Mitchell be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter lots B, C, and D, of fractional section nineteen, in township sixteen, of range twenty-one east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Montgomery, Alabama, upon his producing proof, satisfactory to the land officers for said district, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, of the occu-

pancy and improvement of said lands, and paying therefor the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and, upon such proof and payment being made, a certificate and patent shall issue for said lots as in other cases of sales of public lands. Patent to issue.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the "Columbian Harmony Society," of the City of Washington.* Aug. 11, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the association of free persons of color in the City of Washington, commonly known as the "Columbia Harmony Society," be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to sell a certain square of ground, deeded to them on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, by J. Elgar, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and known in the plat of Washington City as square number four hundred and seventy-five, and to reinvest the proceeds of such sale in other grounds in the District of Columbia, outside of the corporate limits of the City of Washington: *Provided*, That no contract for the sale of said square shall be binding until first approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the reinvestment of the funds arising from such sale, shall in like manner be subject to the approval of the Secretary aforesaid. Columbia Harmony Society authorized to sell a certain square in Washington City and invest proceeds in a lot outside the corporate limits. Sale and investment to be approved by Secretary of the Interior.

APPROVED, August 11, 1856.

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CHAP. XCV.—*An Act for the Relief of Daniel Doland.* Aug. 13, 1856.

*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 Daniel Doland, a private in Captain Steele's company of New York volunteers, during the Mexican war, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him the sum of six dollars and seventy-five cents per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, during his natural life. Daniel Doland to be placed on pension roll at $6.75 per month for life, from Jan. 1, 1855.

APPROVED, August 13, 1856.

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CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Stearns.* Aug. 13, 1856.

*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 Charles Stearns, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to indemnify him for losses sustained and expenses incurred in defending his title to certain lands claimed by the United States; and also in defending two criminal prosecutions brought against him by direction of the Secretary of War. Charles Stearns to be paid $5,000.

APPROVED, August 13, 1856.

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CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act to construe the Act entitled, "An Act for the Relief of James M. Goggin," approved twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.* Aug. 13, 1856.

*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 is hereby, authorized and required, so to construe the act of Congress, approved twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the relief of James M. Goggin, late special agent of the Post-Office Department in California, as that he shall be paid the same salary for the time he acted as such agent, as is now paid to his successor in office 1854, ch. 153. Vol. x. p. 800. Payment to James M. Goggin, 1854, ch. 153.

under the present law; and also the amount for office-rent and clerk hire, which may be shown by proper vouchers to have been actually paid by him for the same.

APPROVED, August 13, 1856.

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Aug. 13, 1856.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Ansel Wilkinson.*

Ansel Wilkinson to be placed on pension roll at $17.50 per month, from Feb. 19, 1856.

*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 hereby required to place on the pension roll, at the rate of seventeen dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence from the nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the name of Ansel Wilkinson, which said Ansel Wilkinson was seriously injured while doing service as a pilot on board the United States schooner Ariel, in the action fought on Lake Erie, under the command of Oliver H. Perry, on the tenth September, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

1858, ch. 52.

*Post*, p. 532.

APPROVED, August 13, 1856.

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Aug. 13, 1856.

CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act for the Relief of J. R. Powell.*

Payment to J. R. Powell for extra mail services.

*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 required to pay to J. R. Powell a reasonable compensation for the additional expense incurred by him and extra services performed on mail route number five thousand five hundred and eighty-five, made necessary by imposing on said route a larger mail than was contemplated at the time of making the contract.

APPROVED, August 13, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. C.—*An Act granting a Pension to Mrs. Olivia W. Cannon, Widow of Joseph S. Cannon, late a Midshipman in the United States Navy, now deceased.*

Payment to Mrs. O. W. Cannon.

*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 pay to Mrs. Olivia W. Cannon, widow of Joseph S. Cannon, late a midshipman in the United States navy, now deceased, a sum equal to five years' half-pay of her deceased husband's grade in the navy, estimated according to his pay for active sea service, under act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five:

Proviso.

*Provided*, That said half-pay pension shall be paid from any money appropriated, or to be appropriated, to pay the half-pay pensions of widows and orphans of the navy, and that no sale, transfer, or mortgage of the whole or any part of the sum granted by this act, made prior to the taking effect hereof, shall be valid.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CI.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Adams.*

Certain letters patent to Isaac Adams for printing presses extended to March 2, 1864.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the letters-patent granted to Isaac Adams on the fourteenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, for new and useful improvements in the printing-machine called the power printing-press, and also letters-patent granted to the said Adams on the second day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for additional improvements in the power printing press, be, and the same are hereby, renewed, revived, and extended, for the term commencing with the date of the passage of this act, and

ending on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the benefit of said Adams, his heirs and legal representatives; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed, upon the presentation of said patents, and the payment of the fees and charges provided by law, to renew, revive, and extend said patents, by making a certificate on each of said patents, or upon certified copies thereof, of such extension, in the name of the said Isaac Adams; and the said Commissioner is hereby directed to cause it to be entered on the record in the Patent-Office. And the said patents, so renewed and extended, shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted for terms extending to the end of the term to which they are extended by this act, in the form herein provided: *Provided, however*, That said renewed and extended patents, respectively, shall be open to legal inquiry and decision, in the same manner as if issued under the general law relating to patents: *And provided, further*, That all persons enjoying the lawful use of the improved machines so patented by the said Isaac Adams in his said patents, and the purchaser of any machine so in use, or lawfully constructed therefor, may continue to use the same as if this act had not been passed.

Certificate of this extension to be indorsed on patent and record.

Effect of this extension.

Persons using the presses may continue to use them.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CII.—*An Act restoring Joshua Mercer to the Roll of invalid Pensioners.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 restore the name of Joshua Mercer to the list of invalid pensioners, and pay him at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, during his natural life.

Joshua Mercer to be restored to the pension roll at $8 per month for life, from Jan. 1, 1852.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CIII.—*An Act for the Relief of West Drinkwater and others.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 to West Drinkwater, Kingsbury Duncan, Jonathan Clark, Samuel Duncan, and John Duncan, or to such persons as may be legally authorized to receive the same, as their heirs or legal representatives, the sum of thirty-three thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and seventeen cents, that being the amount paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, in consequence of a suit, The United States *versus* Sloop "Mary" and cargo, in the district court of Maine, January and April, eighteen hundred and fifteen; the said sloop having been captured by the aforesaid named persons from the British, and delivered to the proper authorities of the United States in the State of Maine; said sum to be paid to the several persons hereinbefore named, or to their heirs or legal representatives, in equal parts.

Payment to W. Drinkwater and others, or their heirs, and of $33,213.17, being proceeds of a capture made by them in 1815.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Amos B. Eaton, a Commissary of Subsistence in the United States Army.* Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 allow and credit to Amos B. Eaton, a commissary of subsistence in the United States army, the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents, the amount paid by him to William Sibley, William H. Spen-

Amos B. Eaton to be allowed $1137.79 in his accounts.

cer, and A. Hebert, who were clerks in the United States commissary department, for services rendered by them as auctioneers in the sales of certain damaged and surplus subsistence stores at Brazos Island, Texas, and at Monterey, Mexico, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CV.—*An Act for the Relief of Betsey Whipple.*

Betsey Whipple to be placed on the pension roll at $96 per year, from June 28, 1853, during widowhood.

*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 Betsey Whipple, widow of Stephen Whipple, late a pensioner of the United States, upon the roll of pensioners, and pay to her annually, during her widowhood, the sum of ninety-six dollars, to commence on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Levi C. Harris.*

Levi C. Harris to be placed on the pension roll for life at $96 per annum, from Dec. 1, 1854.

*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, instructed to place the name of Levi C. Harris, of the State of Mississippi, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him a pension at the rate of ninety-six dollars per annum, from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Cezaire Wallace, of the Parish of Bossier, and State of Louisiana.*

Claim of Cezaire Wallace to land in the "Neutral Territory," Louisiana, confirmed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Cezaire Wallace be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his claim to the two tracts of land, each containing six hundred and forty acres, lying in the State of Louisiana, and within the limits of the late "Neutral Territory," which said claims were founded on inhabitation and cultivation, and reported for confirmation by the register and receiver of the southwestern district of Louisiana, in their report, dated November first, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and the act supplementary thereto, approved May twenty-six, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; which said claims are numbered, respectively, "thirty-four" and "fifty-six," and embraced in the "third class" of the said report.

1823, ch. 30. Vol. iii. p. 756. 1824, ch. 182. Vol. iv. p. 65.

Confirmation to operate only as a relinquishment of title.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the confirmation made by this act shall not be construed to extend further than to a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States; and the claims hereby confirmed shall be located under the direction of the register and receiver of the proper land-office, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public surveys, so far as practicable, and shall include the improvements of the claimant.

Location of said claims.

Patents to issue.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the location, as herein provided, such register shall forward certificates thereof to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, who, upon the receipt thereof, shall cause patents to be issued to the said Cezaire Wallace for the lands so located: *Provided*, The same does not exceed the quantity hereby confirmed. And if its location as herein confirmed should interfere with any

If location in

*bonâ fide* preëmption claim, or other adverse valid right, the same to the extent of such confliction may be located on any public land of the district to which there may be no existing preëmption or other valid claim under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of the General Land-Office.

terferes with existing rights, a new location may be made.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to increase the Pension of Alpheus T. Palmer, late a Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 pay to Alpheus T. Palmer, late a lieutenant in the ninth regiment United States infantry, a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month, instead of the pension of seventeen dollars per month, which he has heretofore received.

Pension of Alpheus T. Palmer increased to $30 per month.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Nathaniel Mothershead, of Missouri.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 Nathaniel Mothershead, of Missouri, upon the roll of invalid pensioners of the United States, and pay to him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, during his natural life.

Nath. Mothershead to be placed on the pension roll for life at $8 per month from Jan. 1, 1850.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CX.—*An Act for the Relief of Dempsey Pittman.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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, are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the account of Dempsey Pittman against the United States, for his military services in Florida, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and pay him such compensation and allowance as may be found to be justly due him, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, that the amount shall in no case exceed the pay of a colonel of infantry for five months.

Settlement of accounts of Dempsey Pittman.

1858, ch. 62.

*Post*, p. 534.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Samuel B. Porter, a Soldier in the late War with Great Britain.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 instructed to place the name of Samuel B. Porter on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and pay him a pension at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That if, at any time hereafter, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Pensions that he is totally disabled in consequence of the injury alleged to have been received in the battle of Plattsburg, during the late war with Great Britain, then his pension, by this act granted, shall be increased to eight dollars per month; said increase to date from the completion of the proof of such increased disability.

Pension of Samuel B. Porter.

Proviso as to its increase.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act to increase the Pension of Amaziah Goodwin, of the State of Maine.*

Pension of Amaziah Goodwin increased from Jan. 1. 1852, to $10 per month for his life.

*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 pay to Amaziah Goodwin, of Maine, the sum of ten dollars per month, instead of the sum of six dollars per month, now payable to him as an invalid pensioner of the United States. This increase to take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Smith.*

Joseph Smith authorized to locate 160 acres of land in lieu of a cancelled location.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Joseph Smith is hereby authorized to locate, free of cost, one hundred and sixty acres of land, according to the legal subdivisions, on any of the public lands of the United States subject to private entry, in lieu of a location made by the said Smith on the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in the township seven south, of range fifteen west, in the Kalamazoo land district, in the State of Michigan, as assignee of military land warrant number fifty-five thousand and ninety-nine, and which location was cancelled by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of the certificate of location from the register of the proper land-office, shall issue a patent to the said Joseph Smith, for the lands so located.

Patent to issue.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel Forrest.*

Allowance to Samuel Forrest.

*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 directed to allow to Samuel Forrest two and a half per cent. upon the amount of military contributions received by him while acting as purser to the United States Ship Ohio, on the coast of the Pacific, during the Mexican war, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the said allowance to be in full compensation for all extra services, expenses, and losses, during the period aforesaid, according to the spirit of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, "to provide for the settlement of accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico."

1849, ch. 126. Vol. ix. p. 412.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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Aug. 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Morris Powers.*

Morris Powers to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

*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 Morris Powers on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and pay to him the sum of eight dollars per month from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Norwood McClelland, Master of the Steamboat "New World."*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 Captain Norwood McClelland, master of the steamer "New World," out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents, being in full payment for losses and expenses occasioned by the detention of the steamboat "New World," in the Arkansas River, while engaged in transporting military stores belonging to the United States from New Orleans to Fort Smith, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Payment to Capt. N. McClelland for detention of the steamboat New World.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXVII.—*An Act increasing the Pension of Albert Hart.*

Aug. 16, 1856.

*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 instructed to increase the pension of Albert Hart to sixteen dollars per month, and pay him at the said rate of sixteen dollars per month from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, during his natural life.

Pension of Albert Hart increased to $16 per month, from Jan. 1, 1854, for life.

APPROVED, August 16, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas H. Baird.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Thomas H. Baird, administrator of the estate of Absalom Baird, a commissioned surgeon in the army of the Revolution, the sum of ten thousand seventy-four dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and five, to the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, deducting therefrom the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars paid under the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Payment to Thos. H. Baird.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Abraham Kintzing.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 Abraham Kintzing, late special examiner of drugs at Philadelphia, the sum of three hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, being the difference between his salary as special examiner, and that of the assistant appraiser, for three months and twenty-five days, the period during which he performed the duties of the latter office, in addition to his own, in consequence of the death of its incumbent.

Payment to Abraham Kintzing.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act granting Five Years' Half-Pay to Mrs. Ann Turner, Widow of Elbert Turner, deceased.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 pay to Mrs. Ann Turner, widow of Elbert Turner, late of Norfolk, Virginia, deceased, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, from the thirteenth day of October,

Payment to Mrs. Ann Turner, of $250 per annum, for five years, from Oct. 13, 1855.

Proviso in case of her death or intermarriage.

eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for five years: *Provided*, That in case of her death or intermarriage before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, then the half-pay shall enure to his children under sixteen years of age for the balance of the term.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXXIV.—*An Act granting a Revolutionary Pension to Sarah Blount.*

Sarah Blount to be placed on the pension roll at $20 per annum for life, from July 4, 1836.

*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 Sarah Blount, widow of John Blount, deceased, a soldier of the Revolution, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, and pay her the sum of twenty dollars per annum, from the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, during her natural life.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Nancy M. Gunsally, formerly Widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased.*

N. W. Gunsally (Richmond) to be placed on pension roll at $96 per annum, for 5 years from Jan. 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 Interior be, and he is hereby directed to place the name of Nancy M. Gunsally, formerly the widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased, upon the roll of pensioners of the United States, and pay her at the rate of ninety-six dollars per annum, for five years from the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis A. Gibbons and Francis X. Kelly.*

Payment to F. A. Gibbons and F. X. Kelly for building light-houses in California and Oregon.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Francis A. Gibbons and Francis X. Kelly, the sum of thirty-one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-four cents, in full for the balance due them, under their contract with the United States for the building of light-houses in California and Oregon.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Jabez B. Rooker, deceased.*

Accounts of Jabez B. Rooker to be settled and adjusted.

Payment to be made to his surviving children.

*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 directed to settle and adjust the accounts of Jabez B. Rooker, deceased, late clerk to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and to allow at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum for the time he was actually employed in said service subsequently to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three; and that the amount so found due, after deducting all sums paid to him for his services during said period, be paid to the surviving children of said Rooker, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treas-

ury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt, the sum of seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, for conveying the United States mail on Puget's Sound, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Payment to J. H. Scranton and J. M. Hunt, for mail services on Puget's Sound.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Adam D. Steuart, and of Alexander Randall, Executor of Daniel Randall.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 Adam D. Steuart, and to Alexander Randall, executor of Daniel Randall, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a commission of one per cent. upon such amounts of money as were respectively collected by the said Adam D. Steuart and Daniel Randall, and by them disbursed or paid into the treasury of the United States, in virtue of the authority specially invested in them, by order of the commanding general of the United States army, and arising from duties on imports, taxes, or other assessments in Mexico, during the late war with that Republic.

Payment to A. D. Steuart and Alex. Randall, (executor of D. Randall,) of a commission on certain sums received in Mexico.

1857, ch. 126.

*Post*, p. 509.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXL.—*An Act for the Relief of Talbot C. Dousman.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the title of Talbot C. Dousman, the assignee of James Vieaux, to a certain tract of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin, confirmed to said Vieaux by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress, approved February twenty-one, 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," and which is described as follows: commencing at low water-mark on Fox River, and running west eighty arpents, and bounded on the north by a certain tract occupied by the United States garrison, west by wild lands, south by a tract of land claimed by John Baptiste Longevine, senior, and east by Fox River, being five arpents in breadth, more or less, be, and the same is hereby confirmed to the said Talbot C. Dousman; and that the Commissioner of the General Land-Office cause the said tract of land to be surveyed in the same manner as other private claims to lands at Green Bay have been surveyed; and that he be required to issue a patent thereon to and in the name of the said Talbot C. Dousman, as the assignee of the said James Vieaux, as in other cases, and according to the provisions of the fifth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

Title of Talbot C. Dousman to certain land at Green Bay, Wis., confirmed.

1823, ch. 10. Vol. iii. p. 724.

Survey.

Patent.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Brevet Brigadier-General John B. Walbach, of the United States Army.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 pay to Brevet Brigadier General John B. Walbach, United States Army, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such extra compensation as he may consider just and reasonable for the extra services performed by the said Walbach, as aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson, commissioner of the United States to treat with Western Indians, in the years one thousand eight hundred and one, and one thousand eight hundred and two: *Pro-*

Extra compensation to be made to John B. Walbach.

Proviso

*vided*, The per diem allowance shall not exceed that paid to General Wilkinson, nor be less than that of the secretary to the commission for their extra services while they were engaged in the same service.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Tucker.*

Payment to John Tucker.

*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 John Tucker, of Florida, the amount to which he would have been entitled under the act entitled "An act providing payment for certain military services in Florida," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, had his name appeared upon the roll as a private in Major Isaac Garrason's command.

1845, ch. 64. Vol. v. p. 745.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of James Davidson, of Kentucky.*

Pension of Jas. Davidson to be $20 per month for life.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in lieu of the pension now paid to James Davidson of Kentucky, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said James Davidson twenty dollars per month from the day his present pension commenced, for and during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Cook and others.*

Payment to I. Cook, B. A. Napier and P. Shepard, or their respective executors, &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 Isaac Cook, B. A. Napier and Pelatiah Shepard, or the legal representatives of such of them as may be deceased, the sum of two hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for the use of the schooner Tempest, belonging to them and impressed by Major J. G. Camp, in the month of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fourteen.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Franck Taylor.*

Repayment to Franck Taylor.

*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 Franck Taylor, of the city of Washington, the amounts of duties paid by or for him to the collectors of the ports of New York and Philadelphia, upon importations of quills, by or for him during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, said quills shall have been imported and delivered at the navy yard of the United States, in Washington city, in pursuance of any contract with, or orders from, the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography of the United States.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Representatives and Sureties of Robert King, deceased.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the district attorney of

the United States for the district of East Tennessee be authorized, and he is hereby directed, to dismiss the suit by him instituted in favor of the United States on the official bond of the late Robert King, former pension agent at Knoxville, Tennessee; and that the claim of the United States founded upon said bond, and sought to be enforced in said suit, be, and the same is hereby, released and discharged: *Provided*, however, That the accounting officer of the Treasury shall first adjust the accounts of Robert King as pension agent, allowing to the defendants for him two per cent. on the moneys paid out by him for all the time he acted as such agent, and for which he was never allowed, and that the defendants shall have first paid the balance, if any, which may be found due to the United States.

Suit on the official bond of Robert King to be dismissed.

Claim released.

Proviso for a readjustment of his accounts and payment of any balance due.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXLVII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Benjamin Berry, a Soldier of the Revolution.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 Benjamin Berry, a soldier of the Revolution, and now resident of the State of Maine, upon the list of revolutionary pensioners, and pay to him the sum of ninety-six dollars per annum, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, during his natural life.

Benj. Berry to be placed on the pension roll at $96 per annum, from Jan. 1, 1850, for life.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Anthony Rankin, of Tennessee.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 Anthony Rankin the sum of thirty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, it being the amount paid by said Rankin in eighteen hundred and fourteen, while engaged in the military service of the United States, for medical aid and attendance when confined by a severe illness.

Payment to Anthony Rankin for expenses.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Nancy Bowen and Sarah Larrabee.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 Nancy Bowen, formerly the widow of Robert Brice, upon the roll of pensioners, and pay to her the sum of ninety-six dollars per annum, from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, during her natural life; also, that he be, and is hereby, directed to place the name of Sarah Larrabee, formerly the widow of Barstow Newell, upon the pension rolls and pay to her the sum of ninety-six dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and continuing during her natural life.

Nancy Bowen to be placed on the pension roll at $96 per annum, from July 4, 1850, for life.

Also Sarah Larrabee from March 1, 1854.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CL.—*An Act for the Relief of John Poe, of Louisville, Kentucky.*

Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 John Poe, of Louisville, Kentucky, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, in full com-

John Poe to be paid $752.50.

pensation for his services in purchasing horses and mules for the army of the United States in eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLI.— *An Act for the Relief of Josiah S. Little.*

Josiah S. Little to be paid $1,000 for land lost by the treaty with Great Britain, of Aug. 9, 1842. Vol. viii. p. 574.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Josiah S. Little, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, in full remuneration for a piece of land to which he lost title by the operation of the fourth article of the "Treaty to settle and define the boundries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of her British Majesty," &c., of the ninth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLII.— *An Act for the Relief of Nathan M. Lounsbury.*

Nathan M. Lounsbury to be paid $756 for 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 the Interior be, and he is hereby, required and authorized to pay to Nathan M. Lounsbury, of Rutland county, Vermont, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, being at the rate of eight dollars per month, for arrears of pension, from the eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to the fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856

CHAP. CLIII.— *An Act for the Relief of Rebecca Halsey, Widow of Zephaniah Halsey, an Officer of the Revolution.*

Rebecca Halsey to be placed on pension roll at $35 per month, from July 4, 1848, for life.

*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 Rebecca Halsey, widow of Zephaniah Halsey, deceased, an officer of the Revolution, on the list of revolutionary pensioners, and pay to her a pension at the rate of thirty-five dollars per month, from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt, Owners of the Steamer "Major Tompkins."*

Payment to J. H. Scranton and J. M. Hunt.

*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 cause to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt, owners of the steamer "Major Tompkins," the sum of nine thousand six hundred dollars, in full satisfaction for the services rendered, and for the risk, loss, and damages incurred in saving the United States mails and treasure, and in rescuing the passengers and crew which were on board the steamer "Southerner," at the time of the wreck of that vessel on the uninhabited coast of Washington Territory, in the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for the clothing and subsistence necessarily furnished to said passengers and crew.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLV.—*An Act for the Relief of F. A. Cunningham, Paymaster United States Army.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 directed, in the settlement of the accounts of F. A. Cunningham, paymaster of the United States army, to allow him a credit in the sum of thirty-six thousand and eighty-five dollars, of which sum of public money he was robbed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

F. A. Cunningham to be allowed $36,085.00 in his accounts.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of John M. McIntosh.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 John M. McIntosh, the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, that being the joint amount of two accounts against the government, duly certified to be correct, in favor of John Clutes and Jacob Hart, for eighty-two dollars each; said accounts being on duplicate certificates, the originals having been lost and considered as cancelled; the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said McIntosh shall file a bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify the United States against future liability for the payment of said accounts.

John M. McIntosh to be paid $164, on accounts of John Clutes and Jacob Hart.

Proviso for a bond of indemnity.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Eliza B. McNeill.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*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 the name of Eliza B. McNeill upon the pension list, and to allow her a pension equal in amount to half the pay her husband, F. B. McNeill, was entitled to as captain in the United States marine corps at the time of his death, for five years, from April twenty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, payable semi-annually.

Eliza B. McNeill to be placed on the pension roll at her husband's half-pay for five years, from April 25, 1856.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Ambrose Lanfear, of Louisiana.* Aug. 18, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the surveys of claim number seventy-four, known as the claim of the children of Paul Toups, and of claim number five hundred and twenty-nine, known as the claim of Daspit St. Amand, executed by Maurice Hanké, United States deputy surveyor, and approved of by William J. McCulloh, United States surveyor general for the State of Louisiana, on the fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the said surveys are hereby confirmed in favor of Ambrose Lanfear for the lands embraced within the said surveys hereby confirmed: *Provided*, That such confirmation shall only be construed into a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the rights of any third person claiming title either under adverse title or as preëmptor: *And provided further*, That any person, or persons, who are now settled on the said lands, or any portion of the lands embraced in the said surveys, shall be entitled to have and maintain an action to test the validity of said surveys and the extent of the said claims of the children of Paul Toups, and of Daspit St. Amand,

Surveys of claims in Louisiana, known as claims of Toups children and of Daspit St. Amand, confirmed to Ambrose Lanfear.

This confirmation to be only a relinquishment of title.

Proviso that contestants may sue.

numbers seventy-four and five hundred and twenty-nine;—and to have the same determined judicially in the same manner as though the land on which they are settled had been surveyed as public land, and they had been permitted to enter the same by way of preëmption, it being the true intent and meaning of this act that no person who would be now entitled to a right of preëmption to any part of the said land, if the same were the property of the United States, shall be deprived of the same, unless it is judicially decided that the said surveys were made in conformity with the legal right of the said Ambrose Lanfear, under the said confirmation.

Preëmption as on said surveys.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Hannibal Faulk and Eliza S. Collier, (formerly Widow Scriber,) and the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Benjamin Scriber, deceased.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Hannibal Faulk and Eliza S. Collier, (formerly widow Scriber,) and Abraham H. Scriber, Mary Ann Scriber, and William J. C. Scriber, heirs at law of Benjamin Scriber, deceased, according to their respective interests, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a certain tract of land, lying within the Baron de Bastrop grant, in the State of Louisiana, being a remainder of twenty-two hundred and fifty arpens of a tract of three thousand arpens, reported on by the register and receiver of the land-office at Monroe, Louisiana, under date of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and numbered in said report as number one, of the first class; and being, also, that portion of said tract of land which was rejected by the said register and receiver, but recommended to the discretion and liberality of the Government. The confirmation hereby made, together with the confirmation under the act of Congress, approved June twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be construed to confirm the title to the entire tract of land containing three thousand arpens, claimed by the said parties before the said register and receiver, and more particularly described in the deed from John McBride to Abraham Scriber, dated the fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and eighteen, a copy of which accompanies the said report of the thirtieth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

H. Faulk and others, heirs of Benj. Scriber, confirmed in their title to certain land in La.

Confirmation, how, to operate.

1854, ch. 68.

Vol. x. p. 299.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of a plat and survey of the said tract of land, executed by the proper officer, shall cause a patent to be issued ther for: *Provided, however*, That such patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the right of any third person, whether entitled to a preëmption under the laws of the United States, or having other valid claim to any part of said land.

Patent, how issued.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution for the Relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Companies.* May 9, 1856.

*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 correct the error in the bid of R. R. Cuyler, for the President of the Southwestern and Muskogee Railroad Companies, on mail route six thousand three hundred and three; and that he be required to allow them fifteen thousand three hundred dollars per annum for the double daily service, from the commencement of their service to the expiration of the contract, or so long as the New York and New Orleans mail may continue to be transported over said route. Payment to R. R. Cuyler for mail service of certain railroads.

APPROVED, May 9, 1856.

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[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to settle the Accounts of Oliver M. Wozencraft.* July 3, 1856.

*Resolved 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 authorized to audit and settle, upon just and equitable principles, the accounts of Oliver M. Wozencraft, late commissioner and Indian agent for California, for actual disbursements made by him; and that a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the settlement of any contracts entered into by said Wozencraft, or drafts drawn by him, on which individuals now base claims against the United States. Settlement of accounts of O. M. Wozencraft.

APPROVED, July 3, 1856.

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[No. 12.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Dr. William P. A. Hail, late of the Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican War.* July 17, 1856.

*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 authorized and directed to adjust the claim of Dr. W. P. A. Hail, for medical services rendered to the volunteers while serving in Mexico, upon the following principles, to wit: to allow said Dr. Hail the pay of assistant surgeon while engaged in professional services, with the consent of his commanding officer, deducting therefrom the amount paid to said Hail as a private in the first regiment of Tennessee volunteers, during the period he performed the duties of surgeon. Adjustment of claim of Dr. W. P. A. Hail.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Dr. W. P. A. Hail, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may, upon said adjustment, be found to be due him for medical services aforesaid. Payment of amount found due.

APPROVED, July 17, 1856.

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[No. 13.] *A Resolution for the Relief of John Y. Laub, a Clerk in the Office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.* July 30, 1856

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the increase in the Salary of J. Y. Laub.

1850, ch. 90. Vol. ix. p. 525.

salary of John Y. Laub, a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, authorized by the act of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall commence on the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the date of the commencement of the additional services performed by said Laub: *Provided*, The amount hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

APPROVED, July 30, 1856.

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August 18, 1856. [No. 15.] *A Resolution for the Relief of Susan Decatur, Widow of Commodore Stephen Decatur, late of the United States Navy.*

Pension certificate to issue to Susan Decatur, at $50 per month.

*Resolved 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 cause a pension certificate to be issued to Susan Decatur, widow of Commodore Stephen Decatur, late of the United States Navy, at the rate of fifty dollars per month, for five years, to cease on the death or marriage of said Susan Decatur.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

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Aug. 18, 1856. [No. 16.] *A Resolution for the Settlement of the Accounts of Charles M. Strader and Edward P. Johnson, Mail Contractors.*

Settlement of accounts of Charles M. Strader for mail service.

*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 accounts of the late Charles M. Strader, deceased, and Edward P. Johnson, mail contractors on route number three thousand three hundred and thirty, from Louisville, Kentucky, to New Orleans, Louisiana, to be audited and settled, and that the said contractors be allowed the amount to which they may

Allowance for discontinuance.

be entitled in equity and justice for the discontinuance of that part of their aforesaid contract under the order of the Postmaster-General, dated sixth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as may appear by the records of the Post-Office Department; and that the Postmaster-

To be paid to James Thompson and Mary B. Strader.

General pay the said amount to James Thompson, surviving partner and administrator, and Mary B. Strader, widow and administratrix of the said Charles M. Strader, deceased, or to their legally authorized attorneys, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the second * session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of December,* 1856, *and ended Saturday, the thirtieth day of August,* 1856.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore.* NATH. P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. I.—*An Act for the Relief of John Connolly, late a Private in Company A, Sixth Infantry, United States Army.* August 23, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the name of John Connolly, late a Private in Company A, Sixth Regiment Infantry United States Army, be placed upon the pension roll by the Secretary of the Interior, at the rate of ten dollars per month.

John Connolly to be placed on pension roll, at $10 per month.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. II.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Bernard Hemkin.* August 23, 1856.

*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 Bernard Hemkin be and they are hereby authorized to locate two hundred arpens of land on any of the unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the Ouachita land district in the State of Louisiana, it being in lieu of so much of the lot number four, recommended by the register and receiver of said land-office for confirmation, in their report made in July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in compliance with an act of Congress, as has been awarded to John B. Eddins: *Provided,* That by said location they shall not interfere with the preemptive or other valid rights of third persons.

Heirs and representatives of Bernard Hemkin authorized to locate certain land in Louisiana.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. III.—*An Act for the Relief of Ursula E. Cobb, Widow of Charles Cobb.* August 23, 1856.

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

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* The proclamation convening this session will be found in the Appendix to the Public Laws, Proclamation No. 47, *post,* p. 794. All the Private Laws of this session were in point of fact passed by the two Houses at the first session, but before the approval thereof by the President, both the Senate and House of Representatives on the first day of this session passed the following resolve: "Resolved, That such bills as passed both Houses of the last session, but, for want of time, were either not presented to the two Houses for the signatures of their presiding officers, or, having been thus signed, were not presented to the President for approval, be now reported or presented to the President as if no adjournment had taken place."

Ursula E. Cobb to be placed on naval pension roll from May 9, 1853.
1837, ch. 38.
Vol. v. p. 180.

Interior be required to place the name of Ursula E. Cobb, widow of the late Charles Cobb, a gunner in the naval service of the United States, upon the list of those pensioners who are allowed pensions by the act entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and to allow her, as the widow of said Cobb, a pension agreeable to the provisions of said act, and that her said pension to commence on the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act for the Relief of Peyton G. King, late Receiver of Public Money at Monroe, Louisiana.*

*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, in adjusting the accounts of Peyton G. King, as late receiver of public money at the United States land-office at Monroe, Louisiana, to give him credit for the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents, the amount of the public money of which he was robbed on the twenty-second day of January, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-five, while acting in the aforesaid capacity.

Peyton G. King to be credited $7853.92 in his account.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. V.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry L. Robinson.*

*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 Henry L. Robinson the sum of one hundred and seventy-one dollars for retained bounty, and for his services in the United States army, from April, eighteen hundred and fourteen, to the day of his discharge in February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

H. L. Robinson to be paid $171.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act for the Relief of William B. Cozzens.*

*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 B. Cozzens the sum of one thousand dollars, in full compensation for his storehouse, taken from him for the use of the United States, in January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, by Captain L. H. Webb, by order of Quartermaster General Jesup.

Wm. B. Cozzens to be paid $1000.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Mrs. Magdalene Broutin, widow of De la Ronde.*

*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 Mrs. Magdalene Broutin, the widow of Don Pedro de la Ronde, be and the same is hereby confirmed to a tract of land in the Greensburg district, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, fronting on the west bank of Pearl River, at about ten miles from its fall into the Rigolets; containing two thousand superficial arpents, as represented on the plat of survey made by Carlos Trudeau, and annexed to the title deed granted by Don Juan Ventura Morales, intendent or superintendent general of the province of West Florida, to Mrs. Magdalene Broutin, widow of De la Ronde, on the nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and four: *Provided, however*, That this act shall only operate as a relinquishment forever on the part of the United States to the said lands; and shall

Land claim of heirs &c. of Magdalene Broutin confirmed.

Proviso.

not interfere with adverse valid rights of other persons, if such exist, to any part of the land embraced in the claim and survey aforesaid.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. VIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Nash.* August 23, 1856.

*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 Nash, owner of the schooner L. J. Bowden, the sum of one hundred dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being one moiety of the penalty collected of the master of the said vessel by the collector of the port of Fredericksburg, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for a breach of the revenue laws, it having been made to appear that the said penalty was incurred without any design to violate the law.

John Nash to be paid $100.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. IX.—*An Act for the Relief of John Otis.* August 23, 1856.

*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 Otis the sum of nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents, in full compensation for services rendered in taking care of the sick and wounded at the battle of Sandy Creek, and for quarters and material furnished the wounded prisoners at said battle, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Otis to be paid $917.50.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. X.—*An Act for the Relief of Abner Dickson, a Soldier in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* August 23, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Abner Dickson be placed on the roll of invalid pensions at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, commencing on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and to continue during his natural life, instead of the pension heretofore allowed him.

Abner Dickson to be placed on the pension roll at $16 per month from Dec. 1, 1825, for life.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the Relief of Calvin Hall, Assignee of William Jones.* August 23, 1856.

*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 Calvin Hall, assignee of William Jones, such a sum of money as shall equal the value of three hundred and two sheep belonging to said Jones, and which were improperly seized and sold by the government officers, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for an alleged nonpayment of duties.

Payment to Calvin Hall, assignee of Wm. Jones.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

August 23, 1856. CHAP. XII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of the late Lieutenant Charles E. Jarvis, United States Army.*

Allowance of $3,098.37 in accounts of Lieut. Charles E. Jarvis.

*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 credit and allow the sum of three thousand and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, in the accounts of Lieutenant Charles E. Jarvis, deceased, and late acting assistant commissary of subsistence for disbursements made on his passage to California, and for transportation on his arrival there, the vouchers for the same having been lost or stolen after his death in California.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856. CHAP. XIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Edmund Mitchell.*

Edmund Mitchell to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month, from March 1, 1854.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Edmund Mitchell, of Carrol county, in the State of Kentucky, be placed upon the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856. CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for the Relief of William Humphreys, jr., Owner of Fishing Schooner "Good Exchange," lost at Sea.*

Payment of fishing bounty of the "Good Exchange" to Wm. Humphreys, jr.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the collector of customs for the district of Marblehead, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to William Humphreys, jr., the owner of the schooner "Good Exchange," of ninety-four tons and thirty-nine ninety-fifths of a ton burden, upon his showing sufficient authority from the heirs, or the legal representatives of each person interested, such a sum of money as said vessel would have been entitled to if she had been engaged in the cod fisheries for the "fishing term" of four months or more, to be distributed as the law provides; such vessel having been lost while engaged in that business during the fishing season of eighteen hundred and forty-five: *Provided*, It shall be shown by sufficient proof that the master and three-fourths of the crew of the said schooner "Good Exchange," were citizens of the United States.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856. CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Ignacio Delino.*

Claim of heirs and representatives of Ignacio Delino to land in the Greensburg district, La., confirmed.

*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 Ignacio Delino be and the same is hereby confirmed to a tract of land in the Greensburg district, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, fronting on the west bank of Pearl River, at about twelve miles from its fall into the Rigolets, containing two thousand superficial arpents, as represented on the plat of survey made by Carlos Trudeau, and annexed to the title deed granted by Don Juan Ventura Morales, intendent-general of the province of West Florida, to Ignacio Delino, on the eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and four: *Provided, however*, That this act shall only operate as a relinquishment forever on

This act to operate only as a relinquishment.

the part of the United States to the said lands, and shall not interfere with adverse valid rights of other persons, if such exist, to any part of the land embraced in the claim and survey aforesaid.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XVI.—*An Act providing an Increase of Pension to Daniel Waldo, of Onondago county, New York.* August 23, 1856.

*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 cause the pension of Daniel Waldo, of Onondago county, New York, to be changed on the pension roll from twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents per annum, to eight dollars per month, commencing from the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and to continue during his natural life.

Pension of Daniel Waldo to be increased to $8 per month, from March 4, 1831, for life.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to confirm the Title of Ruhama Whitaker and Rebecca Whitaker to certain Lands in the State of Louisiana.* August 23, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby confirmed to Ruhama Whitaker the usufruct title during her natural life, in two certain tracts constituting one body of land on the northwest branch of Thompson's creek, in Louisiana; the one tract of five hundred and sixty arpens having been surveyed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, in the name of Juan Brown; the other, of three hundred and ten arpens, having been surveyed in the year eighteen hundred and six, for Edward O'Connor; and there is hereby relinquished to Rebecca Whitaker the reversionary interest of the United States in fee simple to the said land; and it shall be the duty of the United States surveyor-general to execute a proper survey of the land, according to the evidence accompanying the memorial of the said Ruhama Whitaker and Rebecca Whitaker to Congress: *Provided*, however, that the confirmation and relinquishment by this act shall not interfere with any subsisting valid adverse right, if such exist, to the whole or any part of the aforesaid land.

Life-estate in certain land in Louisiana confirmed to Ruhama Whitaker.

Reversion relinquished to Rebecca Whitaker.

Valid adverse rights saved.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.* August 23, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones the sum of nine hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for the moneys paid by him to Hall McAllister, Esq., as counsel on the trial of Black and five others for mutiny, before a general naval court-martial on board the sloop-of-war "Warren," in October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Capt. T. Ap Catesby Jones to be paid $900.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Rudolf Kussmaul.* August 23, 1856.

*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 and directed to place the name of

Rudolf Kussmaul to be placed on pension

roll at $12 per month from June 30, 1856, for life, instead of his present pension.

Rudolf Kussmaul of New York upon the pension list, at the rate of twelve dollars per month; commencing on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and continuing during his natural life, in lieu of the pension of six dollars per month, which he now receives.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act authorizing the Legal Representatives of Manuel Gonzales Moro to enter certain Lands in Missouri.*

Representatives of Manuel Gonzales Moro authorized to enter certain land in Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the legal representatives of Manuel Gonzales Moro be and they are hereby authorized to enter, without payment, at any land-office in the State of Missouri, in such quantities, agreeably to the United States surveys, as the claimants may desire, a quantity of land subject to private entry, not exceeding seven thousand and fifty-six arpens of land, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in lieu of and in compensation for a claim of that quantity allowed to them by the board of commissioners appointed for the final adjustment of private land claims in the State of Missouri, and confirmed to them by "An act confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. And the register and receiver of the land-offices aforesaid shall receive the proper applications and proofs, and shall issue the necessary certificate or certificates; on return of which to the General Land-Office, with proof sufficient, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, to establish the right of the claimants as such legal representatives, a patent or patents shall issue as in other cases.

1836, ch. 361. Vol. v. p. 126.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act for the Relief of J. W. Todd, a Lieutenant of Ordnance in the United States Army.*

Allowance of $2,450 in accounts of J. W. Todd.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury of the United States be and he is hereby directed to give credit to J. W. Todd, a lieutenant of ordnance in the United States army, in the sum of two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, the same being the amount placed in his hands by the United States, and charged to him as disbursing officer, which was irrecoverably lost whilst in his charge and custody by the burning and sinking of the steamboat Gipsey on the Mississippi River, between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, on the seventh of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Louis Reggio.*

Heirs and representatives of Louis Reggio confirmed in their title to land in Louisiana.

*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 Reggio, original claimant, be and they are hereby confirmed in their title to a certain tract of land situated on the Bayou Lacomb, in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, containing sixteen hundred arpents, more or less, according to the original plat of survey made and returned to the land-office, and located in townships eight and nine, of ranges twelve and thirteen east, in the land district east of the island of Orleans, and west of Pearl River: *Provided*, That this con-

firmation is in no manner to affect or impair any adverse valid rights, if such should be found to exist; but the area of such interference, if not less than the quantity of a sixteenth of a section, the aforesaid legal representatives shall be authorized to locate on other government lands in Louisiana, subject to entry by private sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre or less.

Adverse rights saved and other land to be entered therefor.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana to ascertain whether any part of the original claim is not covered by other rights, and for such portion he shall make a return of a plat to the General Land-Office; and for the area of interference, if not less than the quantity aforesaid, he shall issue his certificate authorizing the location thereof on other lands in Louisiana as aforesaid; and upon the return of such a plat, or the surveyor-general's certificate, with the tracts designated thereon by the proper register, which may be selected in accordance with this act, a patent shall issue.

Ascertainment whether there are adverse rights.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of James M. Lindsay.*

August 23, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claim of James M. Lindsay, of the State of Alabama, to fractional section twenty-one, township six, range five, west of the Alabama River, except the south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of said section be and the same is hereby confirmed—the land herein described being the part of a reservation made to Samuel and David Hale, Creek Indians, by the treaty of the ninth of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen, between the United States and the hostile Creeks: *Provided*, That this act shall be construed to vest in the said Lindsay only the reversionary interest of the United States, and not to prejudice the rights of *bonâ fide* claimants other than the United States.

Land claim of James M. Lindsay, confirmed.

Vol. vii. p. 120.

Adverse rights saved.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Legal Representatives of Thomas Gordon, deceased.*

August 23, 1856.

*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 to the legal representatives of Thomas Gordon, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, nineteen and eighteen ninetieths dollars, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, being in full for a certificate given by Timothy Pickering, quartermaster-general, to the said Thomas Gordon, deceased, for nineteen and eighteen ninetieths dollars and interest, and bearing date the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

Payment to representatives of Thomas Gordon.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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CHAP. XXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Antoine Robedeau.*

August 23, 1856.

*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 shall inscribe on the invalid pension roll the name of Antoine Robedeau, who was an interpreter to General Kearney whilst in command of the army of the West, and was wounded in the battle of San Pasqual,

Antoine Robedeau to be placed on pension roll at

$16.66 per month from Dec. 1 1855, for life.

at the rate of sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per month, to commence on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Salvador Accardi.*

Salvador Accardi to be placed on pension roll at $6 per month from March 14, 1854.

*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 hereby is directed to place the name of Salvador Accardi upon the roll of invalid pensions, and that the said Accardi be paid a pension at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

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August 23, 1856.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of William H. Chase.*

Capt. Wm. H. Chase to be allowed $812.50, and $130 in his accounts.

*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 directed to pass to the credit of William H. Chase, a major in the army, in the settlement of his accounts, the sum of eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, being for the amount heretofore disallowed him in lieu of quarters and fuel in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and the further sum of one hundred and thirty dollars for money paid by him for the hire of a vessel to convey him, in the course of his duty, from Key West to Havana, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, amounting in all to the sum of nine hundred and forty-two [dollars] and fifty cents.

APPROVED, August 23, 1856.

# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the third session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the second day of December*, 1856, *and ended Tuesday the third day of March*, 1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, till January 5, 1857, and JAMES M. MASON from that time till the close of the Session. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jun., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. I.—*An Act for the Relief of George K. McGunnegle, surviving Partner of the late firm of Hill and McGunnegle, of St. Louis, Missouri.* Dec. 26, 1856.

*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 two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of a balance due by the United States, to Hill and McGunnegle, for commissary and other supplies furnished for the use of the Illinois militia, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay over the said sum to the said Hill and McGunnegle or their assigns.

$2282.67 to be paid to Hill and McGunnegle.

APPROVED, December 26, 1856.

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CHAP. III.—*An Act for the Relief of James Harrington.* Jan. 2, 1857.

*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 be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to pay to James Harrington, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, as a full indemnification for loss of time and expense incurred during sickness caused by melting lead while in the employment of the United States.

$500 to be paid to James Harrington.

APPROVED, January 2, 1857.

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CHAP. IV.—*An Act for the Relief of Peter Grover.* Jan. 8, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Peter Grover, of the State of Maine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight hundred dollars, being for injuries received while in the employment of the United States in a dangerous service, and for medical and other expenses incurred in consequence thereof.

$800 to be paid to Peter Grover.

APPROVED, January 8, 1856.[7]

Jan. 8, 1857.

CHAP. V.—*An Act for the Relief of A. S. Bender.*

*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 pay to A. S. Bender, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, in full consideration of his services as superintendent of the United States lead mines of the upper Mississippi, from the second of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, to the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-seven,—it being the difference between his pay as such superintendent, to which he is entitled, and the pay of acting superintendent which he did receive for the same period.

$1281.92 to be paid to A. S. Bender in full.

APPROVED, January 8, 1856.[7]

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Jan. 8, 1857.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act granting Bounty Land to Jared L. Elliott.*

*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 shall cause a warrant to be granted and issued to Jared L. Elliott, late chaplain in the army, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, as bounty, upon the production of such proofs of identity and term of service as are, or may be, required by law.

Land-warrant granted to Jared L. Elliott.

APPROVED, January 8, 1856.[7]

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Jan. 10, 1857.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act increasing the Pension of George W. Torrence.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pension allowed to George W. Torrence, by the act approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be increased to forty dollars per month, commencing from the date of the beginning of his present pension, in consideration of his great disability by reason of wounds received at the National Bridge, Mexico, on the ninth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Pension of Geo. W. Torrence to be increased to $40 per month.

1854, ch. 97. Vol. x. p. 785.

APPROVED, January 10, 1857.

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Jan. 13, 1857.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to authorize the Postmaster-General to execute a Contract with Messrs. Garman, Wigle, and Benford, for carrying the Mail from Cumberland, Maryland, to Greensburg, Pennsylvania.*

*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 to execute a contract with Messrs. Garman, Wigle, and Benford, accepted bidders at the late lettings of mail contracts on route number three thousand three hundred and thirty-one, from Cumberland, Maryland, to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, at the sum of forty-three hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

Contract to be made with Garman, Wigle, and Benford, for mail service.

APPROVED, January 13, 1857.

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Jan. 13, 1857.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act for the Relief of J. Randolph Clay.*

*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 J. Randolph Clay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Peru, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, it being the difference between the salary allowed him as

$1,312.50 to be paid to J. Randolph Clay.

charge d'affaires from the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, (the date of his appointment as minister,) to the thirtieth of June following, after which he was allowed a compensation according to his rank.

APPROVED, January 13, 1857.

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CHAP. X.—*An Act for the Relief of Hannah F. Niles.* Jan. 13, 1857.

*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 unto Hannah F. Niles, or to her legal representatives, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, in consideration of the meritorious services of her father, Captain Robert Niles, during the war of the Revolution. $3,000 to be paid to Hannah F. Niles.

APPROVED, January 13, 1857.

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CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the Relief of the surviving Children of Sarah Crandall, deceased.* Jan. 16, 1857.

*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 pay to the surviving children of Sarah Crandall, deceased, the sum of ninety-six dollars per annum, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the date of her death, being the amount she would have received per annum, under a special act for her relief approved July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, had she survived. Payment to surviving children of Sarah Crandall. 1854, ch. 128.

APPROVED, January 16, 1857.

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CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles L. Denman.* Jan. 17, 1857.

*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 Charles L. Denman the sum of two hundred dollars, the same to be in full consideration of a like sum by him advanced to the Pacific Mail Company for the passage of two American citizens from Acapulco, in Mexico, to San Francisco, California, and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. $200 to be paid to Charles L. Denman.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph White.* Jan. 17, 1857.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Joseph White the sum of five hundred and sixty-one dollars and two cents, being for the amount of money by mistake omitted to be credited to him, as Navy Agent, in settling his accounts at the treasury. $561.02 to be paid to Joseph White.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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CHAP. XVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Amos B. Corwine.* Jan. 17, 1857.

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

$27,804.33 to be paid to Amos B. Corwine.

Treasury pay, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Amos B. Corwine, the sum of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and four dollars and thirty-three cents, in full compensation for moneys expended by him in forwarding destitute citizens of the United States from Panama to San Francisco.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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Jan. 21, 1857.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Major-General Arthur St. Clair.*

$30,000 to be paid to the heirs of Major-General Arthur St. Clair.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in consideration of the claims, services, and sacrifices of the late Major-General Arthur St. Clair, in the war of the Revolution, and in the subsequent Indian wars, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the heirs of the said Major-General Arthur St. Clair —one-sixth to be paid to the heirs of each of his six children—the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, January 21, 1857.

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Jan. 26, 1857.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas J. Churchill, late a Lieutenant in the first Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers.*

Settlement of accounts of Thos. J. Churchill.

*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, in settling the accounts of Thomas J. Churchill, late a lieutenant in the first Kentucky regiment of volunteers, and acting commissary and quartermaster during the war with Mexico, to allow him a credit in full for whatever amount may be charged against him upon the books of the Treasury Department, as such commissary and quartermaster, in the same manner as if he had presented vouchers therefor, all his accounts and vouchers having been lost or destroyed during his imprisonment by the Mexicans in the year eighteen hundred and forty-*severn*.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

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Jan. 26, 1857.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act to authorize the Legal Representatives of Pascal L. Cerre to enter certain Lands in the State of Missouri.*

Representatives of Pascal L. Cerre authorized to locate certain land in Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the legal representatives of Pascal L. Cerre be and they are hereby authorized to locate, free of costs, on any of the public lands of the United States in the State of Missouri, agreeably to the United States surveys, subject to sale at private entry, at the minimum price, the quantity of seven thousand and fifty-six arpens of land, less such quantity of lands as they may have already acquired under and by virtue of the confirmatory act of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act confirming claims to lands in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of the proper certificate or certificates, and upon being satisfied that such claimants are such legal representatives, shall cause a patent or patents to be issued as in other cases.

1836, ch. 361.

Vol. v. p. 126.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of James P. Fleming, of Augusta, Georgia.* Jan. 26, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the relief of James P. Fleming, in payment for extra services in transporting the mails on route number thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirteen, in eighteen hundred and fifty-four; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said James P. Fleming, or his legal representatives, the said sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars out of any money in the treasury to the credit of the Post-Office Department not otherwise appropriated.

$1,450 to be paid to James P. Fleming.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

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CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John H. Horne.* Jan. 26, 1857.

*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 and required to pay to John H. Horne, of Mississippi, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

$650.50 to be paid to John H. Horne.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

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CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act making a Reappropriation from the Surplus Fund for the Relief of Lieutenant John Guest, United States Navy, and others.* Jan. 26, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and forty-nine cents, being the balance remaining of the appropriations made by Congress in the years eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one, for the survey of the coast from Apalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station which should best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, which balance has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, be and the same is hereby reappropriated, for the payment of the sum due Lieutenant John Guest, United States Navy, (six hundred and seventeen dollars,) for services rendered in such survey, and for other lawful claims of officers who were employed in that survey.

Balance of appropriations for coast survey carried to surplus fund, reappropriated for John Guest and others.

APPROVED, January 26, 1857.

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CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the Accounts of the Marshal for the District of Missouri, for Furniture provided for the Use of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District, at the April Term of said Court, held at St. Louis, in the Year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for the Allowance and Payment to the Marshal of the District of Indiana, of the Account for Furniture for the Office of the Clerk of the District Court of the District of Indiana.* Jan. 28, 1857.

*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 allow, in the accounts of Thomas S. Bryant, marshal of the United States for the district of Missouri, the sum expended for furniture purchased for the use of the circuit court of the United States for said district, (and approved by Judge R. W. Wells, the district judge for Missouri,) at the April term of said court, held April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at St. Louis, Missouri, not exceeding in all the sum of three hundred dollars.

Allowance in accounts of Thos. S. Bryant.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to pay to the marshal of the district of Indiana, the account of Messrs. Weaver and Williams, for furniture purchased for the use of

Same subject.

the Clerk's office of the district court for the district of Indiana, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars: *Provided*, That in each case proper vouchers be presented.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

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Jan. 28, 1857.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Charlotte Turner.*

Mrs. Charlotte Turner authorized to enter certain land in Louisiana.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Mrs. Charlotte Turner be, and is hereby, authorized to enter, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township three, of range eight east, in the southeastern district, Louisiana, in virtue of her long settlement and valuable improvements thereon.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

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Feb. 3, 1857.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Lucas, or his Legal Representatives, and for other Purposes.*

Charles Lucas or his representatives confirmed in their title to land in Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Charles Lucas, or his legal representatives, be and he or they are hereby confirmed in the hereinafter described one hundred and twenty-five acres and fifty-eight one-hundredths of an acre, part and parcel of a tract of three hundred and twenty-three acres and fourteen one-hundredths of an acre, located by virtue of New Madrid certificate number two hundred and thirteen, corresponding to survey number two thousand five hundred and ninety-two, lying in the Palmyra, Missouri, land district, that is to say, the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, a strip eighty-one links wide off the entire north side of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, and so much off the south end of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, township fifty-eight north, of range six west, as together will (with the said west half and said strip) make said quantity of one hundred and twenty-nine acres and fifty-eight one-hundredths of an acre, and that a patent be issued therefor to the said Charles Lucas, or his legal representatives, upon the receipt of a plat and survey of the same, executed by the proper officer, which said patent shall have the same force and effect as if the said certificate number two hundred and thirteen had issued for said quantity hereby confirmed.

John T. Redd permitted to enter certain land in Missouri.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That John T. Redd, for himself and those claiming title derived from him, be and he is hereby permitted to enter with the register and receiver of the proper land-office, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, all the rest and residue of said east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, in township fifty-eight north, of range six west, included in the location under said certificate number two hundred and thirteen, and not included in the said one hundred and twenty-nine acres and fifty-eight one-hundredths of an acre, so as aforesaid confirmed.

APPROVED, February 3, 1857.

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Feb. 3, 1857.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Sureties of Daniel Winslow.*

Relief of sureties of Daniel Winslow.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That David Winslow, and James N. Winslow, and their legal representatives, and the real and personal property of each, be, and they are hereby, released and relieved from all judgments, and from all liens and incumbrances of said judgments, and all levies made by virtue thereof in favor of the United States obtained

against them in any district court of the United States, as security for Daniel Winslow: *Provided*, That the costs of said suits be first paid by the said Winslows.

APPROVED, February 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Sally T. Mathews.* Feb. 3, 1857.

*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 cause to be paid to Sally T. Mathews the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars, being in full compensation for the services of her late husband, William P. Mathews, as an extra clerk in that department, between the first September, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-three, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated moneys in the treasury.

$351 to be paid to Sally T. Mathews.

APPROVED, February 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Brevet Major James Belger, of the United States Army.* Feb. 3, 1857.

*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 allow to Brevet Major James Belger, of the United States army, in the settlement of his accounts with the Government, the sum of nine thousand three hundred dollars, being the amount stolen from him by his late principal clerk, John S. Sheahan, whilst he was acting in charge of the quartermaster's department in San Antonio, Texas: *Provided*, That previous to the said allowance, the said Belger assign to the Government *to the government* of the United States the judgment found in his favor in the district court, in the county of Bexar, in the State of Texas, against the said John S. Sheahan, for the amount of said embezzlement, and the benefits of the attachment issued by said court at the instance of said Belger, on the property of the said Sheahan, and all control over the proceedings of the aforementioned case.

Major James Belger to be allowed $9,300, in his accounts.

Provided he assign to the U. States a certain judgment.

APPROVED, February 3, 1857.

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CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Ransdell Pegg.* Feb. 5, 1857.

*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 Ransdell Pegg the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of difference of pay received by him as a watchman at the east wing of the Patent-Office and that received by the other watchman of said building from the twenty-third July eighteen hundred and forty-nine to first October eighteen hundred and fifty.

$108.50 to be paid to Ransdell Pegg.

APPROVED, February 5, 1857.

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CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs or Legal Representatives of Jeremiah Bryan.* Feb. 5, 1857.

*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 Jeremiah Bryan, late of the parish of St. Helena, State of Louisiana, be allowed, and are hereby authorized, to select from, and to enter and locate, free of cost, in the proper land-office, six hundred and forty acres of any of the public lands in the Greensburg (late St. Helena) land district, in Louisiana, according to legal subdivisions; and that such right of entry or location shall be exercised in full satisfaction of the con-

Heirs or representatives of Jeremiah Bryan authorized to enter certain land in Louisiana.

firmation made to said Bryan under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, according to the report of actual settlers in said district, made by J. O. Cosby, and to certificate of confirmation, number two hundred and nine, issued by the register and receiver of said land-office: *Provided*, That the selections shall be made from lands subject to private entry, at a minimum of *of* not more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and patents shall issue therefor, as in ordinary cases of entry and sale.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 5, 1857.

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Feb. 5, 1857.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Thomas Duncan, of the United States Army.*

Thomas Duncan authorized to locate certain bounty land warrants issued in the name of Geo. Chewning, Benj. Lindsley, Eleanor P. Pool, Turner Brown, George Bromer, and Laban Mauldin, under act of 1850, ch. 85.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Thomas Duncan, as the assignee and owner of the following warrants, issued under the act of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, viz: Number nine thousand seven hundred and forty-five, for eighty acres, in the name of George Chewning, issued July ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; number thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight, for forty acres, in the name of Benjamin Lindsley, issued November twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; number forty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for forty acres, in the name of Eleanor P. Pool, issued March six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; number fifty-three thousand three hundred and four, for forty acres, in the name of Turner Brown, issued April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; number fifty-five thousand one hundred and eight, for forty acres, in the name of George Bromer, issued April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; number fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty, for forty acres, in the name of Laban Mauldin, issued April twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; the originals of which, with assignments thereon in his favor, have been lost, be and he is hereby authorized to locate, in his name and as his property, the duplicates of said warrants, which have been or may be issued from the Commissioner of Pensions; and upon said locations being made according to the stipulations of said act of eighteen hundred and fifty, patents shall issue for the same, as in ordinary cases.

APPROVED, February 5, 1857.

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Feb. 7, 1857.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of John Mitchell, of the District of Columbia.*

John Mitchell to be placed on the pension roll at $30 per month instead of $20. 1848, ch. 51. 1850, ch. 42. Vol. ix. pp. 715, 801.

*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 is hereby directed to place the name of John Mitchell on the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, instead of twenty dollars, as per act of Congress, May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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Feb. 7, 1857.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act to extend the Charter of the President and Directors of the "Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia."*

Charter of the Firemen's Ins. Co. of Washington extended. 1837, ch. 69. Vol. vi. p. 694.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the charter of the president and directors of the "Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which will expire by its own limitation on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, be and the same is hereby extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, upon the terms and conditions as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every stockholder shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent, or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, attested by two witnesses, at elections made by virtue of this act, and shall have as many votes as he holds shares: *Provided*, That no person or body corporate shall have more than one hundred votes in his, her, or their own right; and every stockholder not in debt to the company may, with the assent of the president and directors in person or by power of attorney, assign and transfer his stock in the company on the books of the same, or any part thereof, not less than a share; but no stockholder indebted to the company shall be permitted to make a transfer or receive a dividend, until such debt is paid or secured to the satisfaction of the president and directors. The capital stock of the company shall consist of a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of twenty dollars each.

Voting.

Assignment of shares.

Capital stock.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the present company, two weeks prior to the expiration of the present charter, shall call a meeting of the stockholders, if the present company, giving two weeks' notice in two of the papers printed and published in the city of Washington, of the time and place of meeting, and the stockholders, who shall assemble in person or by proxy, shall choose by ballot from among the stockholders, by a majority of the votes of those present, thirteen directors, who shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday in January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and on the first Monday in January, in every year thereafter, an election shall be held for thirteen directors as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election and until others are chosen in their stead, and each director shall hold in his own right not less than twenty shares in the capital stock of the company; and the said directors, at their first meeting, and annually thereafter, shall choose from among themselves a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services; and in case of death, resignation, removal or other disqualification of the president or any of the directors, the remaining directors may elect others to fill such vacancies, to serve during the remainder of the term for which they were chosen. The president and directors of the company, or any three of them, shall superintend the first election of directors under this act, and a committee of three stockholders, to be appointed by the directors, shall superintend every succeeding election. The president and directors elect shall, previous to entering on the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A. B.) do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, fully, diligently, impartially and honestly fulfil the duties of my office of ———, to the best of my knowledge and ability."

Annual stockholders' meetings.

Directors.

President.

Oath of office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to make all kinds of insurance against fire within the limits of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia only, and generally to transact and perform all business relative to the objects aforesaid, and also to invest the capital and funds of the company, from time to time, in the public funds of the United States, or in any other bonds or stocks, and to dispose of the money or property of the company in such manner (not being contrary to law) as to them shall appear most advantageous to the company.

Powers of president and directors.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall cause a semi-annual statement of the affairs of the company to be made on or before the first Mondays of January and July in each and every year, which statement shall be signed by the president and secretary, and sworn to by them, and be published in some paper printed in the city of Washington, in order to ascertain the net earned profits, as near as may be, for the preceding half year; and if it be ascertained that, after payment of all claims against the company, any profits have

Semi-annual statement of affairs to be published

Dividends.

been made during this period, the directors, or a majority of them, may declare a dividend of said profits, which shall be paid within ten days thereafter, but it shall not be lawful to divide more than two thirds of said clear profits until a contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars shall be formed; and as often as the said fund shall be impaired by losses, the president and directors shall continue the half-yearly appropriation of one third of the net profits aforesaid, until the contingent fund be restored to the amount before mentioned.

Fund for injured and disabled firemen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors be, and are hereby, authorized to set apart out of the profits of said company, from time to time as they may think necessary, a portion of said profits, to constitute a fund for the special benefit of such members of the several fire companies as may become injured or disabled in discharge of their duties at any fire, and to appropriate such sums as they may see fit in aid of the several fire companies, and which appropriation shall not be less than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Appropriation for fire companies.

Losses, how estimated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every building insured by this company that is destroyed by means of fire, from the first floor upwards, shall be deemed as demolished, and it shall be lawful for the directors, in such case, to order the money insured thereon to be paid within three months after the notice given of the loss as aforesaid; and in case of a partial destruction by fire, the loss shall be determined by assessors, appointed as follows: the person whose property is insured shall have the privilege of selecting one disinterested person, the board of directors shall select another; should these two persons disagree in their valuation of a loss, they shall select another disinterested person, the award of any two of these three shall be final.

Secretary and other officers.

By-laws, &c.

Record.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have power and authority to appoint a secretary, and such other clerks and officers under him as they may think necessary, for transacting the business of the company, and may allow them such salary as they shall judge reasonable; to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for conducting the concerns of said company, not being contrary to, nor inconsistent with this act, or the Constitution and laws of the United States; they shall keep a full and fair record of their transactions in books kept for that purpose, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders; they shall have power to hire or purchase a suitable building, or buildings, in the city of Washington or Georgetown, for the purpose of transacting the affairs of the company, and generally to conduct the entire business thereof.

Building may be hired or purchased.

Liability of stockholders.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders in this company shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or responsibility arising from any contract of insurance other than the property they have in the capital or funds of the company, to the amount of the stock respectively held by them and any profits arising therefrom, not divided: *Provided*, The said company shall, from time to time, apply all sums of money received by them for premiums to the payment of losses in the first instance, and to make up the original capital whenever it shall have suffered diminution by losses.

Power to hold real estate.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall not be competent to purchase, take, or hold any real estate other than such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been *bonâ fide* mortgaged or conveyed to it by way of security, or in satisfaction of debts contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon deeds of trust or judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

Policies, notes, &c. how authorized and signed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all policies of insurance and notes or obligations of every description shall be signed by the president

and countersigned by the secretary; and no promissory note or obligation, except contracts of insurance, shall be given without the previous vote of the board of directors; and no sale or transfer of stock or property shall be made, nor any bond or mortgage discharged, except in pursuance of a vote of the board of directors.

Transfer of shares.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors may call a general meeting of the stockholders for any purpose relating to the affairs of the company, giving at least two weeks' notice thereof in the newspapers published in the city of Washington; and any number of stockholders who, together, shall be proprietors of five hundred shares of stock, may at any time apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders for any purpose relating to the affairs of the company; and if the president and directors shall refuse to call such meeting, the said stockholders, proprietors of not less than five hundred shares of stock, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least two weeks' notice in the newspapers aforesaid, specifying in such notice the object of the meeting.

Other meetings of stockholders.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That should it so happen, from any cause whatsoever, that the annual election of directors should not take place in any year on the day hereinbefore mentioned for that purpose, this company shall not for that reason be dissolved; but such election may be lawfully held on such convenient day thereafter as may, for that purpose, be fixed on by the president and directors, they causing ten days' notice thereof to be given in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington.

Effect of non-election of directors at the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the company to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

Nothing to be issued as currency.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, except so far as it provides for a notice of the first election of directors, in the third section of this act, which shall go into operation two weeks prior to said first of June, and this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

When this act shall take effect

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for Congress, at any time hereafter, to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

This act may be amended or repealed.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Legal Representatives of Edmund H. McCabe, Assignee of Antoine Soulard.*

Feb. 7, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the legal representatives of Edmund H. McCabe, assignee of Antoine Soulard, be and they are hereby authorized to enter, of the public lands of the United States subject to entry, at not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, such quantity of land as has been sold by the United States within the boundaries of the claim of Antoine Soulard, confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, at January term, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, from the time of filing the petition on which said confirmation was made to the issue of the patent under such confirmation, and that a patent or patents shall issue therefor.

E. H. McCabe, assignee of Antoine Soulard, authorized to enter certain land.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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CHAP. XLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Reeside.*

Feb. 7, 1857.

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

Mary Reeside to be paid $188,496.06 with interest.

Treasury be and he hereby is directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Mary Reeside, executrix of the will of James Reeside, the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, with interest thereon from the sixth day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-one, being in full for the amount due upon a verdict and judgment thereon rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in a suit in which the United States were plaintiffs, and James Reeside aforesaid was defendant.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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Feb. 7, 1857.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act to extend the Time for selling the Lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.*

Five more years granted to sell the lands of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
1826, ch. 24.
1830, ch. 88.
1836, ch. 51.
1838, ch. 81.
1840, ch. 89.
1842, ch. 19.
1843, ch. 139.
1847, ch. 11.
1852, ch. 12.

*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 the time heretofore allowed, be and the same is hereby allowed and permitted the trustees of the Centre College of Kentucky, who are also the trustees of said Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb, to sell the lands heretofore granted said asylum by acts of Congress heretofore passed and confirmed to said trustees.

APPROVED, February 7, 1857.

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Feb. 10, 1857.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph D. Beers, of the City of New York.*

$3396.66 with interest to be paid to Joseph D. Beers.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Joseph D. Beers the sum of three thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty, till paid in full for interest and damages on a bill of exchange drawn by Thomas B. Nalle, a purser in the Navy of the United States, on William Ballard Preston, late Secretary of the Navy, for twenty thousand dollars, payable to the order of Thomas Ap C. Jones, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, three days after sight, dated the twenty-first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, and endorsed by Thomas Ap C. Jones, to Moffall and Company or order, and by them to the order of said Joseph D. Beers.

APPROVED, February 10, 1857.

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Feb. 16, 1857.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Martin Millett, of Iowa.*

Pre-emption entry of Martin Millett confirmed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the preëmption entry number twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty, in the name of Martin Millett, which was allowed at the Dubuque Land-Office, on the twenty-first February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and which includes the west half northeast quarter and east half northwest fractional quarter of section number eighteen, in township number ninety north, of range number six west, be and the same is hereby confirmed, and the commissioner of the General Land-Office is directed to cause a patent to be issued thereon.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Painter, a Black Man, who acted as a Spy in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* Feb. 16, 1857.

*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 is hereby directed to place the name of Jonathan Painter (a black man) on the pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his life. Jonathan Painter to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Sept. 4, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

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CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act to Incorporate an Insurance Company in the City of Washington.* Feb. 16, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Silas H. Hill, William B. Todd, Samuel Bacon, William Wall, Benjamin Beall, Charles Miller, Joseph Bryan, M. W. Galt, Augustus E. Perry, J. C. McGuire, William F. Bayly, Walter Harper, Walter Lennox, and William T. Dove, and their associates and successors, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Washington Insurance Company, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all other kinds of buildings, vessels in port, house furniture, merchandise, and all other kinds of property, against loss and damage by fire; and also to make insurance on vessels, merchandise, freight, specie, bullion, commissions, profits, bank-notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interests, and all other personal property, or interests in or touching property at sea, land or water; and that the corporation hereby created shall, by the same name, have succession, and shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity, or elsewhere, and to make and to have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure. Names. Title. General powers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the foregoing section, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to open a subscription in the city of Washington for raising a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, and that each person on subscribing, shall pay to the persons above mentioned four dollars on each share subscribed for; and that the remainder of the said twenty dollars shall be secured by negotiable notes, signed and endorsed to the satisfaction of said persons, or a majority of them, and payment thereof may be demanded at such times and in such proportions as the president and directors hereafter mentioned shall judge advisable, giving six weeks' notice in three of the gazettes printed in the District of Columbia. Capital stock how raised.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every subscriber shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent, or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, attested by two witnesses, at elections made by virtue of this act, and shall have as many votes as he holds shares; and every stockholder, not in debt to the company, may, with the assent of the president and directors, in person or by power of attorney, assign and transfer his stock in the company on the books of the same, or any part thereof, not less than a share; but no stockholders indebted to the company shall be permitted to make a transfer or receive a dividend until such debt is paid or secured to the satisfaction of the president and directors. Voters. Transfer of shares.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as five thousand shares shall be subscribed, the persons hereby authorized to receive subscriptions shall call a meeting of the subscribers, giving two weeks' notice in two of the papers printed within the District, and the subscribers who shall assemble, in person or by proxy, shall choose, by ballot, from among the stockholders, by a majority of votes, nine directors, who shall continue in First meeting

office until the first Monday in September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; on which Monday in September in every succeeding year thereafter, an election shall be held for nine directors as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election, and until others shall be chosen in their stead. And the said directors, at their first meeting, shall choose from among themselves, or from the stockholders at large, a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services; and, in case of death, removal, resignation, or other disqualification of the president, or any of the directors, the remaining directors may elect others to supply their places during the remainder of the term for which they were chosen; and in every case where one of the directors shall be chosen president, the vacancy shall be supplied as in case of death, removal, or resignation; that the persons hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, or any three of them, be a committee to superintend the first election of directors, and a committee of three stockholders be appointed by the directors to superintend every succeeding election.

Annual meeting.

Directors.

President.

Vacancies.

Committee to superintend elections.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the company shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or responsibility arising from any contract of insurance other than the property they have in the capital or funds of the company, to the amount of the shares respectively held by them, and any profits arising therefrom not divided: *Provided*, The said corporation shall from time to time apply all sums of money received by them for premiums to the payment of losses in the first instance, and to make up the amount of their original capital whenever it shall have suffered any diminution by losses.

Responsibility of shareholders for losses.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority to make insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all other kinds of buildings, vessels in port, house furniture, merchandise, and all other property against loss and damage by fire; and also to make insurance on vessels, merchandise, freight, specie, bullion, commissions, profits, bank-notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interests, and to make all and every insurance connected with marine risks of transportation and navigation; and to cause said company to be reinsured, when deemed expedient, against any risk or risks on which it may make insurance.

Power to insure.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors to superintend the concerns of the company in all things not otherwise herein provided for, and to cause a proper office to be kept in the city of Washington for the transaction of business; they shall have power to dispose of, according to the provisions of the second section of this act, the shares remaining unsold at the formation of the company; to appoint a secretary and other officers or agents, and to make such compensation for their services as they may deem proper. The president and directors shall hold stated meetings, at least once in each month, and at every such meeting shall examine the state of the company's affairs, and act on all matters and things which may come before them, and they shall hold such other special meetings as they may deem necessary, or when thereunto notified by the president; the president and three directors, or, in the absence of the president, five directors, shall constitute a quorum.

Power and duties of president and directors.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary shall attend daily at the company's office, and receive applications for insurance, and shall, whenever he may deem it necessary, examine alone or jointly with the directors, the property offered for insurance; he shall cause all the property belonging to the company to be safely kept; shall receive all moneys paid into the office, and shall deposit the same in bank to the credit of the "Washington Insurance Company," subject to be drawn by check or checks signed by the president; he shall sign all policies; and he shall

Duties of secretary.

exhibit to the board at each of its stated meetings a full statement of the affairs of the company, and cause the same to be recorded; and said statement shall at all times, during office hours, remain subject to the inspection of all persons holding policies of the company.

Same subject.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary, with the concurrence of the president, shall have power to make and execute contracts of insurance in behalf of the company; and also to cause said company to be reinsured, when deemed expedient, against any risk it may have insured. But the board may, by a by-law, restrict the authority of the secretary and president in this respect, and a larger sum than fifteen thousand dollars shall not be taken at any one risk.

By-laws.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority, by a vote of not less than a majority of the whole board, to establish by-laws and such regulations as may be necessary to regulate the concerns of the company: *Provided*, They be not contrary to this act, and to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Investments.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority to invest the capital and surplus funds of the company, from time to time, in public funds and other securities, and generally to invest and dispose of the capital, money, and property of the company, as they shall deem most advantageous.

Loans to policy holders.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have authority to loan its funds, or any part thereof, to the holders of its policies, upon the security of the mortgages on unencumbered real estate within the county of Washington, insured by them; but never in amount exceeding one half the sum insured thereon; the said loans when made, to be subject to reimbursement after a period of sixty days, unless at the expiration of said credit the company shall agree to a renewal of the same.

Not to hold real estate except,&c.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall not be competent to purchase, take, or hold any real estate other than such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged or conveyed to it by way of security, or in satisfaction of debts contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

Instruments how signed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all policies of insurance and notes or obligations of every description, shall be signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary; and no promissory note or obligation, except contracts of insurance, shall be given without the previous vote of the board of directors; and no sale or transfer of stock or property shall be made, nor any mortgage or bond discharged, except in pursuance of a vote of the said board.

Semi-annual statement to be made and published.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That a semi-annual statement shall be made of the company's business, on or before the first Monday of January, and the first Monday of July, in each and every year, which statement shall be signed and sworn to by the president and secretary of the company, and be published in some paper printed in the city of Washington, in order to ascertain the net earned premiums, as near as may be, for the preceding half year; and if it be ascertained that, after payment of all claims against the company, any profits have been made during this period, the directors, or a majority of them, may declare a dividend of said profits, which shall be paid within ten days thereafter; but it shall not be lawful to divide more than two thirds thereof clear profits until, by the half-yearly appropriation of the other third thereof, a contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars shall be formed, and, as often as the fund shall be impaired by losses, the president and directors shall continue the half-yearly appropriation aforesaid until it be restored to the amount before mentioned.

Dividends.

No banking powers given.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize this corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as currency.

Individual liability of stockholders.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the said corporation shall each be liable in his or her individual capacity for all debts created by such corporation in favor of persons not members thereof, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

Duration of this act. May be amended, &c.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and continue in force for and during the term of thirty years from and after the date of its passage, but Congress may, at any time hereafter, amend or repeal the same.

APPROVED, February 16, 1857.

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Feb. 17, 1857.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act providing for the regular Transmission of the Mail on Route six thousand eight hundred and forty-two.*

Payment to George Bucknam for mail service.

*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 to allow and pay to George Bucknam, such sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars per annum as he may deem just and reasonable for the transportation of the mail for the balance of the term of his contract for that service, on route six thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between Bainbridge, Georgia, and Apalachicola, Florida, unless the Postmaster-General, after giving thirty days' notice, shall be able to let a contract to some responsible person, who will perform such service for a less sum: *Provided*, That if such increased sum over and above the contract price, be paid to the present contractor, it shall only be so paid at the end of each year, and upon the faithful performance of this contract.

APPROVED, February 17, 1857.

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Feb. 18, 1857.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act for the Relief of Dr. James Morrow.*

Payment to Dr. James Morrow for services as agriculturalist to the Japan Expedition. 1857, ch. 108.

*Ante*, p. 227.

*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 authorized, and he is hereby required, to pay to Dr. James Morrow, for his services as agriculturist to the Japan Expedition under Commodore Perry, compensation at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, during the time he was actually employed in such service, the same being additional to his compensation of twenty-five dollars per month as master's mate; the same being in full for his services of every nature on behalf of the Government during his connexion with said expedition.

APPROVED, February 18, 1857.

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Feb. 18, 1857.

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Officers and Privates of the "Clinton Guards," of the County of Macomb, in the State of Michigan.*

Accounts of the Clinton Guards 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 proper accounting officers of the treasury be and they are hereby authorized and required to audit and settle, at the like rates which similar services have been heretofore audited and paid, the accounts of the Company of Michigan Militia, known as the "Clinton Guards," of the third regiment, third brigade, third division of Michigan militia, in the county of Macomb, in said State, upon satisfactory proof that they were ordered into service of the United States by the Governor of the said State of Michigan, on requisition of the United States marshal, for the maintenance of the neutral obligations and laws of the United States, in the year Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and that they rendered service in pursuance of said re-

quisition; and the amount found due them shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 18, 1857.

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CHAP. LIV.—*An Act for the Relief of William Craig.* Feb. 18, 1857.

*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 and directed to place the name of William Craig, of Pennsylvania, upon the pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence from the twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and to continue during his natural life.

Wm. Craig to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month for life, from Nov 22, 1853.

APPROVED, February 18, 1857.

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CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of the late Colonel John Hardin.* Feb. 21, 1857.

*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 the heirs of Col. John Hardin, deceased, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars, that sum being the amount of the balance due them under the agreement between General Wilkinson and Col. Hardin, and to be in full satisfaction of all claims on their part against the government of the United States.

$5,600 to be paid to heirs of Col. John Hardin.

APPROVED, February 21, 1857.

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CHAP. LIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary B. Winship, Widow of Oscar F. Winship.* Feb. 26, 1857.

*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 directed to place the name of Mary B. Winship, widow of the late Major Oscar F. Winship, deceased, on the pension roll at the rate of fifty dollars a month, from the thirteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for and during her natural life.

Mary B. Winship to be placed on the pension roll at $50 a month from Dec. 13, 1855, for life.

APPROVED, February 26, 1857.

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CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of John C. McConnell.* March 2, 1857.

*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 ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents be paid to John C. McConnell, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being for fresh beef furnished by him to General Quitman's brigade of volunteers in the Mexican war in April, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

$993.42 to be paid to John C. McConnell.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Whitemarsh B. Seabrook and others.* March 2, 1857.

*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 and settle, upon the principles of equity and justice, the claim of Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, William C. Meggett, Benjamin Bailey, W. E. Wood, Edward Mitchell, Joseph J. Murray, Charles Townsend, John Patterson, William R. Hart,

1858, ch. 7.

*Post*, p. 527.

Claims of members of the Edisto Island Company to be audited and paid.

Joseph Jenkins, Edward Bailey, Henry Seabrook, Cato A. Beckett, Benjamin S. Whaley, Isaac Auld, John Ailcock, James B. Adams, William Beckett, Edward Beckett, James Beckett, William G. Baynard, John Baynard, Ephraim Baynard, Charles Bailey, Henry Bailey, Francis Bowler, Henry Calder, James Clark, sr., Robert Chisholm, Gabriel Crawford, William Clement, James Dignan, Thomas Dunmire, William Edings, George W. Freeman, Barney Gilbert, William Hannahan, jr., Henry J. Jones, Christopher Jenkins, Benjamin W. Jenkins, Robert S. Jenkins, Daniel Lowrey, Robert Mason, Ephraim Mikell, John C. Mikell, Josiah Mikell, John Mikell, sr., John Raven Matthews, Isaac C. Moses, Mungo Mackay, John McDougall, Robert McLeod, John C. Pillans, Robert Pillans, John Pattieson, William Seabrook, Gabriel Seabrook, Joseph A. Seabrook, Andrew Seabrook, Lewis Strobel, James Swinton, Christian Staley, Daniel Shandley, Andrew E. Thayer, Daniel Townsend, Thomas Tompson, George M. Towers, Edward Whaley, Joseph Whaley, William Wilkinson, Christopher Wilkinson, Morton Wilkinson, Thomas Wescoat, William J. Wescoat, Randall Wescoat, Walley Meggett, Mingoe Crawford, and Joseph Beamer, they being the officers, musicians, and privates composing the Edisto Island Company of militia, in the State of South Carolina, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve; and that he allow to those named, who are living, and the heirs of those deceased, the amount of pay and allowances to which each of them would have been entitled, according to their respective positions, under the regulations of the service at that time, for such length of time as they shall each of them be proved to have served in defence of said island during the said war; and that he allow them just and reasonable compensation for the material and labor which shall be proved to have been expended by them in the erection of two fortifications on that island, for the purposes of defence in said war.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount adjudicated to be due the said parties by the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry T. Mudd, of Missouri.*

Preamble.
1841, ch. 16.
Vol. v. p. 453.

WHEREAS Charles Burke, on the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entered at the land-office at Palmyra, Missouri, under the provisions of the preëmption act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township fifty-one, range two west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid two hundred dollars, per receivers receipt number twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-three, which entry failed for want of proof, and was cancelled at the General Land-Office; and whereas Henry T. Mudd, before said entry was cancelled, in good faith, but in ignorance of the provisions of the preëmption law, bought said land of said Burke for eight hundred dollars, and holds a deed from said Burke, dated March seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; but the purchase-money, as the law stands and has been construed by the General Land-Office, cannot be paid to said Mudd, though the equitable right is acknowledged to be in him, and said Burke has gone to parts unknown, and his order or power of attorney cannot be had—

Payment to Henry T. Mudd.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the said transfer of said Burke to said Mudd shall be received and treated as an admission of the right of said Mudd to the repayment of the purchase-money on said entry, viz: the said sum of two hundred dollars, and that the same shall be refunded to him accordingly.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Richard Phillips.*

March 2, 1857.

*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 and directed to place the name of Richard Phillips, of the State of Massachusetts, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

Richard Phillips to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 3, 1855, for life.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of C. B. R. Kennerly.*

March 2, 1857.

*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 C. B. R. Kennerly, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, for medical services rendered the military escort of the United States boundary commission, in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

$536.66 to be paid to C. B. R. Kennerly.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Jacques Godfroy.*

March 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a patent be and the same is hereby directed to be issued to the heirs of Jacques Godfroy, for a second concession, (numbered nineteen,) in rear of the front grant on Detroit River, patented to said heirs July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and eleven, according to the survey of said second concession made by deputy surveyor Joseph Fletcher, in July, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and returned into the land-office by the surveyor-general, and contained in the patent certificate numbered three hundred and thirteen, issued by the register of the land-office at Detroit, dated April sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Land patent to issue to heirs of Jacques Godfroy.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXX.—*An Act for the Relief of John L. Vattier.*

March 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That John L. Vattier be and he hereby is entitled to select and locate of the public lands of the United States open to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, for which he shall duly receive a patent as indemnity for the undivided half of the claim of George Schamp and Pelagre Schamp, his wife, as filed before the register and receiver of the land-office of the southwestern land district of the State of Louisiana, as reported by them first of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

John L. Vattier authorized to locate 2,880 acres as indemnity.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Jesse Morrison, of Illinois.*

March 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Jesse Morrison, of Illinois, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being in full for damage in being dispossessed of his storehouse at Fort Jackson, Michigan Terri-

$500 to be paid to Jesse Morrison.

tory, for use of the United States military force, and for rent of the said storehouse by the government during the Black Hawk war.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Shaw, a Soldier in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

\$3,000 to be paid to John Shaw.

*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 Shaw, of the State of Wisconsin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full for his extraordinary services as a scout and spy on the upper Mississippi frontier in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas B. Steele, passed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy of the United States.*

\$717.66 to be paid to Thomas B. Steele.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Thomas B. Steele, passed assistant surgeon of the navy of the United States, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-six cents, being the difference of compensation to an assistant surgeon and a passed assistant surgeon, from the twenty-fourth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to the twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Huff, of Texas.*

\$1,556 to be paid to John Huff in full.

*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 John Huff, of Texas, the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty-six dollars, in full of all demands against the government of the United States, for damages done to his property whilst his house and premises were in possession of a battalion of United States infantry in December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of George Schellinger.*

\$284.25 to be paid to George Schellinger.

*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 George Schellinger, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in full, for damages sustained by him by reason of destruction of property by the army of the United States during the Black Hawk war.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Lyman N. Cook.*

Lyman N. Cook to be placed on the pension roll at \$22.50 per month for life.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Lyman N. Cook be placed on the pension roll of the United States, and that he receive an annual pension of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per month

during his natural life, to be paid to him out of the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of William Kendall.* March 2, 1857.

*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 settle the account of William Kendall, sutler at Fort Columbus, for all articles furnished by him to soldiers there recruited or stationed during the late Mexican war; and in all cases where the several amounts claimed were regularly entered on the original muster or descriptive rolls which accompanied the detachments from said fort, and were thus charged against the respective soldiers, but were not transferred to the company rolls, nor retained out of the soldiers' pay and allowed to the said Kendall, the said amounts shall be allowed and paid to him out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Account of Wm. Kendall to be settled and paid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Samuel R. Thurston, late Delegate from Oregon.* March 2, 1857.

*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 directed to allow and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representative of Samuel R. Thurston, late delegate from Oregon, for the benefit of his heirs, the difference between the pay he has already received for mileage, and that now allowed to and received by the present delegate.

Payment to legal representative of Samuel R. Thurston, for his heirs.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of George F. Baltzell, Assignee of James P. Roan.* March 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That George F. Baltzell, of the State of Florida, assignee of James P. Roan, be permitted to enter, at any land-office in the State of Florida, a full section of land, or less quantity in lieu thereof, by divisional lines, without making payment therefor: *Provided*, That the same shall be deemed and taken as a full satisfaction of any and all claims of the said James P. Roan, and the said George F. Baltzell, his assignee, under an act of Congress entitled "An act granting donations of land to certain actual settlers in the Territory of Florida," approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four: *And provided further*, That in his location as aforesaid, the said George F. Baltzell shall in no case select any tract of land containing a less number than one hundred and sixty acres.

George F. Baltzell permitted to enter a section of land in Florida.

The same to be in satisfaction of the claims of said Baltzell and Jas. P. Roan under act of 1824, ch. 164. Vol. iv. p. 47.

No tract less than 160 acres to be selected.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin R. Gantt.* March 2, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claim of Benjamin R. Gantt, as the assignee or representative of George Rowe, to a tract of land on the east or left side of the Bayou Teche, in the parish of St. Mary, State of Louisiana, in virtue of a location made by H. Williams, surveyor-general, on the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred

Part of land claim of Benj. R. Gantt, assignee of George Rowe, confirmed.

1839, ch. 177. Vol. vi. p. 778.

and forty, under the act of Congress for the relief of the said George Rowe, approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, containing not more than four hundred superficial arpents, be and the same is hereby confirmed to so much of said land so located, as may be found undisposed of by the United States; the same to be patented and adjusted according to the approved plat of survey of the township in which it is situated, under instructions from the commissioner of the General Land-Office, so as to give him, the said Gantt, as near as may be, the lands sought to be located by him, being a part of sections one and two, and perhaps a fraction of eleven and twelve, in township number fifteen south, of range number ten east, in the southwestern district of Louisiana: *Provided*, That this act shall only operate as a relinquishment forever on the part of the United States to the said lands, and shall not interfere with adverse valid rights of third persons, if such exist, to any part thereof.

This act to be only a relinquishment of title.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Rebecca 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 Interior be directed to place the name of Rebecca Smith on the roll of revolutionary pensions for the State of Georgia, under the act of July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and the other acts subsequent thereto continuing the benefits of said acts to the recipients thereof, and pay her a pension, at the rate of one hundred dollars a year, under said act, during her natural life.

Rebecca Smith to be placed on pension roll at $100 per year for life. 1838, ch. 189.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of William Poole.*

*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 and directed to cause to be paid to William Poole, of Maine, whose name is now on the roll of invalid pensioners, the sum of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, instead of the sum of four dollars per month, which the said Poole has heretofore received, and that the same be continued during his natural life.

Pension of Wm. Poole increased to $8 per month from January 1, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Ann 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 Interior is hereby directed to place the name of Mary Ann Clark, of New York, on the pension roll, at the rate of five dollars per month, for five years, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Mary Ann Clark to be placed on the pension roll at $5 per month for 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1856.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 2, 1857.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Collins Boomer.*

*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 Collins Boomer the sum of one thousand dollars in full payment for the sloop and provisions captured from him, in eighteen

$1000 to be paid to Collins Boomer in full.

hundred and thirteen, by the British, in consequence of his employment of the sloop in the conveyance of American troops upon the River St. Lawrence.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel S. Haight.* March 2, 1857.

*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 adjust and settle the claim of Samuel S. Haight, for his services and expenses in mustering into service, and marching to the New York frontier, his command, under orders from General Amos Hall, during the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, when said Haight was colonel of the first brigade of New York State militia.

Claim of Sam. S. Haight to be audited and settled.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act for the Benefit of Anthony Devit, late a Sergeant in the Third Artillery of United States Army.* March 2, 1857.

*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 and directed to place the name of Anthony Devit, late a serjeant of the third artillery of the United States army, and now at the western military asylum, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, upon the invalid pension roll, at seventeen dollars per month, beginning on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his natural life, or the existence of his present disability.

Anthony Devit to be placed on pension roll at $17 per month from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act to reimburse the Estate of Joseph McClure, a Paymaster in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* March 2, 1857.

*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 McClure, administrator of Joseph McClure, a regimental paymaster in Colonel Warren's regiment of New York militia in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, the sum of five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being the amount of a judgment paid by said McClure to the United States for moneys paid out by him, for which the vouchers were burned, but which was paid by him to his regiment.

$551.36 to be paid to D. McClure, administrator of J. McClure.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Donn Piatt.* March 3, 1857.

*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 Donn Piatt, late acting chargé d'affaires of the United States at Paris, the sum of two thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars, it being the amount of the difference between the salary received by him as secretary of legation at Paris and that of charge d'affaires, for the term of fourteen days in October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and from the twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, until the first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and also from the third to the eleventh day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

$2,114, to be paid to Donn Piatt.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Jedediah H. Lathrop and his Sureties.*

Jedediah H. Lathrop and his sureties released from certain judgments.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Jedediah H. Lathrop and his sureties be and they are hereby released from the judgments recovered against them by the United States, at the October term, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, in the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, and interest thereon from the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, upon the official bond of said Jedediah H. Lathrop, as navy agent at the city of Washington, in said District: *Provided*, said Lathrop and his sureties shall pay all costs accrued on the said judgments.

Costs to be paid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of William L. Davidson.*

Half-pay to children of Col. Wm. Davidson in full.

*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 ascertain and allow to William L. Davidson, for himself and the other children of Lieutenant-Colonel William Davidson, of the North Carolina line, in the continental army of the United States, who was killed in battle on the first of February, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, at Cowan's ford, on the Catawba River, the amount of the half-pay for seven years of the said Colonel Davidson, as a lieutenant-colonel of infantry. The said sum of money, when ascertained, to be paid, without interest, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be in full of all claims which the children of the said William Davidson may have against the United States under the resolution of Congress of the twenty-fourth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Commander John L. Saunders.*

Payment to John L. Saunders.

*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 Commander John L. Saunders, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, ten dollars a day from ninth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to sixteenth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, both inclusive, in full compensation for entertaining on board the ship St. Mary's, Colonel John C. Eldridge, whilst a bearer of despatches from Pensacola to Aransas, in September, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act to authorize Issue of Register to the Bark "Ann Elizabeth."*

Registry to issue to the bark Ann Elizabeth.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be issued, under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, a certificate of registry for the bark "Ann Elizabeth," a vessel built in the United States, but wrecked in the waters of the British West Indies, sold to British subjects, and afterwards repaired within the United States, and purchased and now owned by William Cummings and Thomas A. Norgrave, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, whenever the said Cummings

and Norgrave shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with satisfactory proof that the vessel aforesaid has been repaired in the United States, and that her owners now are citizens of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Adam D. Steuart.* March 3, 1857.

*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 directed to remit the unpaid balance (exclusive of costs) of a judgment in favor of the United States against Adam D. Steuart, rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, at the October term, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Balance of judgment against Adam D. Steuart to be remitted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid to the said Adam D. Steuart, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, that being the difference between the sum contracted to be paid to him and that which he received. $7,297.50 to be paid to said Steuart.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act explanatory of an Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Adam D. Steuart and of Alexander Randall, Executor of Daniel Randall."* March 3, 1857.

1856, ch. 139.
*Ante*, p. 469.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the above-recited act, as far as it relates to Adam D. Steuart, be and the same is hereby so construed as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the said Adam D. Steuart a commission, at the rate stated in said act, upon the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and four dollars and ninety-one cents, the amount received and collected by said Adam D. Steuart, in Mexico, as chief of the pay department of the United States army during the war with that republic. Construction of act of 1856, ch 139.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Parish, a Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Charles Parish be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continuing during his natural life. Charles Parish to be placed on the pension roll at $4 per month from Dec. 3, 1855, for life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Amos Armstrong, of Ohio.* March 3, 1857.

*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 is hereby required to place the name of Amos Armstrong, of Summit county, Ohio, upon the pension roll, and cause to be paid him the sum of eight dollars per month for and during the term of his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. Amos Armstrong to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Jan. 1, 1857, for life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of James D. Johnston.*

James D. Johnston to have a certain credit in his accounts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That James D. Johnston, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, shall be entitled to a credit, in the settlement at the treasury of his accounts as naval storekeeper and acting purser of the storeship Fredonia, stationed in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, of the sum of two thousand and forty-three dollars and eighty cents; the said allowance to be in full for losses of public property stolen or embezzled from said vessel during the time he was in command of her.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert S. Wimberly.*

Robert S. Wimberly to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 1, 1855, for life.

*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 and required to place the name of Robert S. Wimberly, of the State of Georgia, upon the roll of invalid pensions; and pay to him, from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight dollars per month, from thence during his (the said Wimberly's) natural life, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Irish, William Sturgis, and Bartholomew Baldwin.*

Joseph Irish, Wm. Sturgis, and Bartholomew Baldwin, each authorized to enter certain land in Minnesota.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Joseph Irish be and he is hereby authorized to enter the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-eight, range twenty-two; that William Sturgis be and he is hereby authorized to enter the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, in township thirty-five north, of range thirty west, containing one hundred and sixty acres; that Bartholomew Baldwin be and he is hereby authorized to enter the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-seven, range twenty-two, upon payment by said Joseph Irish, William Sturgis, and Bartholomew Baldwin, of the usual minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is directed to issue patents on said entries.

Other school lands to be selected in lieu thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of public schools in the Territory of Minnesota is hereby authorized to select, in equal amounts, other lands in said territory for the use of public schools, in lieu of the lands herein granted.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry Stewart.*

Henry Stewart to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month, from Dec. 1, 1855, for life.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Henry Stewart be placed on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Alexander Montgomery, an Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army.* March 3, 1857.

*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 in settling the accounts of Captain Alexander Montgomery, as assistant quartermaster in the United States army, to allow him a credit for any balance which may appear against him upon the books of the treasury, and accruing during his service as such quartermaster, in the same manner as if he presented the proper vouchers therefor: *Provided*, The said amount shall not exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars.

Captain Alex. Montgomery to be allowed a credit in his accounts.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Martin Fenwick.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Martin Fenwick be and he is hereby confirmed in his claim to five hundred arpens of land, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the State of Missouri, and described as follows, to wit: Fractional sections five and six, lying north of the private land claim surveyed to George A. Hamilton, number one thousand two hundred and forty-four, in township thirty-four: the southeast fractional quarter and the northwest fractional quarter of fractional section thirty-one, and fractional section thirty-two, in township thirty-five, all of range fourteen east, of the lands subject to sale at Jackson, Missouri, and containing in the aggregate four hundred and twenty-five acres and forty-six hundredths of an acre.

Martin Fenwick confirmed in certain land in Missouri.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said Martin Fenwick shall have the exclusive right, within one year from the passage of this act, to enter at the minimum price of public lands, subject to private sale, the southwest quarter, and the fractional northeast quarter of fractional section thirty-one, township thirty-five north, of range fourteen east, of the lands subject to sale at Jackson, Missouri.

Authorized to enter certain land in Missouri.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby confirmed, together with the lands authorized to be entered, are intended to embrace the claims of Martin Fenwick, as reserved on the plats of the land-office at Jackson, Missouri, on the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, deducting therefrom any part thereof that may have been sold by the United States prior to the passage of this act.

Said lands to embrace said Fenwick's claim.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause a patent to be issued to the said Martin Fenwick for the lands hereby confirmed: *Provided*, That such patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the rights of any third person.

Patent to issue.

To operate only as a relinquishment of title.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Graham.* March 3, 1857.

*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 Joseph Graham, consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, the sum of four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents, for his services as acting charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, from the third day of August to the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; from the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and from the thirty-first day

$4,479.60 to be paid to Joseph Graham.

of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the twentieth day of October following.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Brevet Captain Frederick Steele, United States Army.*

Frederick Steele to be allowed a credit in his account.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the settlement of the accounts of Brevet Captain Frederick Steele, of the United States army, the proper accounting officers of the treasury allow to his credit the sum of three thousand dollars, the same being the amount of government money of which he was robbed, whilst he was acting assistant quartermaster and commissary, near Stockton, in the State of California, on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Drout.*

John Drout to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month, from Dec. 2, 1856.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of John Drout, a soldier of the thirty-fourth regiment of United States infantry, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain, be placed upon the pension roll, and that he be allowed the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence from the first day of the present Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Crown.*

$3,500 to be paid to Thomas Crown in full.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Thomas Crown the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars, being in full for the sum to which he is entitled under a contract made by him on the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, for the delivery of bricks to be used in the fortifications at Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in North Carolina.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of William Burdell, Samuel Medary, and William T. Martin, Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Gale, deceased.*

Sureties of John T. Arthur released.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That William Burdell and Samuel Medary, and the estate of Edgar Gale, deceased, who was co-surety with said Burdell and Medary of John T. Arthur, in his official bond executed eighth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as assistant quartermaster of the army of the United States, be released from their liabilities on said bond, and from any suits brought or judgment obtained thereon against said Burdell, Medary, and William T. Martin, as administrator of the estate of said Gale, all or any of them.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXL.—*An Act for the Relief of Tarrance Kirby.*

Tarrance Kirby to be placed on pension roll.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Tarrance Kirby, a second sergeant in Captain Griffin's company, fourteenth

regiment of Kentucky militia, commanded by Colonel Parker in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain, be placed upon the pension roll, and that he be allowed the half-pay of a second sergeant, to commence from the first day of the present Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Emilie R. Hooe, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted to Mrs. Emilie R. Hooe, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, the widow of the late Alex. S. Hooe, a tract of land, at said Prairie du Chien, containing about sixteen acres, it being the same tract of land conveyed for a specific purpose and without consideration, by Joseph Rolittle, the father of said Emilie R. Hooe, to the United States, on the nineteenth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, the same being no longer used or wanted for the purpose for which it was conveyed.

Certain land at Prairie du Chien granted to Mrs. Emilie R. Hooe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall only operate as a release of the United States from all claim to the premises hereby granted.

This act to operate only as a release of title.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Matthew G. Emery.* March 3, 1857.

*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 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Matthew G. Emery the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, in full of his account for hauling marble for the government from the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, which account is set out in the petition filed by the claimant in this cause.

$3,375 to be paid to Matthew G. Emery in full of an account.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas M. Newell.* March 3, 1957.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer be and he hereby is authorized to settle and pay to Thomas M. Newell, a commander in the navy, such sum as may be due to him in his capacity of commander, from the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, under existing laws, in the same manner as though no application had ever been made to Congress by the said Newell in relation thereto.

Settlement of accounts of Thos. M. Newell.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Dolly Empson.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Dolly Empson, of the State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Empson, deceased, a private in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, be placed on the pension roll; and that she be allowed and paid, by the proper officer of the government, such pension as is now allowed by law to the widows of soldiers who were killed in battle or died in the service of wounds received in battle or of disease contracted in the service in the line of their duty, or who died at any time after being discharged of wounds received or of

Dolly Empson to be placed on pension roll from Jan. 1, 1856.

disease contracted while in the service and in the line of their duty, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

Chap. CXLV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Ryley, an Indian, of the State of Michigan.*

John Ryley to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month, from Sept. 4, 1856, for life.

*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 is hereby directed to place the name of John Ryley, an Indian, of the State of Michigan, on the pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his life.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

Chap. CXLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Mary Gay.*

$2,000 to be paid Mrs. Mary Gay.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Mrs. Mary Gay, widow of the late William Gay, Indian agent for the Shawnees of Kansas Territory, and who was killed while in the discharge of his official duties, the sum of two thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as indemnity to cover his salary, the amount of money of which he was robbed, and the expenses of the widow and family in returning to their home, in the State of Michigan.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

Chap. CXLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jefferson Wilson, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of John F. Wray, deceased.*

$602.19 to be paid to Jefferson Wilson, administrator of John F. Wray.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Jefferson Wilson, administrator, with the will annexed, of John F. Wray, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and two dollars and nineteen cents, which sum was paid by John F. Wray, deceased, for three quarters of section sixteen, in township nine of range five east of the meridian line, of the Chickasaw lands, in the State of Mississippi, the title to which tract of land has been adjudged by the competent tribunals, not to have been in the United States at the time of said sale.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

Chap. CXLVIII.—*An Act for the Benefit of John W. Cox.*

John W. Cox to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month, from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

*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 directed to place the name of John W. Cox, of the State of Kentucky, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay to him from the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight dollars per month during his natural life, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

Chap. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Cilly.*

Jonathan Cilly to be placed on

*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 Jonathan Cilley

upon the list of invalid pensioners at the rate of four dollars per month, beginning with the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

pension roll at $4 per month, from Dec. 3, 1855, 1857, ch. 166.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

*Post*, p. 518.

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CHAP. CL.—*An Act to confirm to Charles Waterman his Title to certain Lots in Milwaukie, Wisconsin.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the title of Charles Waterman to lots numbered one and two, in block numbered ninety-eight, in the third ward of the city of Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, extending to Lake Michigan, formerly occupied by the United States light-house keeper, be and the same is hereby confirmed, and that a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no way affect the rights of third parties.

Land title in Milwaukie, confirmed to Charles Waterman.

Act to operate only as a relinquishment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Children of James Phelps, a Revolutionary Soldier.*

March 3, 1857.

*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 cause to be paid to the children or legal representatives of James Phelps, late of the county of Cortland, in the State of New York, the pay of a private, at eight dollars per month, under the act of Congress passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; said pay commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and ending on the twenty-third day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-two, when the said James Phelps died.

Payment to children or representatives of James Phelps of arrears of pension, 1832, ch. 126. Vol. iv. p. 529.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Leonard Lilly.*

March 3, 1857.

*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 place the name of Leonard Lilly, of New York, upon the pension list, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and continuing until the eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the date of the commencement of his present pension.

Leonard Lilly to be placed on pension roll at $4 per month, from Jan. 5, 1838, to Sept. 8, 1851.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857

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CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph M. Kennedy.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents be paid to Joseph M. Kennedy, marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, for the repairs of furniture and the furniture supplied for the court-room and offices of the United States court for the eastern district of Louisiana, rendered necessary in consequence of the removal of the said court from the municipal hall of the first district of New Orleans: *Provided*, That the vouchers therefor shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and the expenditure be approved by him.

$362.60 to be paid to Joseph M. Kennedy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the surviving Children of John Gilbert, a Revolutionary Soldier.*

Arrears of pensions to be paid to children of John Gilbert.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury be and he is hereby directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the surviving children of John Gilbert, late a soldier in Colonel W. B. Whiting's regiment, the full pay of a private, under the act of Congress of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to the time of his death, on the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

1832, ch. 126. Vol. iv. p. 529.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLV.—*An Act increasing the Pension of Daniel Denver.*

Naval pension of Daniel Denver increased.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the naval pension of Daniel Denver, of Frederick county, Virginia, be increased to eight dollars per month, the increased pension to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLVI.—*An Act providing an Increase of Pension to Isaac Phillips.*

Pension of Isaac Phillips increased.

*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 cause the pension of Isaac Phillips, of Pennsylvania, to be changed on the pension roll from twenty dollars a year to eight dollars per month, commencing from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and to continue during his natural life, deducting former payments.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Catharine V. R. Cochrane, sole surviving Child of the late General Philip Schuyler.*

$9,960 to be paid to Catharine V. R. Cochrane or her representative for services and losses of Gen. Schuyler.

*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 Catharine V. R. Cochrane, or her legal representative, the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full payment and discharge of all claims on account of services rendered or losses sustained by General Philip Schuyler in the war of the Revolution.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Betsy Nash.*

Betsy Nash to be placed on pension roll at $22 per month from Jan. 1, 1831, for 10 years.

*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 and directed to place the name of Betsy Nash of Stockbridge, in the county of Madison, State of New York, upon the list of half-pay pensioners as the widow of Doctor Sylvester Nash, at the rate of twenty-two dollars per month, to commence from the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and to continue for ten years.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all that certain tract or parcel of land situate on the west side of the Mississippi, in the parish of Ascension, containing four arpents one toise and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, as claimed by Isadore Blanchard, for the parish church of the parish of Ascension, under number three hundred and ninety-one, and reported favorably on by the old board of commissioners for the eastern district of New Orleans Territory, and as represented in the survey of a portion of township eleven south, in ranges fourteen and fifteen east, in the surveys of the United States, southeastern district of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, be and the same is hereby confirmed to the inhabitants of the parish of Ascension, to and for the uses and purposes for which the same has been heretofore held and used: *Provided also*, That this act shall be only considered a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and not to interfere with the rights of others.

Land claim in Louisiana confirmed to the Parish of Ascension.

Act to operate only as a relinquishment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLX.—*An Act for the Relief of Daniel Wacaser.* March 3, 1857.

*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 is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Daniel Wacaser, of the State of Georgia, upon the invalid pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

Daniel Wacaser to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month, from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Hooker.* March 3, 1857.

*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 is hereby authorized and required to place the name of Mary Hooker, widow of James Hooker, who was military or hospital storekeeper in the State of Connecticut, during the war of the Revolution, from February, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, to November, seventeen hundred and eighty, on the pension roll of said State, under act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and subsequent acts, at the rate of pension due for said service; and the amount so found due to be paid to the children of said Mary Hooker, deceased.

Arrears of pension of Mary Hooker to be paid to her children.

1838, ch. 189. Vol. v. p. 303.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act for the Relief of William W. Belden, Administrator of Ebenezer Belden.* March 3, 1857.

*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 W. Belden, administrator of Ebenezer Belden, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars eighty-four cents, being the amount of loss sustained by Ebenezer Belden by the destruction of his stock of goods by the British, on the nineteenth December, eighteen hundred and thirteen, at Buffalo, New York, in consequence of his store being used in part as a military depot by order of the quartermaster-general of the United States army.

$8,624.84 to be paid to Wm. W. Belden, administrator of Ebenezer Belden, for losses.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Children and Heirs of Levi and Mary Stone.*

Arrears of pension of Levi Stone and Mary Stone to be paid to their children or representatives.

1832, ch. 126.
Vol. iv. p. 529.
1836, ch. 362.
Vol. v. p. 127.

*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 is hereby authorized and required to place the name of Levi Stone who was a captain of Artificers at Danbury, Connecticut, during the war of the Revolution from March, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, to November, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, on the pension roll of said State, under act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the rate of pension due for said service; and also the name of his widow, Mary Stone, on said pension roll under act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, at the same rate deducting twenty-three dollars and thirty-three cents per annum during the continuance of said pension; and the balance so found due be paid to the children of said Levi and Mary Stone deceased, or their legal representatives.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the surviving Children of Sarah Van Pelt, Widow of John Van Pelt, a revolutionary Soldier.*

Arrears of pension to be paid to surviving children of John and Sarah Van Pelt.

*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 surviving children of John Van Pelt and Sarah Van Pelt the pension due to her, from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight to her death, which occurred on the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the rate of thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents per annum, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Barton Jewell.*

Barton Jewell to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

*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 and directed to place the name of Barton Jewell, of Kentucky, upon the invalid pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Cilley.*

Jonathan Cilley to be placed on the pension roll at $4 per month from Dec. 3, 1855.

1857, ch. 149.
*Ante*, p. 514.

*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 Jonathan Cilley upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of four dollars per month, beginning with the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of J. H. F. Thornton, Lawrence Taliaferro, and Hay T. Taliaferro, sureties of D. M. F. Thornton, late a Purser in the Navy of the United States.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in conformity with the principle of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, made on the twenty-sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, J. H. F.

Thornton, Lawrence Taliaferro, and Hay T. Taliaferro, be released from their liability as sureties on the bonds of D. M. F. Thornton, late a purser in the navy of the United States, executed on the third day of September, eighteen hundred and forty, and on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Sureties of D. M. F. Thornton released.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Richard J. Murray, a Soldier in the Seminole War of eighteen hundred and eighteen.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Richard J. Murray be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

Richard J. Murray to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 1, 1855, for life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Bailey, an invalid Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Joseph Bailey be entered on the rolls as an invalid pensioner, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Joseph Bailey to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 1. 1855.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Puig, Mir, and Company, of New Orleans.*

March 3, 1857.

*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 required to release a judgment rendered in the circuit court of the United States, in the fifth circuit and eastern district of Louisiana, on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the case of The United States *vs.* Puig, Mir, and Company, of New Orleans, for the sum of one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and fifty-four cents, and interest thereon, being the amount of duties claimed to be due and payable to the United States on certain coffee imported into the port of New Orleans from Cuba, in the Spanish brig "Pepita;" and that the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and required to release a judgment rendered in said court, at the same date, in the case of the United States *vs.* P. Puig, and Puig, Mir, and Company, of New Orleans, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and twelve cents, and interest thereon, being the amount of import duties claimed to be due and payable to the United States on certain coffee imported into the said port of New Orleans, from Cuba, in the Spanish brig "Atalayador;" but if the judgments aforesaid or any part thereof shall have been paid by the defendants, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and required to refund to them, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount so paid.

Judgments against Puig, Mir & Co. to be released.

Any amounts paid thereunder, to be refunded.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac P. Washburne.*

March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the In-

Lt. Isaac P. Washburne to be placed on pension list at $15 per month from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

terior be directed to place the name of Lieutenant Isaac P. Washburne, of Kentucky, upon the roll of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month; and that the said pension commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert H. Stevens.*

Robert H. Stevens to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from March 1, 1854, for life.

*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 and directed to place the name of Robert H. Stevens, of the State of New York, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Collier H. Minge, Philip T. Ellicott, and Lucretia A. Brodie, Administratrix of Charles Brodie.*

$6,919.38 to be paid to C. H. Minge, P. T. Ellicott, and L. A. Brodie, administratrix of C. Brodie.

$13,913.62 to be paid to C. H. Minge and P. T. Ellicott.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Collier H. Minge, Philip T. Ellicott, and Lucretia A. Brodie, administratrix of Charles Brodie, the sum of six thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, to be divided equally among them; and to Collier H. Minge and Philip T. Ellicott, the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-two cents, to be equally divided among them. The said sums being in full for the amount due on a contract dated fifth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for excavating the channel on Dog-River bar, in the Bay of Mobile.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Shadrach Rice, of Jackson County, Virginia.*

Shadrach Rice to be placed on the pension roll at $8 per month from Oct. 15, 1855, for life.

*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 directed to place the name of Shadrach Rice, of Jackson County, Virginia, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and to cause to be paid to him the sum of eight dollars per month during the term of his natural life; the payment of said sum to commence October fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of William Easby, deceased, Partner of Easby & Henly.*

$413.10 to be paid to heirs of Wm. Easby.

*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 heirs of William Easby, deceased, formerly of the city of Washington, four hundred and thirteen dollars and ten cents out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the value of three hundred and six barrels of lime shipped on board the schooner Elizabeth on the fourth of March,

eighteen hundred and forty-two, by order of Colonel R. E. De Russey, for and on account of Fort Monroe, Virginia, and lost by the vessel getting aground at Old Point Comfort.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of George Chorpenning, Jr.* March 3, 1857.

*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 hereby is required to adjust and settle the claim of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward and Chorpenning, and in his own right, for carrying the mails by San Pedro, and for supplying the post-office in Carson's Valley, and also for carrying part of the Independence mail by California; allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for the distance by San Pedro, for the service to Carson's Valley, and for such part of the eastern mail as was carried by California, during all the time when said services were performed, as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives.

Claim of Geo. Chorpenning, Jr., as surviving partner of Woodward & Chorpenning, for mail services to be adjusted and settled.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be and he hereby is required to adjust and settle the claim of said Chorpenning, as surviving partner of Woodward and Chorpenning, for damages on account of the annulment or suspension of Woodward and Chorpenning's contract for carrying the United States mail from Sacramento, in California, to Salt Lake, in Utah Territory, as shown in the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives.

Also, another claim by the same for other mail services.

SEC. [3] 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be required to allow and pay to said Chorpenning, his full contract pay, during the suspension of Woodward and Chorpenning's contract, from the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the first day of July of the same year; and, also, to allow and pay to said Chorpenning, thirty thousand dollars per annum from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, when he resumed service under the contract of Woodward and Chorpenning, down to the termination of his present contract, which said sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum shall be in lieu of the contract pay under both contracts. And the sums in this act authorized to be allowed shall be paid out of the treasury.

Payments to said Chorpenning.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of William Walton, a Soldier of the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.* March 3, 1857.

*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 and required to place the name of William Walton, of the State of Indiana, on the invalid pension roll, and that he be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of four dollars per month as an invalid, from the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, during his life.

Wm. Walton to be placed on pension roll at $4 per month from Dec. 3, 1855, for life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Rhodes and Jeremiah Austill.* March 3, 1857.

*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 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Thomas Rhodes and Jeremiah Austill, the sum of four thousand dollars, in full, for their expenses in con-

$4,000 to be paid to Thomas Rhodes and Jeremiah Austill.

structing a road from Mobile, in Alabama, to Pascagoula Bay, for the transportation of the mail, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of George Cassady.*

George Cassady to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Aug. 28, 1847, for life.

*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 and directed to place the name of George Cassady, of the State of Ohio, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXX.—*An Act for the Benefit of William L. Oliver.*

Wm. L. Oliver to be placed on the pension roll at $10 per month from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

*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 William L. Oliver, of Davis county, in the State of Iowa, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the sum of ten dollars per month during his natural life, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Claiborn Vaughn.*

Claiborn Vaughn to be placed on pension roll at $6 per month from Dec. 4, 1855, for life.

*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 Claiborn Vaughn on the roll of invalid pensions for the State of Georgia, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of George Bond.*

George Bond to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 4, 1855, for life.

*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 George Bond on the roll of invalid pensions for the State of Georgia, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Sampson Hays, a Soldier in the Mexican War.*

Sampson Hays to be placed on pension roll at $8 per month from Dec. 3, 1855, for life.

*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 place the name of Sampson Hays on the roll of invalid pensions at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin W. Smithson.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Benjamin W. Smithson, late a captain in the third regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the pay and emoluments of a captain, from the date of his resignation until he was informed by his commanding officer of the acceptance of the same, and discharged from the service of the United States; deducting therefrom such amount as may have been paid him for services during the same time. Payment to Benjamin W. Smithson.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Mark and Richard H. Bean, of the State of Arkansas.* March 3, 1857.

*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 adjust upon principles of equity and justice, the claim of Mark and Richard H. Bean, and to pay whatever may be found due, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, deducting what they may have heretofore received: *Provided*, That the compensation shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars. Claim of Mark and R. H. Bean, to be adjusted and paid. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Swain.* March 3, 1857.

*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 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Isaac Swain, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, in full for freight on stores for the army of the United States, from Benicia, in California, to the government hulk or post-landing near that place, and for injuries received by his ship, Ellen Brooks, whilst lying at said post-landing. $4,800 to be paid to Isaac Swain in full.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act relinquishing the claim of the United States to certain Property of which Elijah King died seized and possessed, in the District of Columbia, upon certain specified Conditions.* March 3, 1857.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Congress of the United States, that one Elijah King, an emancipated slave, died intestate recently in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, seized and possessed of, and entitled to real estate in said city of considerable value, leaving a wife, Christian King, a slave, the property of one William A. Stephenson, of the county of Fauquier, and State of Virginia, to whom the said Elijah, whilst they were both slaves, was married by John B. Armistead, a justice of the peace, with consent of the owners of both said Elijah and said Christian, and having also two sons, Bayliss King and Thomas King, issue of the marriage, the said two sons being slaves, and owned by one Robert Carter, of said county and State: and whereas it is doubtful whether said wife and children can, by reason of their condition as slaves, lawfully take and hold said real estate by inheritance, in which event it is believed that said real estate, for want of lawful heirs of such Elijah King, has vested in the United States: and whereas it is represented to the Congress of the United States, that the owners of the said slaves, the wife and sons, are willing to emancipate and set free the said slaves, and thereby invest them with power to take, hold, and enjoy said real estate, provided the United States will release Preamble.

to and vest in them all right, title, and interest to and in said real estate which may have vested in the United States, one third of said right, title, and interest to be held and enjoyed by the wife for life, and the other two thirds, with the reversion of the wife's third, by the sons absolutely: Therefore,—

Real estate of Elijah King to vest in his wife and children when emancipated.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so soon as the said Christian King, and the said Bayliss King and Thomas King, the wife and sons of the said Elijah King, shall have been emancipated and set free by their owners, respectively, all right, and title, and interest to and in the real estate of which the said Elijah King shall have died seized, possessed or entitled, which by default of his having left heirs capable of inheriting from him, shall have vested in the United States, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the wife and sons, to be held, owned, and enjoyed by them, one third by the said wife for life, and the other two thirds, with the reversion of the wife's third, to the sons absolutely, with full power to sue for, and recover such right, title, and interest, as is hereby vested or intended to be vested in said wife and sons.

If all shall not be emancipated, this act to enure to those who shall be.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event either or any two of said slaves shall be emancipated, and set free in contemplation of the provisions of this act, and the owner or owners shall decline to set free all of them, the provisions of this act shall inure to such as shall be emancipated and set free. If the wife alone be emancipated and set free, then the said right, title, and interest shall vest in her absolutely; if the two sons be emancipated, and the wife be not, then said right, title, and interest shall vest absolutely in said sons, or in one of them, if but one be emancipated; and if the wife and one son be emancipated, then the wife shall hold and enjoy one half of the said real estate for life, and the son shall take and hold the other half, and the reversion of the wife's half, absolutely: *Provided, nevertheless*, That this act shall not be construed to affect or impair in any manner, or to any extent, the legal or equitable rights, titles or interests of other persons, if any such there be, to or in such real estate. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Others rights not to be affected.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John B. Rose, of Wabash County, Indiana.*

*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 cause to be issued to John B. Rose, of Wabash county Indiana, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, in consideration of his services as lieutenant of the fifteenth regiment of United States infantry during the last war with Great Britain.

Bounty land warrant to issue to John B. Rose.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Franklin W. Armstrong, of Hardin County, Kentucky.*

*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 and directed to place the name of Franklin W. Armstrong, of Hardin county, Kentucky, upon the invalid pension roll, at sixteen dollars per month, beginning on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during the existence of his present disability.

Franklin W. Armstrong to be placed on the pension roll at $16 per month, from Jan. 1, 1856, during disability.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXC.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert Davis.* March 3, 1857.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper disbursing officers of the government be and they are hereby directed to pay to Robert Davis, of Warren county, Kentucky, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the value of a horse lost by him in battle.

$140 to be paid to Robert Davis.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857.

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# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior to settle the Claim of William Carey Jones, for certain Services.* Jan. 17, 1857.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior shall adjudge and settle on terms of equity and justice the claim of William Carey Jones for compensation for services performed by him in the years eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and eighteen hundred and fifty, as special agent of the United States to Mexico and California; and that the amount which shall be allowed by them shall be paid to said Jones out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on his giving a receipt therefor, and in full compensation for said services.

Settlement and payment of claim of Wm. C. Jones.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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[No. 4.] *Joint Resolution in favor of J. W. Nye.* Jan. 17, 1857.

*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 pay to J. W. Nye, or his attorney, the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for improvements made upon the public grounds, for which he has received no compensation.

$3,200 to be paid to J. W. Nye.

APPROVED, January 17, 1857.

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[No. 10.] *Joint Resolution to pay the Pension due Parmelia Slavin, late Wife of John Blue, deceased, to her Administrator.* March 2, 1857.

WHEREAS at the last session of Congress an act was passed granting a pension to Parmelia Slavin, late the wife of John Blue, deceased, of four dollars per month, for five years from the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, who is now dead, and in order said pension may be secured to her representatives—

Preamble.

1855, ch. 157. Vol. x. p. 860.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States* [*of America*] *in Congress assembled*, That the proper officer is hereby directed to pay Artemas Sayles, the administrator of Parmalia Slavin, late the wife of John Blue, deceased, out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions, the amount of pension due the said Parmelia Slavin, by the act of the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Pension of Parmelia Slavin to be paid to Artemas Sayles, her administrator.

APPROVED. March 2, 1857.

March 2, 1857.

[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Israel B. Bigelow.*

Israel B. Bigelow to have a pension of $15 per month from Jan. 14, 1847, for life.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a pension of fifteen dollars per month during his natural life, be allowed to Israel B. Bigelow, of Texas, to commence from the fourteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the day on which he was severely wounded and disabled by the enemy, while bearing important despatches from Major-General Patterson to General Quitman, during the march of the division of volunteers from Victoria to Tampico, in Mexico.

APPROVED, March 2, 1857.

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March 3, 1857.

[No. 19.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of W. W. Wimmer, late Postmaster of West Zanesville, Ohio.*

Payment to William W. Wimmer for mail service.

*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 to allow and pay to William W. Wimmer, Esq., late postmaster at West Zanesville, Ohio, for service performed by him as special mail messenger to transport the mail between his said post-office and the cars of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, from May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six inclusive, such rate of compensation as he may consider just and reasonable: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed in the aggregate, the sum of one hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1857

# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December,* 1857, *and ended Monday, the fourteenth day of June,* 1858.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK was appointed President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, March 29, 1858, and so acted until May 4, 1858. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. II.—*An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Barque Jehu.* January 23, 1858.

*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 barque Jehu, a Dominican vessel, lately called the "Naiad Queen," which vessel was sold to Daniel Draper and Son, of Boston, to pay for expenses and repairs incurred on her in the United States. Register to barque Jehu, late the Naiad Queen.

APPROVED, January 23, 1858.

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CHAP. VII.—*An Act to amend "An Act for the Relief of Whitemarsh B. Seabrook and others."* February 27, 1858.

*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 Whitemarsh B. Seabrook and others," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be so amended as that the payments therein authorized to be made to "the heirs of those deceased," shall be made to the administrators and executors of those deceased. 1857, ch. 65. *Ante*, p. 501. Payments to be made to administrators, &c.

APPROVED, February 27, 1858.

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CHAP. X.—*An Act for the Relief of John Hamilton.* March 16, 1858.

*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, the sum of two hundred dollars with interest from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to John Hamilton, of Champaign County, Ohio, in full compensation for his time and services, &c., during his imprisonment with the Indians, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain. $200 and interest to be paid John Hamilton.

APPROVED, March 16, 1858.

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CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the Relief of Doctor Charles D. Maxwell, a Surgeon in the United States Navy.* March 20, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the accounting officers of

Difference between pay of passed assistant surgeon and that of surgeon to be paid Dr. Maxwell.

the treasury be, and are hereby, required to allow and pay to Doctor Charles D. Maxwell, surgeon in the navy of the United States, the difference of pay between that of a passed assistant surgeon and a surgeon, from the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being the period during which he performed the duties of a surgeon and assistant surgeon on board the United States Ship Cyane, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 20, 1858.

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April 19, 1858.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives or Assignees of James Lawrence.*

James Lawrence, or, &c. may relocate donation certificate.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assignees or legal representatives of James Lawrence, to whom was issued donation certificate number three hundred and six, (306,) under the eighth section of the act of twenty-fourth of May, eighteen 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 the canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," shall be authorized to relocate the same upon any of the public lands in the State of Arkansas, subject to entry at a minimum of not more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, The said certificate shall be found to have been issued in conformity with the said eighth section of the act of twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and shall be located upon legal subdivisions of land of not less than one quarter section.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 19, 1858.

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April 19, 1858.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act to authorize a Register to be issued to the Steamer "Fearless."*

Register to steamer "Fearless," on proof, &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 a register to be issued for the steamer "Fearless" under that name, a foreign-built vessel, but now owned in part by J. M. Estell, of San Francisco, on proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the said steamer is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and that the repairs put upon her in the United States, while owned as aforesaid, are equal to three fourths of said steamer's cost when so repaired.

APPROVED, April 19, 1858.

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April 19, 1858.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Bark Attica, of Portland, Maine.*

$174.62 to be paid to owners of the Attica.

*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 owners of the bark Attica, of Portland, Maine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-two cents, being the amount imposed on said vessel as tonnage duty, by the collector of New York, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, April 19, 1858.

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April 21, 1858.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Major Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, Paymaster in the United States Army.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting offi-

cers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed in settling the accounts of Major Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, paymaster in the United States army, to credit him in the sum of twenty-three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, that being the amount of public money accidentally lost by him on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, in attempting to cross the bar of Indian River, Florida, for the purpose of paying the troops at Fort Capron, in that State.

$23,115 to be credited Jeremiah Y. Dashiell for money accidentally lost by him.

APPROVED, April 21, 1858.

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CHAP. XIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Alexander Stevenson.* April 21, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, required to pay to the legal representatives of Alexander Stevenson, a soldier of the revolutionary war, in trust for the heirs of said Stevenson, the sum of six hundred and fifty-four dollars, being the amount of money due to said Stevenson, from the time of his enlistment, January one, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, until the time of his discharge, in seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

$654 to be paid to Alexander Stevenson.

APPROVED, April 21, 1858.

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CHAP. XX.—*An Act for the Relief of N. C. Weems, of Louisiana.* April 21, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the entry of the section number sixty-eight (68), of township number two (2) north, of range number one (1) east, in the southwestern land district of Louisiana, by N. C. Weems, of that State, and patented on the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and is hereby, confirmed; and the Commissioner of the Land-Office shall cause to be refunded any excess of money paid into the land-office in its purchase from the government.

Entry of land to be confirmed to N. C. Weems.

APPROVED, April 21, 1858.

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CHAP. XXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis Wlodecki.* April 21, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Francis Wlodecki, of Lake county, Illinois, is hereby authorized to locate one hundred and twenty acres of the public lands of the United States, to be selected from any of the public lands subject to private entry at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per acre; and upon return being made to the General Land-Office of such location, the President is hereby directed to issue a patent therefor to the said Francis Wlodecki: *And it is hereby provided*, That the same shall be in full discharge for all claims which the said Wlodecki has on the government, arising under the act of Congress approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and *fifty-four* [thirty-four], entitled "An act granting land to certain exiles from Poland."

Francis Wlodecki may locate 120 acres of public land.

1834, ch. 247. Vol. iv. p. 743.

APPROVED, April 21, 1858.

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CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Duncan Robertson.* May 1, 1858.

*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, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Duncan Robertson, the sum of seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents, in full for moneys paid by him to the navy yard at Gosport, it being the amount expended for repairs of the Norwegian barque Ellen, for damages encountered by said barque in aiding and rescuing the passengers of the steamer Central America.

$749.92 to be paid Duncan Robertson for repairs on Norwegian barque Ellen.

APPROVED, May 1, 1858.

May 5, 1858.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain James Mc. Mc. Intosh, of the United States 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 hereby is, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Captain James Mc. Mc Intosh, of the United States navy, the sum of two hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents, being the difference between the sum paid to him at the treasury as commander "on other duty," and that which was due to him as such officer "attached to a vessel for sea service," and being in full for his services as an officer of the West India squadron from the fourteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to the third day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

$204.95 to be paid Capt. James Mc. Mc Intosh.

APPROVED, May 5, 1858.

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May 18, 1858.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of John R. Temple, of Louisiana.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That John R. Temple be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his title to a tract of land containing six hundred and seventy arpens, lying and being within what is known as the "Baron de Bastrop grant," on the east side of Bayou Bartholomew, and more particularly described in a plat and survey executed on the nineteenth and twentieth days of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Henry Curtis, parish surveyor for the parish of Morehouse, and State of Louisiana; and being all that part of two certain tracts of land, not heretofore confirmed to any other claimant, as follows, to wit: A tract of land sold and conveyed by the heirs of Morehouse to George Hook, by deed dated the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen; and a certain other tract conveyed by Abraham Morehouse to Jacob Stroop, son of George Stroop, by deed dated the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve.

Title of John R. Temple confirmed to a tract of the "Baron de Bastrop Grant."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of a plat and survey of the land hereby confirmed, executed by the proper officer, shall cause a patent to be issued therefor to the said John [R.] Temple: *Provided, however*, That such patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not effect the rights of any third person.

Patent to issue. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 18, 1858.

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May 18, 1858.

CHAP. XLII.—*An Act to authorize the Settlement of the Accounts of Luther Jewett, late Collector of the District of Portland and Falmouth, in 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 Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Luther Jewett, late collector of the district of Portland and Falmouth, with the sum of one thousand dollars, being for that sum lost in transitu from said collector to be deposited with the assistant treasurer at Boston.

Luther Jewett to be credited with $1000 lost in transit.

APPROVED, May 18, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Smithers.*

*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 place the name of Thomas Smithers upon the invalid pension roll of the army of the United States, and that he cause to be paid to him the sum of eight dollars per month,

Thomas Smithers to have pension at $8 per month.

commencing January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and such sum of eight dollars per month to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act to revive an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Heirs, or their legal Representatives, of William Conway, deceased."* May 24, 1858. 1836, July 2.

WHEREAS the heirs of William Conway, deceased, or their legal representatives, have never been able to avail themselves of the provisions in their favor contained in an act entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs, or their legal representatives, of William Conway, deceased," partly because of some error or mistake as to the location of the portion of the lands applied for under the act, and partly because of the existence of a legal controversy between the parties in interest under the provisions of said act: Therefore— Preamble.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the said act entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs, or their legal representatives, of William Conway, deceased," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for one year from the passage of this act, and no longer. Former act revived for one year. Vol. vi. p. 668.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Representatives of William Smith, deceased, late of Louisiana.* May 24, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claim of William Smith to six hundred and forty acres of land, now occupied by William B. Allen, in the parish of Livingston, in the State of Louisiana, and being the same he resided on at the time of his death, and settled originally by Stephen Terry, and represented on the map of surveys as section number thirty-nine (39), in township number six (6) south, of range number three (3) east; and section number sixty (60), in township number six (6) south, of range number two (2) east, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to the said William Smith and to his heirs and representatives, and that a patent shall issue therefor, as in other cases: *Provided*, That this act shall only operate as a relinquishment forever on the part of the United States to said land, and shall not interfere with adverse valid rights of others, if such exist. Claim of William Smith to land in Louisiana confirmed to heirs, &c. and patent to issue. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. L.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Pierre Broussard, deceased.* May 24, 1858.

*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 Pierre Broussard, deceased, late of Louisiana, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a certain tract of land situated on the Bayou Teche, in the parish of St. Martin, in said State of Louisiana, and known on the recognized public surveys as section thirty-six (36), in township eight (8) south, of range five (5) east, containing about one hundred and seventy acres: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect any adverse rights, if any such there be. Claim of Pierre Broussard to land in Louisiana confirmed to heirs. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LI.—*An Act for the Relief of Regis Loisel, or his legal Representatives.* May 24, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the said Regis Loisel, or Claim of Regis

Loisel to land confirmed.

his legal representatives, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a certain tract of land ceded by Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana, on the twenty-fifth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred, to Regis Loisel, situate in what was then known as Upper Louisiana, on the Missouri River, including Cedar Island, as the same was surveyed on the twentieth November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and five, by Antonio Soulard, surveyor-general for the Territory of Louisiana, according to the plat now on file in the archives of the Missouri district. But it is provided that if said tract of land, confirmed as aforesaid, or any part thereof, has been located by any other person or persons, under any law of the United States, or has been surveyed and sold by the United States, this act shall confer no title to such lands in opposition to the rights acquired by such location or purchase; but the said Loisel, or his legal representatives, shall be permitted to make a relocation on an equal amount of the public lands as may be taken by such location or purchase, that may be subject to entry at private sale, at a price not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and the surveyor-general for the district of Missouri shall issue a certificate to authorize the same.

If said land is located by others, Loisel may relocate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the location authorized by this act shall be entered with the register of the proper land-office, who shall, on application for that purpose, make out a certificate of such location as in other cases; and if it shall appear to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office that said certificate has been obtained according to the provisions of this act, then patents shall issue as in other cases: *And it is further provided*, That if it shall be found that said tract of land, confirmed as aforesaid, has not been located by any other person or persons, or has not been sold by the United States as aforesaid, that, in that case, a patent shall be issued for the same as in other cases.

Certificate of location and patent.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting a Pension to Ansel Wilkinson," approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

1856, ch. 98.

*Ante*, p. 462.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the "act granting a pension to Ansel Wilkinson," approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be so amended that the word "Ansel" shall read *Asel* wherever the same occurs in the said act.

Former act amended.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act to increase the Pension of John Richmond.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the two third pension heretofore allowed to John Richmond, of the State of Massachusetts, a private in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby, raised to a full pension.

John Richmond granted a full pension from Jan. 1, 1855.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the benefits accruing to the said John Richmond under and by virtue of this act shall commence January one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continue for and during his natural life.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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May 24, 1858.

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Pierre Gagnon, of Natchitoches, Louisiana.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Pierre Gagnon be allowed to enter and pay for his preëmption claim to the northeast and southeast fractional quarters of section number seven, in township number nine

Pierre Gagnon may enter and pay for his preemption claim.

north, of range number six west, containing about one hundred and eighty-nine acres, in the land-office at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and that a patent issue therefor as in ordinary cases: *Provided, however,* That [neither] this right of entry, nor any patent issued under it, shall prejudice any valid adverse claim, should such exist. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LV.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Carpenter.* May 24, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of Isaac Carpenter, of the State of New York, upon the invalid pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to continue during his natural life. Isaac Carpenter granted a pension of $8 a month, from June 10, 1856.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Brevet Major H. L. Kendrick.* May 24, 1858.

*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 hereby are, authorized and directed to credit and allow Brevet Major H. L. Kendrick, of the second artillery, the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-six cents in the settlement of his account for the sales made by him, by order of General Worth, of certain ordnance property belonging to the United States, at Puebla, in Mexico, in June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; said sum being so much of the proceeds of said sale as were stolen from him at Jalapa, while transporting the same to Vera Cruz. Brevet Major H. L. Kendrick to be credited with $1294 66, money stolen from him.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Marie Malines.* May 24, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the legal representatives of Marie Malines, born Rillieux, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in all the right, title, and interest now held or possessed by the United States in and to a certain tract of land in the State of Louisiana, containing about thirty-two hundred arpents, being a part of a grant made by the French government, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, to Marie Rillieux, according to a survey and plat made by the royal surveyor, Don Carlos Trudeau, and of record in the land-office at New Orleans; and upon a proper survey, duly approved, being returned to the General Land-Office, a patent shall issue: *Provided,* That this act shall only be construed to vest in the said legal representatives of Marie Malines, born Rillieux, the rights, title, and interest in said land now held and possessed by the United States, and shall not be construed in any way to impair the *bonâ fide* rights, interests, or claims acquired by any other person under adverse grants, concessions, or purchases made prior to the passage of this act. Representatives of Marie Malines confirmed in the title of the United States to certain land in Louisiana. Proviso.

APPROVED, May 24, 1858.

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CHAP. LX.—*An Act for the Relief of Nancy Serena.* May 29, 1858.

*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 and required to place the name of Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, deceased, on the pension roll, Nancy Serena

to have pension at $8 a month from June 15, 1854.

and pay her at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and to continue during her natural life or widowhood.

APPROVED, May 29, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Elijah F. Smith, Gilman H. Perkins, and Charles F. Smith.*

$837, penalty of debenture bond, to be refunded to Elijah F. Smith, Gilman H. Perkins, and Charles F. 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 hereby is, authorized and required to refund to Elijah F. Smith, Gilman H. Perkins, and Charles F. Smith, or the survivors of them, composing the firm of Smith, Perkins and Company, of Rochester, New York, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, paid by them to the United States on one debenture bond, executed by John B. Glover and Company, dated April second, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as penalty over and above the regular duties on the merchandise therein mentioned.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXII.—*An Act explanatory of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Dempsey Pittman," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.*

1856, ch. 110.

*Ante*, p. 465.

Compensation, &c. of colonel of infantry to be paid Dempsey Pittman.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act for the relief of Dempsey Pittman," be so construed as to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to pay to the said Dempsey Pittman the compensation and allowances of a colonel of infantry, for the period of five months, in full consideration for his services in Florida in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Anna M. E. Ring, Louisa M. Ring, Cordelia E. Ring, and Sarah J. De Lannoy.*

David A. Ring's assignment to his four daughters, of land warrant 3172, to vest in them his interest therein.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assignment by David A. Ring, to his four daughters, to wit: Anna M. E. Ring, Cordelia E. Ring, Louisa M. Ring, and Sarah J. De Lannoy, of land warrant number three thousand one hundred and seventy-two, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued on the eighteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the said David A. Ring, be, and the same is hereby, held to vest in said assignees all the right, title, and interest of said David A. Ring in and to said warrant.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of William Allen, of Portland, in the State of Maine.*

William Allen to have pension at $6 a month from June 1, 1858.

*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 cause the name of William Allen to be placed on the pension list, at the rate of six dollars per month, from and after the passage of this act, said pension to continue during his life, and to be in lieu of the pension to which he is now by law entitled.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Fabius Stanly.* June 1, 1858.

*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 pay to Fabius Stanly, as full compensation for his services during the time he was actually on duty and attached to the navy yard at Mare Island, California, at the rate of two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, deducting therefrom the pay he received for his services during that period.

Fabius Stanly to be paid at rate of $2,100 per annum, while on duty at navy yard in Mare Island, Cal.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of George A. O'Brien.* June 1, 1858.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George A. O'Brien, for his services as clerk in the office of the Second Auditor, from the fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the sum of five hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents.

$549.33 to be paid George A. O'Brien.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of John B. Hand.* June 1, 1858.

*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 and required to pay to the heirs of John B. Hand, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen hundred and forty dollars.

$1,340 to be paid heirs of John B. Hand.

APPROVED June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.* June 1, 1858.

*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 directed, in settling the accounts of Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, to allow him a credit for the sum of four hundred dollars, being the amount of public funds stolen while in his possession as acting assistant quartermaster of the army, near Monterey, in Mexico, on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

$400 to be credited Brevet Major James L. Donaldson in settlement, being public funds stolen from him.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act to continue a Pension to Christine Barnard, Widow of the late Brevet Major Moses J. Barnard, United States Army.* June 1, 1858.

*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 continue upon the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, when her pension expired, the name of Christine Barnard, widow of the late Brevet Major Moses J. Barnard, captain in company H, regiment of voltigeurs, who was twice wounded in planting the American colors upon the parapet of Chepultepec while storming that fortress, and who died from disease contracted in, and greatly enhanced by hardships and fatigue of, the Mexican campaign; said pension to be held by her, or by her children, in accordance with existing laws in reference to the widows and children of those who died from wounds or disease received or contracted during the Mexican war.

Pension of $30 a month, from July 4, 1857, to be continued to Christine Barnard.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Rufus Dwinel.*

$11,748.03 to be paid Rufus Dwinel for interest.

*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 Rufus Dwinel, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and three cents, being for interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, on the sum of thirteen thousand and thirty seven dollars and seventy-two cents, from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, when the latter sum was due from the United States to said Dwinel's assignor, to March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, when an appropriation was made for its payment.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Jonas P. Keller.*

$750 to be paid Jonas P. Keller as watchman.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be allowed and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jonas P. Keller, in full for his services as a watchman or overseer of the executive building, at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, from the first of April, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Stephen R. Rowan.*

Judgment in favor of United States against Stephen R. Rowan, to be satisfied on payment of costs.

Correction, see *Post*, p. 554.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the attorney of the United States of America for the southern district of Illinois be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter satisfaction of a judgment rendered by the district court of the United States for the said southern district of Illinois, at its June term, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in favor of the United States of America against Stephen R. Rowan, on his paying all the costs in said case.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Caleb Sherman.*

Caleb Sherman to be credited, in settlement, with $975.37 public money stolen from him.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the settlement of the accounts of Caleb Sherman, collector of customs at Paso del Norte, Texas, the proper accounting officers of the treasury allow to his credit the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-seven cents, that being the amount of government money of which he was robbed, on the night of the sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Susanna T. Lea, Widow and Administratrix of James Maglenen, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.*

$130 to be paid representatives of James Maglenen for horse impressed in 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 pay to the legal representatives of the said James Maglenen, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, being the value of a horse and equipments, belonging to the said James Maglenen, the same having been impressed in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, for the purpose of sending an express to North Point, and said horse and equipments having been lost in said service.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Laurent Millaudon.* June 1, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Laurent Millaudon be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his title to two certain tracts of land lying on the east side of Mobile bay, in the State of Alabama, being the two tracts of land known as the De Feriet claims, as surveyed in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and approved of by the surveyor-general in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, with the exception of so much off of the north end thereof as has heretofore been surveyed and confirmed to William Patterson, and included within what is known as the Patterson claim, as now located: *Provided*, That this act shall only be construed as a relinquishment of any title that the United States may have to said lands: *And provided further*, That this confirmation shall enure to the benefit of any other persons, if such there be, as may be entitled to any part of said De Feriet claims, under conveyances from him.

Laurent Millaudon to be confirmed in title to two tracts of land in Alabama.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of James G. Benton, E. B. Babbitt, and James Longstreet, United States Army.* June 1, 1858.

*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 directed, in settling the accounts of Lieutenant James G. Benton, of the Ordnance Department, of Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, Chief Assistant Quartermaster, and of Brevet Major James Longstreet, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, to allow them, as credits, the respective amounts of which they were defrauded by Parker H. French, in San Antonio, Texas, in July, eighteen hundred and fifty, viz: to James G. Benton, one thousand and twenty-one dollars and four cents; to E. B. Babbitt, five hundred and nineteen dollars ninety-three and a half cents; and to James Longstreet, four hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents.

$1,021.04 allowed, in settlement, to Lieutenant James G. Benton, $519.93 1-2 to Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, and $448.98 to Brevet Major James Longstreet, amounts of which they were defrauded by Parker H. French.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858

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CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Michael Kinny, late a Private in Company I, Eighth Regiment, United States Army.* June 1, 1858.

*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 Michael Kinny on the pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to continue during his life.

Michael Kinny allowed a pension of $8 a month, from Dec. 11, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of J. Wilcox Jenkins.* June 1, 1858.

*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 pay to J. Wilcox Jenkins, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference between the pay of captain's clerk and a purser of a first-class sloop-of-war, from the first day of January to the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, during which time he was the acting purser of the sloop-of-war Germantown.

J. Wilcox Jenkins allowed pay of purser from Jan. 1, 1856, to April 30, 1856.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of William B. Trotter.*

$1,680 to be paid to William B. Trotter, for subsistence, &c. of Choctaw 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 required to pay to William B. Trotter, of Clarke county, Mississippi, the sum of sixteen hundred and eighty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being in full of all demands of the said Trotter growing out of the emigration and subsistance of Choctaw Indians, in the State of Mississippi, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one, under a contract with the United States.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 1, 1858.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of John Dick, of Florida.*

Patent of lands in Florida to issue to John Dick.

*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 cause a patent to be issued to John Dick, for lots numbered ten, of section twenty-nine, and one of section thirty-one, fractional section of thirty, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, all lying in township ten south, of range twenty-seven east, containing one hundred and fifty-three acres, situate in East Florida, and of the lands subject to sale at St. Augustine, Florida:

Proviso.

*Provided*, That such patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the rights of any third person.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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June 2, 1858.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act to vest the Title to certain Warrants for Land in George M. Gordon.*

Assignment of land warrants to George M. Gordon, from Edmund Hugill and James McIntyre, recognized as valid.

*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 directed, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to recognize the assignment made to George M. Gordon on the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, by Edmund Hugill, sergeant in Captain Gordon's company, third regiment of United States infantry, and James McIntyre, a private of the same company and regiment, to whom warrants, numbers seventy-eight thousand four hundred and two, and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and three, respectively, issued on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, so as to vest the legal title in and to the warrants aforesaid in the said George M. Gordon, his heirs or assigns, according to the intention of said parties.

APPROVED, June 2, 1858.

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June 3, 1858.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs or Legal Representatives of Richard D. Rowland, deceased, and others.*

$3,200, and interest at 5 1-2 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1836, to be paid to the heirs, &c. of Richard D. Rowland.

$2,260, and interest at same rate and from same date, to be paid to heirs, &c. holding the title of lands in Ala. 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, directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the heirs, executors, administrators, or legal representatives of Richard D. Rowland, deceased, late of Alabama, the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars; and to the heirs, executors, administrators, or legal representatives of whomsoever possesses whatever title the United States gave to Cureton, Smith, and Heifner, to the southeast quarter of section two, township fourteen, range eight east, of the lands selected in Alabama, and sold under treaty of March twenty-four, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, with the Creek Indians, for the benefit of the orphans of the tribe, the sum of two thousand two hundred

and sixty dollars, with interest, at the rate of five and a half per cent. per annum, upon both aforesaid sums, from November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

gave to Cureton, Smith, and Heifner.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel W. Turner and Alvin A. Turner.*

June 3, 1858.

*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, the sum of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars ($23,825) unto Samuel W. Turner and Alvin A. Turner, in full for their services in transporting the United States mail on their steamers from Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan, to Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, and Ontonagon, Michigan, and La Pointe, Bayfield, and Superior City, in the State of Wisconsin.

$23,825 to be paid Samuel W. Turner and Alvin A. Turner, in full for carrying the mail by steamers.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of D. O. Dickinson.*

June 3, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to D. O. Dickinson the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being the amount due him by the United States for services rendered by said Dickinson in connexion with keeping a light in Waukegan harbor, Illinois.

$108.75 to be paid D. O. Dickinson for services.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. XC.—*An Act to continue the Pension heretofore paid to Mary C. Hamilton, Widow of Captain Fowler Hamilton, late of the United States Army.*

June 3, 1858.

*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 continue the name of Mrs. Mary C. Hamilton on the pension rolls, at the same rate of pension allowed her under the act passed for her benefit, and approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, payment to commence from and after the expiration of said act, and to continue for five years from the date of the passage of this act.

Pension to be continued to Mrs. Mary C. Hamilton.

1854, ch. 21. Vol. x. p. 775.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Phenix, Jr.*

June 5, 1858.

*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 pay to Thomas Phenix, jr., during the time he was acting as paymaster's clerk in the employment of D. Randall, deputy paymaster-general, the sum of three dollars a day; but from this compensation is to be deducted the salary of five hundred dollars per annum, already received by him.

Thomas Phenix, jr. to be paid $3 a day for services.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. XCV.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming.*

June 5, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Isaac Body be allowed to enter at the land-office at Springfield, Illinois, at the minimum price, at any time within one year after the date of this act, the southeast quarter of section number nineteen of township number twenty-six north, of range

Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming may enter at land office at Springfield, Ill., within

a year a quarter section of land each.

Correction.

*Post*, p. 571.

Proviso.

twelve west; and that Samuel Fleming be allowed to enter, at the same land-office, and on the same terms and conditions, the northwest quarter of section twenty, township twenty-six north, range twelve west: *Provided, however,* That this act shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Lewis W. Broadwell.*

Lewis W. Broadwell to be paid $12.938 in full for carrying the mail in steamers.

*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 Lewis W. Broadwell, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars, it being in full compensation for transporting the United States mails, in steamboats, from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Grand Lake, Arkansas, from the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Stanton Sholes.*

Captain Stanton Sholes to have pension at $20 a month, from Jan. 1, 1858.

*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 Captain Stanton Sholes upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to and receive a pension, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin L. McAtee and Isaac N. Eastham, of Louisville, Kentucky.*

$6,000 extra to be paid Benjamin L. McAtee and I. N. Eastham for carrying mail.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Benjamin L. McAtee and I. N. Eastham the sum of six thousand dollars in full for transporting extra mail matter over routes number three thousand nine hundred and sixty, and number four thousand one hundred and sixty-nine, between the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Job Stafford, of the State of New York.*

Job Stafford to have bounty land warrant for 160 acres.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, instructed to issue to Job Stafford, of the State of New York, a bounty land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, the same to be held, located, or assigned, as if it had issued in the ordinary way, on application under existing laws.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. C.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Wakefield.*

1859, ch. 100.

*Post*, p. 569.

*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 pay to

Benjamin Wakefield, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference of pay between that of master's mate and boatswain, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the nineteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Benjamin Wakefield to receive difference between master's mate and boatswain's pay from Jan. 1, 1848, to Jan. 19, 1850.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CI.—*An Act for the Relief of Susannah Redman, Widow of Lloyd Redman.* June 5, 1858.

*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 to pay to Susannah Redman, widow of Lloyd Redman, formerly of Captain Clay's company of Kentucky volunteers, one hundred and seventy dollars, ($170,) being the amount adjudged as due to said Lloyd Redman for three horses lost by him while in the service of the United States during the Mexican war, and that said sum be paid out of any moneys in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated.

$170 to be paid Susannah Redman for three horses lost in the Mexican war.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CII.—*An Act for the Relief of Simeon Stedman.* June 5, 1858.

*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 instruct the proper disbursing officer to pay to Simeon Stedman, who served in Captain Christopher Ripley's company of the thirty-seventh infantry during the war with Great Britain in eighteen hundred and twelve, such sum or sums as may have accrued to him from the time of his last receiving payment for services till the end of the war; and that said payment shall be made out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Simeon Stedman to be paid for services in the war of 1812.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Webb.* June 5, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the monthly pay heretofore allowed by law to Joseph Webb, as an invalid pensioner, be, and the same is hereby, increased to eight dollars per month; and that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay said Webb, at the rate aforesaid, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Pension of Joseph Webb to be increased to $8 a month from Jan. 1, 1852.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Oliver P. Hovey.* June 5, 1858.

*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 Oliver P. Hovey, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, fifteen hundred and fifty-five dollars, compensation for printing the "Kearny Code" of laws for New Mexico in eighteen hundred and forty-six.

$1,555 to be paid Oliver P. Hovey for printing the Kearny Code.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CV.—*An Act for the Relief of George W. Biscoe.* June 5, 1858.

*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 shall audit the claim of George W. Biscoe to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent for the loss of the

George W. Biscoe to be indem-

nified under 1st article of treaty of Ghent, for loss by capture of schooner Speedwell, in not over $2,000.
Vol. viii. p. 218.

schooner "Speedwell," captured in the Patuxent River by the British naval forces on the twenty-second of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and which was in the waters and within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty of Ghent, and was carried away out of the said waters and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, in violation of the said first article of the said treaty; and that the said officers shall ascertain the value of the said schooner "Speedwell," from such proof as may be exhibited to them, within six months from the date of this act, and that the amount so ascertained shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, always*, That the said amount shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Micajah Brooks.*

*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 is hereby directed to place the name of Micajah Brooks, of the State of Georgia, on the pension roll, at the rate of four dollars per month, or forty-eight dollars per annum, and that he be paid at that rate from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty; and that said amount be paid to said Micajah Brooks, if living; otherwise, to his sur[vi]ving children.

Micajah Brooks if living, to have pension at $4 a month, from Jan. 1, 1850; if dead, amount to be paid his children.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth McBrier, only surviving Child and Heir of Colonel Archibald Loughry, deceased.*

*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 and required to issue land scrip in eighty acre certificates, receivable in payment for public lands at any of the land-offices in the United States, in favor of Elizabeth McBrier, only surviving child and heir of Colonel Archibald Loughry, deceased, or to her order, for an amount equal to six thousand six hundred and sixty-six acres and two thirds of an acre of land which may be located on land subject to private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre or less.

Land scrip amounting to 6,666 2-3 acres to issue to Elizabeth McBrier, in 80 acre certificates.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Richard B. Alexander.*

*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 moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Richard B. Alexander, late a major in the first Tennessee regiment, Mexican war, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in full of the value of one horse and one mule lost by him during the said war.

Richard B. Alexander to be paid $250 for horse and mule lost in Mexican war.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 5, 1858.

CHAP. CIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert W. Cushman, formerly an acting Purser in the United States Navy.*

*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 pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

Robert W. Cushman to re-

Robert W. Cushman, acting purser of the "Germantown," the flag ship of the African squadron, the difference of pay between that of a purser and a captain's clerk for such time as he so acted as purser.

Receive difference between purser's pay and that of captain's clerk for certain period.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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CHAP. CX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of William Turvin, deceased.* June 7, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the heirs of William Turvin, deceased, be, and they are hereby, authorized to locate, free of cost, nine hundred and sixty arpents of land, or as near thereto as the same can be done not exceeding that quantity, according to the legal subdivisions, on any of the public lands of the United States subject to entry at private sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; which lands, when so located, shall be in full for the claim of their said father, William Turvin, to a tract of land lying on the east side of the Mobile River and west of the Bayou Pascual, under a grant from the Spanish government, and which was recommended for confirmation on the report of the register and receiver of the land-office for the district of St. Stephens.

William Turvin's heirs may locate 960 arpents of land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of the certificate of entry from the proper land-office, be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent for the land so located.

When patent is to issue.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXI.—*An Act for the Relief of William Heine, Artist in the Japan Expedition.* June 7, 1858.

*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 William Heine, artist of the late Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, compensation at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum during the time he was actually employed in such service: *Provided*, The amount already paid him as master's mate on said expedition be deducted therefrom.

William Heine to be paid at the rate of $1,800 per annum.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Alonzo and Elbridge G. Colby.* June 7, 1858.

*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 hundred and two dollars and eleven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to and for Alonzo Colby and Elbridge G. Colby, of the town of Buck[s]port, in the State of Maine, the sum being the balance due them on their contract with the United States, dated July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for constructing a breakwater at Owl's Head harbor, Penobscot River, Maine.

$2,502.11 to be paid Alonzo and Elbridge G. Colby, being balance due them on contract.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Shove Chase, of New York.* June 7, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of Shove Chase, of New York, upon the invalid pension list, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to continue during his natural life.

Shove Chase to have a pension at $8 a month, from Jan. 1, 1856, for life.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

June 7, 1858.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act granting an Invalid Pension to Brevet Major John Jones, of Tennessee.*

Brevet Major John Jones to have pension of $40 a month for life.

*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 Brevet Major John Jones, of Tennessee, on the invalid pension roll, and pay him a pension at the rate of forty dollars per month, from and after the date of his application, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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June 7, 1858.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Jean Babtiste Devidrine.*

Representatives of Jean Babtiste Devidrine, confirmed in claim to land in Louisiana and patent to issue.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the legal representatives of Jean Babtiste Devidrine, late of Louisiana, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their claim to that tract or parcel of land known on the public surveys of the southwestern land district of that State as lot number forty-five (45), in township number four (4) south, range number three (3) east, and lot number seventy-three (73), in township number four (4) south, range number four (4) east, containing about four hundred arpents, or three hundred and fifty acres of land, and that a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases: *Provided*, That this act shall only be construed as a relinquishment of whatever title may be now vested in the United States, and shall in nowise interfere with any valid adverse claim of other or third parties, should such there be.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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June 7, 1858.

CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of David McClure, Administrator of Joseph McClure, deceased.*

$107.64 to be paid David McClure, administrator of Joseph McClure.

*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 McClure, administrator of Joseph McClure, deceased, the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-four cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; it being the amount of interest collected from the said Joseph McClure, in his lifetime, on a judgment, in favor of the United States government, which it was afterwards ascertained the said McClure did not properly owe, and the amount of which judgment has been previously refunded to him by Congress.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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June 7, 1858.

CHAP. CXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of James Rumph.*

$760 to be paid James Rumph for medical aid to United States soldiers 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 the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to James Rumph, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, it being in full compensation for medical aid rendered to soldiers in the service of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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June 7, 1858.

CHAP. CXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Dearmit.*

$295 to be paid John Dearmit under his con-

*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 hereby is, authorized and required, out of any money in [the] treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to John Dearmit the sum of

two hundred and ninety-five dollars, in addition to the amount already paid him by the government under his contract for carrying the mail upon route number one thousand six hundred and one, from July first, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for four years. tract for carrying the mail.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of John McDonough, deceased, late of Louisiana.* June 7, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claim numbered thirty-nine (39) in the report of the register and receiver of the land-office at New Orleans, Louisiana, made on the twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in the name of John McDonough, to a tract of about one *hun*-hundred and seventy-seven superficial arpents of land, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed; and that a patent shall issue, as in ordinary cases, to the legal representatives of the said McDonough: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only be construed as a relinquishment of all right and title of the United States, and shall not prejudice the legal claim of any other party, should such exist. Representatives of John McDonough confirmed in claim to land in Louisiana, and patent to issue. Proviso.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Stuckey and Rogers.* June 7, 1858.

*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 instructed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Stuckey and Rogers, mail contractors on route number six thousand and seventy-eight, (6078,) from Winsboro' to Pinckneyville, in the State of South Carolina, at the rate of three hundred and thirty-three dollars per annum, for the transportation of the mails on said route; deducting therefrom whatever payments may have been made, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars per annum, by the Post-Office Department. $333 per annum to be paid Stuckey and Rogers for carrying the mail.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Lieutenant Loomis L. Langdon.* June 7, 1858.

*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 the account of Second Lieutenant Loomis L. Langdon, first artillery, United States army, with eleven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents; it being the amount stolen from his possession, at Fort Brown, on the night of the twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. Lieut. Loomis L. Langdon to be credited with $1,176.66 money stolen from him.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Peter Parker.* June 8, 1858.

*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, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Peter Parker the sum of two thousand six hundred and three dollars and nineteen cents, the same being in full for his services as chargé d'affaires ad interim at Canton, in China, at various periods between the dates of May twenty-six, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five. $2,603.19 to be paid Peter Parker for services as chargé d'affaires at Canton, in China.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of David Bruce.*

David Bruce to have his patent for casting type extended for seven years.

*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, empowered to extend the patent of David Bruce, dated the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for a new and improved mode of casting type, for seven years from the date of its expiration, subject to the rules and regulations now in force for granting extensions, provided it shall appear, on examination, that the failure to extend his patent occurred through an official mistake.

Proviso.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Daniel Hay, deceased.*

Money to be paid representatives of Daniel Hay.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the legal representatives of Daniel Hay, deceased, a sum equal to two per centum on all moneys disbursed by him as agent for paying pensions, from and after the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with interest on the same, from the thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Judith Nott.*

Judith Nott to have pension of $9 a month, from Jan. 1, 1855, during widowhood.

*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 Judith Nott upon the pension roll of the United States, at the rate of nine dollars per month.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid pension commence and be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during her widowhood.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Dr. Thomas Antisell.*

Dr. Thomas Antisell to be paid $274.65 for services as acting assistant-surgeon in 1855.

*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 Dr. Thomas Antisell, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents, in full of the account of said Antisell, for services rendered as acting assistant-surgeon to the command, (company G, 3d Artillery,) escorting Lieutenant Parke's party of survey, from California to New Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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June 8, 1858.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Dr. Ferdinand O. Miller.*

Dr. Ferdinand O. Miller to have pay of assistant surgeon in the army, from July 6, 1846, to Feb. 28, 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 account of Doctor Ferdinand O. Miller, and allow him the pay of an assistant-surgeon in the army from the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, both days inclusive, in full for his services as surgeon and assistant-surgeon during the late war with Mex-

ico, deducting therefrom the amount paid the said Doctor Miller as a private soldier during the same specified time.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Hasam and B. S. Brewster.* June 8, 1858.

*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 audit and settle the accounts of Thomas Hasam and B. S. Brewster, for services as inspectors of hulls and boilers, at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and to allow them their regular compensation from the date of their appointment as if they had been sworn and properly qualified.

Accounts of Thomas Hasam and B. S. Brewster to be settled and their regular pay allowed.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Richard Tarvin.* June 8, 1858.

*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 heirs of Richard Farren, alias Richard Tarvin, who was a friendly Creek Indian in the war of eighteen hundred and thirteen and fourteen, the sum of six hundred dollars, for losses sustained by said Richard Farren, or Richard Tarvin, during said war, the said sum to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

$600 to be paid the heirs of Richard Farren alias Tarvin, for losses in the war of 1813–14.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of John B. Roper.* June 8, 1858.

*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 required to pay to John B. Roper, in addition to the sum already paid him, the sum of three hundred dollars for services performed on mail-route number thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-six.

$300 to be paid John B. Roper for services on mail-route.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Cornelius H. Latham.* June 8, 1858.

*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 and directed to allow and pay Cornelius H. Latham, of the State of New York, an invalid pensioner, the sum of eight dollars per month during his natural life, in lieu of the pension now allowed him by law, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Pension of Cornelius H. Latham increased to $8 a month for life, from Feb. 25, 1856.

APPROVED, June 8, 1858.

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CHAP. CXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Wyatt Griffith.* June 9, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of Wyatt Griffith, of Tennessee, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twentieth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and pay him at that rate during the term of his natural life.

Wyatt Griffith to have a pension at $8 a month, from June 20, 1854.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act to increase the Pension of Henry E. Read, a Citizen of Kentucky, and for other Purposes.*

Henry E. Read's half pension raised to $13 a month.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the half pension heretofore allowed to Henry E. Read, of the State of Kentucky, a non-commissioned officer in the Mexican war, be, and the same is hereby, raised to thirteen dollars a month.

To take effect from March 3, 1848.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the benefits accruing to the said Henry E. Read, under and by virtue of this act, shall commence March third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue for and during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Michael A. Davenport, of Illinois.*

Michael A. Davenport to have pension at $8 a month, from March 5, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of Michael A. Davenport, of Illinois, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, and pay him a pension, at said rate, from the fifth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to Alexander S. Bean, of Pennsylvania.*

Alexander S. Bean to have pension at $8 a month, from May 29, 1856.

*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 directed to place the name of Alexander S. Bean, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, and pay him at that rate from the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Stephen Fellows.*

Stephen Fellows to have pension at $4 a month, from Jan. 20, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of Stephen Fellows on the invalid pension list, at the rate of four dollars per month, from the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and continue during life.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Elijah Close, of Tennessee.*

Elijah Close to have pension at $8 a month, from Dec. 3, 1855.

*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 and required to place the name of Elijah Close, of Washington county, Tennessee, on the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 9, 1858.

CHAP. CXL.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to Conrad Schroeder.*

Conrad Schroeder to have pension at $13.33 a

*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 directed to place the name of Conrad Schroeder,

who was a captain in the "Louisville Legion" during the war with Mexico, on the invalid pension roll, and pay him a pension at the rate of thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents per month, commencing on the twenty-second day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and continuing during life. month, from Jan. 22, 1858.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to James Fugate of Missouri.* June 9, 1858.

*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, instructed to place the name of James Fugate, of the State of Missouri, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, instead of four dollars per month, the amount he now receives; said pension to commence on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and to continue during his natural life. James Fugate's pension raised to $8 a month, from March 4, 1858.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Harriet O. Reid, Executrix of the late Brevet Colonel A. C. W. Fanning of the United States Army.* June 9, 1858.

*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 Mrs. Harriet O. Reid, executrix of the late Brevet Colonel A. C. W. Fanning, of the United States army, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount claimed to be due the estate of the said Brevet Colonel Fanning, as commissions of two and a half per cent. upon the sum of fifty thousand dollars disbursed by him in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven and eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, at the United States arsenal, in Augusta, Georgia. $1,250 to be paid Mrs. Reid, executrix of Col. Fanning, due his estate for commissions on disbursements in 1827 and 1828.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Gardner and Vincent, and others.* June 9, 1858.

*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, upon the production of satisfactory evidence, to audit and settle the several accounts of Gardner and Vincent, A. S. Gardner, A. F. Holmes, G. B. Murphy, C. C. Carlton, N. E. Crittenden, O. A. Brooks and Company, and W. Bingham and Company, for goods, et cet[e]ra, furnished the United States marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, during the superintendency of John Coon, and to pay the amounts found to be due, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The accounts of Gardner and Vincent, and others, to be audited and paid.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Keep, Bard and Company, J. Caulfield, and Joseph Landis and Company.* June 9, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter satisfaction of the judgment rendered by the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, on or about the twenty-first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in favor of the United States against Keep, Bard and Company, principals, composed of E. S. Keep, J. S. Bard, and J. Caulfield, and Joseph Landis Satisfaction to be entered of judgment in favor of the United States against Keep, Bard & Co. and others.

and Company, sureties, composed of L. H. Place and Paul E. Mortimer, jointly and severally in solido.

APPROVED, June 9, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of John Sawyer, a Soldier of the War of the Revolution.*

John Sawyer to have a pension at $24 a year, from March 4, 1831.

*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 enter the name of John Sawyer, of Garland, in the county of Penobscot, in the State of Maine, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, and pay him a pension, at the rate of twenty-four dollars a year, during his natural life, commencing on the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CL.—*An Act for the Relief of William S. Bradford.*

Wm. S. Bradford's pension to be increased to $25 a month from this date.

*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 pension now paid to William S. Bradford be increased from the present amount received by him to twenty-five dollars per month.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Albert G. Allen.*

Albert G. Allen to be allowed in settlement 1-4 per cent. on disbursements of extra pay, under acts 1852, ch. 109, 1853, ch. 102.

Vol. x. pp. 100, 220.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the settlement of the accounts of Albert G. Allen, late navy agent at Washington, District of Columbia, one and one-fourth per centum be allowed him upon the disbursements of extra pay made by him under the acts of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the officers, seamen, and marines who had served on the Pacific coasts of Mexico and California, deducting therefrom such amount as may be due from him to the United States.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 11, 1858.

CHAP. CLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jennett H. McCall, only Child of Captain James McCall, of the Revolutionary War.*

$2,100 to be paid Jennett H. McCall.

*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 Jennett H. McCall, only child of Captain James McCall, of General Pickens' brigade, in the South Carolina regiment, during the war of the Revolution, the seven years' half-pay of a captain, as allowed by the resolution of Congress passed August twenty-fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, amounting to two thousand one hundred dollars; the said sum to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 11, 1858.

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June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act granting a Pension to Beriah Wright, of New York.*

Beriah Wright to have a pension of $4 a month, from Feb. 16, 1858.

*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 Beriah Wright, of New York, upon the roll of invalid pensioners of the United States, and pay to him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, during his natural life.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Nancy Magill, of Ohio.* June 12, 1858.

*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 is hereby directed to place the name of Nancy Magill, widow of James Magill, of the State of Ohio, on the pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, for five years, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Nancy Magill to have a pension at $8 a month for five years from March 4th, 1858.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

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CHAP. CLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Georgiana M. Lewis.* June 12, 1858.

*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 making appropriation[s] for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be so construed, that the five years' pay provided for in said section, which would have been paid to her deceased husband, Armstrong Irvine Lewis, in case he had been living at the time of the passage of said act, be paid to Georgiana M. Lewis, his widow.

1857, ch. 111, § 12. *Ante*, p. 248.

The five years' pay of Armstrong I. Lewis to go to Georgiana M. Lewis. 1857, ch. 111.

APPROVED, June 12, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXVIII.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to John Holland, of Arkansas.* June 14, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of John Holland, of Arkansas, on the invalid pension roll at the rate of eight dollars per month, and to pay him at that rate from the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, during his natural life.

John Holland to have a pension at $8 a month, from Dec. 14, 1857.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXIX.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to William Randolph.* June 14, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of William Randolph on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of four dollars per month, and pay him at that rate from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, during his natural life.

William Randolph to have pension at $4 a month, from May 12, 1858.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act granting an invalid Pension to William Howell, of Tennessee.* June 14, 1858.

*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 and directed to place the name of William Howell, of the State of Tennessee, on the invalid pension roll, and that he be paid a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and continuing during his life.

William Howell to have pension at $8 a month, from Feb. 23, 1858.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act granting a Pension to Mary A. M. Jones.* June 14, 1858.

*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 directed to place the name of Mary A. M. Jones, widow of Brevet Major General Roger Jones, deceased, late adjutant-general of the army,

Mary A. M. Jones to have

a pension at the monthly rate of half the monthly pay of her late husband from July 15, 1852.

upon the roll of pensioners, and pay her a pension at the rate of one half the pay, monthly, to which her late husband was entitled at the time of his death; such pension to commence on the fifteenth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and continue during her natural life or widowhood.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

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June 14, 1858.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Sherlock and Shirley.*

The P. M. General to examine the cases of fines charged against Sherlock and Shirley, and to remit what ought not to be enforced.

*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 to examine the cases of fines charged against Sherlock and Shirley under their contract for carrying the mails on route number five thousand one hundred and three, from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri, and to remit so much of such fines as, in his judgment, ought not to be enforced against the said contractors: *Provided*,

Proviso.

That no case of any fine or deduction heretofore considered and decided by any former Postmaster-General, upon the application of the contractors, shall be reviewed under the provisions of this act, and the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to cause any persons to be cross-examined whose testimony may be offered for the purposes of such examination by him as aforesaid.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 14.] *A Resolution for the Relief of John Grayson.* June 1, 1858.

*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 John Grayson, pension agent at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to place to the credit of the said John Grayson the amount of five hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents, paid by him to George De Camp, one of the surviving children and heirs of Susannah Stokely, deceased, widow of Nehemiah Stokely, a captain in the revolutionary war; the same having been paid in conformity with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, as conveyed upon the face of a certificate of pension issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to said George De Camp.

$526.13 to be credited John Grayson in settlement of account.

APPROVED, June 1, 1858.

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[No. 18.] *A Resolution for the Benefit of the Widow of Commander William Lewis Herndon, United States Navy.* June 3, 1858.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Congress entertain a high sense of the devotion to duty, the coolness, courage, and conduct of Commander William Lewis Herndon, United States navy, in command of the steamer Central America, at sea during the prevalence of a hurricane on the twelfth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and that the widow of the said William Lewis Herndon be entitled to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to three years' full sea-service pay of a commander in the navy.

A sum equal to a commander's three years full sea-service pay is granted to the widow of Commander William Lewis Herndon.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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[No. 19.] *A Resolution devolving upon the Secretary of War the Execution of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act therein mentioned," approved December twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.* June 3, 1858. 1854, ch. 13.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the duties imposed, or required to be performed, by the act of Congress entitled "An act supplemental to an act therein mentioned," approved December twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including the act to which it is supplemental, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of War, who shall proceed *de novo* to execute the same in their plain and obvious meaning: *Provided, nevertheless*, That from any amount which may be found just and equitably due to the legal representatives of George Fisher, deceased, there shall be deducted all sums which may have been heretofore allowed and paid by the United States.

Secretary of War to settle claim of representatives of George Fisher. 1854, ch. 13. Vol. x. p. 835. 1848, ch. 30. Vol. ix. p. 712. Proviso.

APPROVED, June 3, 1858.

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[No. 21.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of General Sylvester Churchill.* June 5, 1858.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper disbursing officer be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to allow and pay to

General Sylves-

ter Churchill to receive pay, &c. of inspector-general, from April 29, 1845, to Jan. 21, 1846.

General Sylvester Churchill, inspector-general, the pay and allowances of inspector-general, from the twenty-ninth of April, eighteen hundred and forty-five, the date of his discharge, to the twenty-first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, when he was reinstated in his office, according to the rates of pay then allowed, deducting from said pay and allowance any amounts which may have been paid to said Churchill for services performed between the time of his discharge and restoration to office.

APPROVED, June 5, 1858.

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June 7, 1858.

[No. 22.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Henry Orndorf.*

Postmaster-General to revise the account of Henry Orndorf.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster-General be, and [he] hereby is, authorized and instructed to revise and readjust the account of the department with Henry Orndorf, for mail service on route number nine thousand one hundred and fifty-seven, from Zanesville to Columbus, Ohio, and to allow to said Orndorf full pay for said service, the same as if his bid had been for service six times a week, as required by the advertisement, instead of daily service.

APPROVED, June 7, 1858.

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June 14, 1858.

1858, ch. 72.

*Ante*, p. 536.

[No. 24.] *A Resolution to correct an Error in the "Act for the Relief of Stephen R. Rowan," approved June first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.*

The judgment bears date in 1857 and not in 1856.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act for the relief of Stephen R. Rowan, approved June first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, be so corrected as to read as follows: That the Attorney of the United States of America for the southern district of Illinois be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter satisfaction of a judgment entered by the District Court of the United States for the said southern district of Illinois, at its June term, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-*seven*, in favor of the United States of America against Stephen R. Rowan, on his paying all the costs in said case.

APPROVED, June 14, 1858.

# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the second session, which was begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December*, 1858, *and ended Thursday, the third day of March*, 1859.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President, and President of the Senate. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK was appointed President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, January 24, 1859, and so acted until February 10, 1859. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHAP. II.—*An Act recognizing the Assignment on Land Warrant Number Thirty-five Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-six, (35,956,) issued to John Davis, as valid.* Dec. 21, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assignment upon land warrant number thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, (35,956,) issued to John Davis, under the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, for forty acres, be, and is hereby recognized, as valid. Assignment of land warrant to John Davis recognized. 1850, ch. 85. Vol. ix. p. 520.

APPROVED, December 21, 1858.

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CHAP. III.—*An Act for the Relief of John Campbell.* Dec. 21, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pension of four dollars per month given to John Campbell by special act of Congress be increased to eight dollars per month, the increase commencing on the third day of December Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required so to place the name of John Campbell upon the invalid pension roll. Pension to John Campbell of $8 a month from Dec 3, 1855.

APPROVED, December 21, 1858.

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CHAP. IV.—*An Act for the Relief of Roswell Minard, Father of Theodore Minard, deceased.* Dec. 21, 1858.

*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 issue to Roswell Minard, the father of Theodore Minard, deceased, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, in lieu of bounty-land warrant number thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, heretofore issued to Theodore Minard, deceased, which warrant, when so issued, shall be in all respects of the same effect as the said warrant number thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four would have been had it been issued to said Roswell Minard: *Provided, however*, That the said Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be satisfied that said Roswell Minard is the father of the said Theodore Land warrant to issue to Roswell Minard. Proviso.

Minard, deceased; That the said Theodore Minard died without leaving a wife or lawful children; and that the said Theodore Minard never assigned or transferred the said bounty-land warrant number thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, December 21, 1858.

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Jan. 12, 1859.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Hardy and Alton Long.*

Money paid by Joseph Hardy to U. S. to be repaid to him and Alton Long.

*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 instructed to ascertain, as in the case of John P. B. and Henry Gratiot, what amount, if any, of rent was exacted by the United States agents of lead mines from Joseph Hardy, for lead mined and smelted upon the lands of the Ottowa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Winnebago, or other tribes of Indians, prior to the purchase thereof by the United States, and pay such amount as may be legally proved to have been actually paid by said Joseph Hardy to such agents of the United States, to Joseph Hardy and Alton Long, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, January 12, 1859.

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Jan. 17, 1859.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act for the Relief of Elias Hall, of Rutland, Vermont.*

$516.52, to be paid Elias Hall.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elias Hall, of Rutland, Vermont, the sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-two cents, in full, for the balance due him for his services as superintendent of repairs of small arms, and for subsistence, expenses, and losses while engaged in the service of the United States during the last war with Great Britain.

APPROVED, January 17, 1859.

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Jan. 19, 1859.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act authorizing the Issue of Registers to the Steamships America and Canada, and to change the Names of said Steamships.*

Names changed.

Rights and privileges.

Proviso.

Proof of ownership.

*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 issue registers for the steamships "America" and "Canada," now lying in the port of New York, and that the names of said ships be changed to the "Mississippi" and "Coatzacoalcos;" and said ships shall hereafter be considered and deemed to be ships or vessels of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded by law to ships or vessels built in the United States: *Provided*, That this act shall not go into effect until due proof shall be made to the satisfaction of said Secretary that said vessels are wholly owned by citizens of the United States or by an incorporated company entitled to receive registers for ships or vessels under the provisions of existing laws.

APPROVED, January 19, 1859.

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Jan. 19, 1859.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act for the Relief of Martin Layman.*

Martin Layman authorized to enter a quarter section of land in Minnesota.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Martin Layman be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-nine north, range twenty-four west, in the Minneapolis land district, in the State of Minnesota, upon payment, by said Martin Layman, of the usual minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents

per acre, and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is directed to issue a patent on said entry.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of public schools in the State of Minnesota is authorized to select an equal amount of other lands in said State for the use of public schools in lieu of the lands herein granted. Other lands to be selected in lieu thereof for schools in Minnesota.

APPROVED, January 19, 1859.

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CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for the Relief of James G. Holmes.* Jan. 25, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That James G. Holmes, who obtained a patent for an improvement in "Chairs for Invalids," dated the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for fourteen years, which has now expired, be authorized to apply to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension of said patent for seven years, under the rules and regulations now in force for the extension of patents, as if he had made application previous to its expiration as required by law, and the Commissioner is directed to investigate and decide the application for extension on the same evidence and in the same manner as other applications for extensions are decided: *Provided*, That the application for the extension be made within thirty days after the approval of this act and the decision of the Commissioner be rendered within ninety days from the filing of said application in the Patent-Office, and provided, also, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to hold responsible in damages any persons who may have manufactured chairs containing the aforesaid improvement between the expiration of the patent and the approval of this act. James G. Holmes may apply for extension of patent. Proviso. Application to be made in 30 days. Proviso.

APPROVED, January 25, 1859.

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CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Duncan.* Jan. 25, 1859.

*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 and required to place upon the list of navy pensioners, at the rate of sixteen dollars ($16) per month, the name of John Duncan, who was a landsman in the United States navy on board the United States ship-of-war Brandywine, and who has become totally blind in consequence of disease contracted and injuries received by him while in the line of his duty in the service of the United States; the said pension to commence on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That this pension shall not be paid if the said John Duncan remains a beneficiary in the United States naval asylum. John Duncan to have life-pension at $16 a month, from Dec. 1, 1855. Proviso.

APPROVED, January 25, 1859.

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CHAP. XVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mistress Henry R. Schoolcraft.* Jan. 25, 1859.

*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 cause a copyright to issue securing to Mistress Henry R. Schoolcraft, to her heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, the exclusive right to republish the book entitled "History, Statistics, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," heretofore published under order of Congress, and to make and publish any abridgment or compilation thereof for the term of fourteen years from the passage of this act; and he is further required to transfer and deliver to said Mistress Schoolcraft all the plates, the property of the United States, used in the printing and illustration of said book: *Pro-* Copyright to be renewed to Mrs. H. R. Schoolcraft. Plates to be delivered to her.

Proviso—to be accepted in full satisfaction, &c.

*vided*, That the same be accepted in full satisfaction of all manner of claim for compensation for work, time, or money expended in the collection of materials for said book by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

APPROVED, January 25, 1859.

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Feb. 2, 1859.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a Register for the Schooner "William A. Hamill."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be granted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the schooner "William A. Hamill," lying in the port of Baltimore, and now owned by Robert Dorritie, a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, It be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that she was built at May's Landing, in the State of New Jersey; that she was enrolled as an American vessel, and that she was owned in whole by citizens of the United States at the time she was stranded on a reef near Abaco, one of the Bahama islands, and that she is now owned by Robert Dorritie, who is now a citizen of the United States.

Register granted.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

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Feb. 5, 1859.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Laurent, surviving Partner of the Firm of Benjamin and Thomas Laurent.*

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Thomas Laurent, surviving partner of the firm of Benjamin and Thomas Laurent, or to his legal representatives, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. yearly, from the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, being the amount paid by the same firm, on that day, to Major General Winfield Scott, in the city of Mexico, for the purchase of a house, in said city, out of the possession of which they were since ousted by the Mexican authorities: *Provided*, The amount so appropriated shall be in full of their claim therefor against the United States.

$15,000 and interest to be paid Thomas Laurent, or, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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Feb. 5, 1859.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Accounts of the late Lieutenant Colonel Lewis S. Craig, for his Services in Command of the military Escort on the Mexican Boundary Commission.*

*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 and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of the late Lieutenant Colonel Lewis S. Craig, to grant to his legal representative the same allowances per diem for his personal expenses which were made to other officers of the army of his grade in said commission; the same to be paid out of the surplus fund now in the treasury heretofore appropriated to cover the expenses of said boundary survey.

Certain per diem allowances to be made to representatives of Lt. Col. Lewis S. Craig.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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Feb. 9, 1859.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of C. Edward Habicht, Administrator of J. W. P. Lewis.*

*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 C. Edward Habicht, administrator of J. W. P. Lewis, the sum of twenty-two hundred and

$2,238.47 to be paid C. Edward Habicht.

thirty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents, being the balance of his accounts as United States agent for the construction of a light-house on Sand Key, in the State of Florida, as stated by the accounting officers of the treasury.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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CHAP. XXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Henry Hubbard.* Feb. 9, 1859.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry Hubbard, the sum of six hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents, for his services as United States agent charged with the safe-keeping of the public property at the harbor of Ashtabula, in the State of Ohio, as certified by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the eleventh of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, from which time payment is shown to have been delayed for want of appropriation. $672,75 and interest to be paid Henry Hubbard.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Ambroise Brou, of the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana.* Feb. 9, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Mrs. Ambroise Brou, of the parish of St. Charles, in the State of Louisiana, be, and she is hereby, confirmed in her title to lot or section six, township twelve south, range twenty east, and lot or section ten in township thirteen south, range twenty east, in said State; said lands being the unconfirmed half of a tract of nine arpents twenty-six toises front, by eighty arpents in depth, the other half of which was confirmed to Ambroise Brou by the act of Congress of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and is fully described in the report of the register of the land-office for the eastern district of Louisiana, dated the sixth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the right, title, or claim of any third person, but shall be construed simply as a quit-claim by the United States of any title in and to said tract of land. Land title confirmed to Mrs. Ambroise Brou. 1823, ch. 15. Vol. iii. p. 727 Proviso.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Olivier Landry, of the State of Louisiana.* Feb. 9, 1859.

*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 and assigns of Olivier Landry be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a certain tract of land situated in township ten south, range five east, in the southwestern district of Louisiana, containing two hundred and thirty acres and eighty-four hundredths of an acre, being the tract on the township map of said township marked forty-nine, bounded on one side by a tract belonging to the heirs of Rene Trahan, and on the other by land formerly confirmed to said Olivier Landry: *Provided*, That this act shall only be construed as a relinquishment of any title that the United States may have to said lands, and shall not affect any title that any third person may have in and to said lands. Land title confirmed. Proviso.

APPROVED, February 9, 1859.

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CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Douglas Ottinger.* Feb. 14, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid to Captain Douglas Ottinger, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appro-

$10,000 to be paid for use of surf car by the United States &c.

priated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in full compensation for the use of his invention of the life or surf car by the United States, and also to enable him further to test the practicability of adapting such car to the rescuing of passengers and crews during violent gales at sea.

APPROVED, February 14, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Boyle.*

Mary Boyle to have pension of $20 a month from Jan. 1, 1858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Mary Boyle be placed on the pension roll, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief [of] A. Baudouin and A. D. Robert.*

$2,000 to be paid for sinking a flat-boat of ice, &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, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars to A. Baudouin and A. D. Robert, in full compensation for the damages sustained by them arising from the sinking of a flat-boat of ice, at New Orleans, by a steamboat in the service of the United States.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Dinah Minis.*

Sums due on loan office certificates to be 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 he is hereby, directed to pay to Dinah Minis, or her legal representatives, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums due on loan office certificates—number ninety-three, for thirty-seven dollars and twenty-seven and two thirds cents; number ninety-four, for seventy-four dollars and fifty-five and one third cents; and number one hundred and four, for eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents; all dated August nineteen, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and signed by Richard Wylly, commissioner of loans—on the surrender of the said original certificates at the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Wright Fore.*

Wright Fore to have pension at $6 a month from Nov. 9, 1852.

*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 and directed to place the name of Wright Fore on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act for the Relief of Evelina Porter, Widow of the late Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy.*

Evelina Porter to have pension of $30 a month from February 9, 1858.

*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 directed to place the name of Evelina Porter, widow of the late Commodore Porter, deceased, of the United States navy, upon the list of pensioners, to be paid at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of William Yearwood, Sr.* Feb. 18, 1859.

*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 issue a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land to be located pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, granting bounty-land to certain officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, to William Yearwood, sr., father of William Yearwood, jr., first lieutenant in Captain Lowry's company, second regiment Tennessee volunteers in the Mexican war, who was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and died of his wounds on the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, leaving neither wife nor child.

Land warrant to issue to William Yearwood, senior.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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CHAP. XLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Monroe D. Downs.* Feb. 18, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Monroe D. Downs be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter at the land-office in Omaha city, in the Territory of Nebraska, by preëmption, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section numbered thirty-six, of town fifteen north, of range twelve east, in said Territory, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, The said Downs shall, within three months after the passage of this act, establish his right of preëmption to said lands under existing laws, in every respect, except the filing of a declaration or notice of his preëmption claim.

Monroe D. Downs authorized to enter certain land.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of public instruction of Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, is hereby authorized to select any unclaimed and unoccupied quarter section of land in said county in lieu of the lands mentioned in section one of this act; and it shall be his duty so to do as soon after the passage of this act as shall be practicable, and to file notice of such selection with the register of said land-office; and after such selection and notice, said lands so selected shall be reserved from sale or preëmption, and shall be held for the benefit of schools, in lieu of the lands hereby authorized to be preëmpted by said Downs.

Land in lieu thereof to be selected for the use of schools.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert A. Davidge.* Feb. 18, 1859.

*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 Robert A. Davidge the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for his services as a temporary clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury from March twenty-sixth to April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Robert A. Davidge to be paid $118.90 as temporary clerk.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Myra Clark Gaines.* Feb. 18, 1859.

*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 directed to place the name of Myra Clark Gaines, widow of the late Major-General Edmund P. Gaines, on the pension roll, at the rate of half the pay per month to which the said Gaines was entitled at his death,

Myra Clark Gaines to have pension from June 6, 1849

to commence from the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 18, 1859.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Rebecca M. Bowden, of Prince George County, Virginia.*

Rebecca M. Bowden authorized to locate a land warrant, or to sell the same.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Rebecca M. Bowden, of Prince George county, in the State of Virginia, be, and she hereby is, authorized to locate in her own name, as sole devisee of Littleberry Bonner, late of said county, deceased, on any of the lands of the United States subject to private entry, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, a certain land warrant, number seventeen thousand six hundred and forty-seven, issued to the said Bonner for his services as a private in Captain Temple's company, in the fourth regiment of Virginia militia, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, or to sell and assign the same as such devisee in the same manner as the said Littleberry Bonner could do were he now living.

APPROVED, February 18, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis Carver.*

Francis Carver to have pension at $8 a month from Dec. 18, 1857.

*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 and directed to place the name of Francis Carver on the invalid pension roll at the rate of eight dollars per month, and to pay him at that rate from the eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to confirm to the Heirs or Assigns of Bernardo Sequi, Title to Lands in East Florida.*

Land grant to Bernardo Sequi, &c., confirmed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the grant to Bernardo Sequi, of seven thousand acres of land lying on the east side of the St. John's River, in East Florida, between the place called Dunn's Lake and that known as Horse Landing, including the place called "Buffalo Bluff," made by "Estrada," the then governor of the province of East Florida, on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, be confirmed to the said grantee and those claiming under him, and that the Commissioner of the General Land-Office be directed to cause the lands described in said grant to be surveyed to the claimant, without prejudice to any third person.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel A. Fairchilds.*

Accounts of Samuel A. Fairchilds 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 Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to audit and settle the accounts of Samuel A. Fairchilds, for expenses and services in arresting and bringing to trial certain persons charged with robbing the mails of the United States, and to pay to the said Samuel A. Fairchilds, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, whatever sum the said Fairchilds may show, by proper evidence, he expended in arresting and securing the said parties and delivering them to the authorities of the United States

also to pay him a fair compensation for his services in the premises: *Provided*, That the whole amount paid him under this bill shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred and two dollars and fifty cents. Payment not to exceed $802.50.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Frederick Smith.* Feb. 23, 1859.

*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 and directed to place the name of Frederick Smith on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of four dollars per month, and to pay him at that rate from the first day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, during his natural life. Frederick Smith to have pension at $4 a month, from Feb. 1, 1858.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. L.—*An Act for the Relief of the Representative of Henry King, deceased.* Feb. 23, 1859.

*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 representative of Henry King the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-six cents, it being for the services of said Henry King in the third Maryland regiment, and in the commissary department, during the Revolutionary war. $1,817.36 to be paid the legal representative of Henry King.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. LI.—*An Act for the Relief of Leonard Loomis.* Feb. 23, 1859.

*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 hereby is, authorized and directed to raise the pension of Leonard Loomis from six to eight dollars per month, and to pay him such increased pension from the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Leonard Loomis to have pension at $8 a month, from Aug. 9, 1857.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. LII.—*An Act for the Relief of David Watson.* Feb. 23, 1859.

*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 and directed to place the name of David Watson, of Georgia, upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and continue during his natural life. David Watson to have pension at $4 per month, from Feb. 15, 1858.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. LIII.—*An Act granting an Invalid Pension to John Lee, of the State of Maine.* Feb. 23, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of John Lee be placed upon the pension list of the United States, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twenty-second of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. John Lee to have pension at $8 a month from Dec. 22, 1857.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the said John Lee the said sum of eight dollars per month, to be estimated and computed from and after December twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and to continue during life.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act to authorize the Claimants in Right of John Huertas to enter certain Lands in Florida.*

Claimants under John Huertas may enter certain lands in Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claimants in right of John Huertas to a tract of six thousand acres in Florida, confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States at the January term in eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter, at any land-office in the State of Florida, the quantity of three thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty-hundredths of an acre of any of the public lands in that State subject to private entry, the same being in addition to the area of two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres and seventy-hundredths of an acre surveyed for said claim, and designated as section forty-eight, in township nine south, of range twenty-seven east, in the St. Augustine land district, Florida, and being the difference between the quantity embraced by said survey and the six thousand acres confirmed for said claim as aforesaid; and the register and receiver of any of the aforesaid land-offices shall receive the proper applications and proofs, and shall issue the necessary certificate; upon the return of which to the General Land-Office, with satisfactory proof of the rights of the claimants, a patent shall issue for the lands so located: *Provided*, said land shall not be located upon any land within six miles of any railroad.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. LV.—*An Act for the Relief of Robinson Gammon.*

Robinson Gammon to have pension at $8 a month from Dec. 3, 1856.

*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 and required to place the name of Robinson Gammon, of Roxbury, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, upon the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the third day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, during his life.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. LVI.—*An Act for the Benefit of the Captors of the British Brig Caledonia, in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

$25,000 to be paid captors, &c., of the British brig Caledonia.

*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, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the captors of the British brig Caledonia, on the eighth of October, eighteen hundred and twelve, on the Niagara River, near Fort Erie, [or to] the widows of the captors if any, and if none, then to their children or grandchildren, but not to collateral heirs. The said payment to be made to the widow of the late Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to the child of the late General Nathan Towson, then a captain of artillery, and to the officers and men engaged in the capture aforesaid, [or to their] widows if any, and if none, then to their children or grandchildren, but not to collateral heirs, in such proportions as each may be found to be entitled to, according to the usages of the naval service.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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Feb. 23, 1859.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act for the Relief of John F. Cannon.*

John F. Cannon to be paid extra for extra service, &c., in carrying the mail.

*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 required to pay to John F. Cannon, at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, for and during

the time he carried said mail, according to his contract, in addition to the amount already paid to him, for additional expense incurred and extra service performed by him on mail route number two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.

APPROVED, February 23, 1859.

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CHAP. LXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Bainbridge.* Feb. 26, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Mary Bainbridge, of Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby, placed upon the pension list of the United States. Mary Bainbridge to have pension of $30 a month from June 1, 1857.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Mary Bainbridge the sum of thirty dollars per month, commencing on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

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CHAP. LXII.—*An Act for the Relief of William H. Russell.* Feb. 26, 1859.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to William H. Russell, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, in full for his salary as collector of the port of Monterey in California, from the thirteenth day of March to the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. William H. Russell to be paid $839.66.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

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CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of William F. Wagner.* Feb. 26, 1859.

*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 F. Wagner, late marshal of the United States for the district of Louisiana, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-five cents, in full payment of his costs in the case of "The United States *vs.* Schooner Renaissance and cargo;" and also six hundred and sixty-six dollars, in full payment of his costs in the case of "The United States *vs.* A Lot of Timber." $1199.35 to be paid Wm. F. Wagner for costs.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

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CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Kennedy O'Brien.* Feb. 28, 1859.

*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 hereby is, directed to place the name of Kennedy O'Brien on the list of invalid pensioners, and that said O'Brien be paid a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. Kennedy O'Brien to have pension at $8 a month from Jan. 1, 1854.

APPROVED, February 28, 1859.

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CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain A. W. Reynolds.* March 1, 1859.

*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 Captain A. W. Reynolds, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-three cents, $430.63 and interest to be paid A. W. Reynolds as by award.

with legal interest thereon from the fourth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the date of the rendition of the award of the arbitrators, R. T. Matthews, Charles I. Biddle, and Rush Van Dyke, in the case of the United States against A. W. Reynolds—till paid; and the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay to the parties legally entitled, the costs, as stated in the said award, upon the presentation of the proper evidence and certificates from the District Court of the United States.

Costs under the award to be paid.

Approved, March 1, 1859.

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March 1, 1859.

Chap. LXX.—*An Act for the Relief of William Rich.*

*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 William Rich, late United States secretary of legation in Mexico, eight hundred and thirty dollars, it being the difference between the compensation allowed to a secretary of legation and that to a chargé d'affaires, for the period during which he acted in the latter capacity.

$830 to be paid William Rich.

Approved, March 1, 1859.

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March 2, 1859.

Chap. LXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of John Pickell, late a Lieutenant in the United States Army.*

*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 directed to place the name of John Pickell, late a lieutenant in the army, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay or cause to be paid to him such full pension per month as is allowed to officers of his rank, under existing invalid pension laws; such pension to commence from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

John Pickell to have pension from Nov. 1, 1857.

Approved, March 2, 1859.

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March 2, 1859.

Chap. LXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Anthony Caslo, a Soldier in the War of eighteen hundred and twelve.*

*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 allow and pay to Anthony Caslo, otherwise known as Anthony Castle, an invalid pensioner, an amount equal to two dollars and sixty-six cents per month, from the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the date at which his name was entered on the roll of invalid pensioners.

$2.66 a month from May 25, 1816 to May 25, 1851, to be paid Anthony Caslo.

Approved, March 2, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

Chap. LXXIII.—*An Act to provide for the Enrollment and License of the Brig Cumberland.*

Preamble.

Whereas a certain brig known as the brig Cumberland, was built at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and was wrecked upon the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, and became to some extent the property of Canadian owners; and whereas the said brig is now, in virtue of a judicial sale by a competent court of the United States, the property of Charles L. Flint and of the heirs of Edward O. Gould, deceased; therefore

*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 empowered to direct the enrollment of the said brig Cumberland at the port of Buffalo, in the State of New York, in the names of Charles L. Flint and of Phares Gould, in behalf of the heirs of Edward O. Gould, and the license of the said brig for the coasting trade upon the great lakes, and the navigable waters connected therewith, upon the usual footing of American vessels.

Brig Cumberland to be enrolled and licensed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1859.

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CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Jane Turnbull.*.

March 3, 1859.

*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 and required to place the name of Jane Turnbull, widow of the late Colonel William Turnbull, of the army of the United States, on the pension roll, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for and during her natural life.

Jane Turnbull to have pension of $30 a month, from Dec. 10, 1857.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. XC.—*An Act for the Relief of Frances Ann McCauley.*

March 3, 1859.

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Frances Ann McCauley, widow of Daniel S. McCauley, deceased, late consul-general of the United States at Alexandria, in Egypt, the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, for compensation for judicial services performed by her said husband while holding said office from the fourteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, under the act of Congress entitled "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," approved August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

$4,200 to be paid Frances Ann McCauley.

1848, ch. 150. Vol. ix. p. 276.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. XCI.—*An Act for the Relief of Eli W. Goff.*

March 3, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury, upon satisfactory proof being presented that Eli W. Goff, late inspector of customs for the district of Vermont, actually sustained damages and losses by his efforts faithfully to execute the revenue laws of the United States, be, and he is hereby, directed to audit the account of the said Goff, and pay to him the amount of said damages and losses thus proven, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the amount allowed the said Goff shall be for damages resulting directly from a proper discharge of his legal duties as inspector of customs, and shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Claim of Eli W. Goff for damages and losses to be audited and paid.

Proviso. Amount not to exceed $5,000.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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CHAP. XCII.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary B. Dusenbery.*

March 3, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the name of Mary B. Dusenbery be placed on the pension rolls at the sum of thirty dollars per

Mary B. Dusenbery to have pension of $30 a month.

month, to commence on the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continue for the term of five years.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to provide for the final Settlement of the Land Claim of the Persons claiming as Heirs of, or under Jehu Underwood, as Purchasers or otherwise to certain Land in Florida, and to confirm the Title to the proper Owner or Owners.*

Land claim of heirs Jehu Underwood to be settled, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the claim and title, derived from the Spanish government, by John or Jehu Underwood to land in the State of Florida, so far as the same remains unsettled, shall be received and adjudicated by the judge of the district court of the northern district of Florida, upon the petition of the heirs of said Underwood, or of any other person or persons claiming under him as purchasers or otherwise, according to the forms, rules, and regulations prescribed by Congress in similar cases, and in the same manner, in all respects, as such claim would have been received and adjudicated if said claim had been presented within the time prescribed by the several acts of Congress for presenting the same for confirmation. And so far as said claim is unsettled and is found to be valid, the said district court shall, and is hereby, authorized and required to enforce the location thereof to the person or persons entitled thereto, as heirs, purchasers, or otherwise, under the same rules and regulations as have been exercised in regard to other mill grants in Florida.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Edward Ingersoll.*

$335.75 to be paid Edward Ingersoll.

*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 pay to Edward Ingersoll, military storekeeper at Springfield, Massachusetts, the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, being the amount of a judgment with cost against him for the hire of carriages used by the board of commissioners (appointed under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three) while in the discharge of their duties at said Springfield armory.

1853, ch. 98. Vol. x. p. 217.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. XCV.—*An Act for the Relief of James A. Glanding.*

James A. Glanding to have pension of $8 a month from Dec. 3, 1855.

*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 directed to place the name of James A. Glanding, of Pennsylvania, on the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act for the Relief of James Collier.*

$9,580.27 and interest to be paid James Collier to satisfy his judgment against 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, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to James Collier, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents, being for the amount (with its interest at the rate of six per centum per annum) found due from the United States to said Collier in a certain

action tried and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York, second circuit held on the thirtieth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, wherein the United States was plaintiff and said James Collier was defendant, and in which action said court upon the verdict of a jury certified that there was then due from the United States to said Collier, the sum of eight thousand one hundred and ten dollars and twenty-nine cents, and which proceedings of said Circuit Court were afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December term, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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Chap. XCVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Assignees of Hugh Glenn.* March 3, 1859.

*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 legal assignees of Hugh Glenn, or their personal representatives, the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-six cents, in full of a balance of a judgment certified by the United States district court for the district of Kentucky, at the December term, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, in favor of the said Hugh Glenn, in a suit wherein the United States was plaintiff and the said Hugh Glenn was defendant; the said sum having been assigned by the said Hugh Glenn, the said assignees filing with the said secretary good and sufficient evidence of said assignment and of present subsisting title thereto.

$6,971.26 to be paid the assignees of Hugh Glenn.

Assignees to show subsisting title.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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Chap. XCVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Enoch B. Talcott, late Collector of Customs at Oswego, New York.* March 3, 1859.

*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 Enoch B. Talcott, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents, the amount lost by him by the robbery of the custom-house at Oswego, New York, on the night of December ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, whilst he was the collector of customs for that district.

$452.97 to be paid E. B. Talcott.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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Chap. XCIX.—*An Act for the Relief of William M. Harrison.* March 3, 1859.

*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 in the settlement of the accounts of William M. Harrison, collector of customs for the port of Richmond, Virginia, to allow the said Harrison the sum of ($3,503.00) three thousand five hundred and three dollars, the balance missing of the money stolen from the custom-house on the night of twelfth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and the further sum of ($1,332.68) thirteen hundred and thirty-two dollars sixty-eight cents, it being the amount of reward paid by the said Harrison for the recovery of the stolen money and the conviction of the thieves.

$4,835.68 to be paid Wm. M. Harrison.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

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Chap. C.—*An Act for the Relief of Lucy A. Wakefield, Widow of Benjamin Wakefield.* March 3, 1859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting

Former appropriation to be paid Lucy A. Wakefield.

officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Lucy A. Wakefield, the widow of Benjamin Wakefield, or in case of her death, then to his child or children, the amount of the appropriation made for the relief of the said Benjamin Wakefield by act of Congress of date June the fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

1858, ch. 100.

*Ante*, p. 540.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. CI.—*An Act for the Relief of Ferdinand Coxe.*

*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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Ferdinand Coxe the sum of six hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, being in full for his salary as chargé d'affaires at the court of Brazil, from the twelfth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the sixteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive; the said sum being the difference between said Coxe's salary as secretary of legation and the full salary of chargé d'affaires.

$662.69 to be paid Ferdinand Coxe.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

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March 3, 1859.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Perry, of Illinois.*

*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 and directed to place the name of John Perry, of Illinois, on the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

John Perry to have pension at $8 a month from Feb. 15, 1858.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 3.] *A Resolution for the Relief of William Hazzard Wigg.* Feb. 2, 1859.

*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 readjust the accounts of William Hazzard Wigg, stated under authority of the act of Congress for his relief, approved on the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and ascertain the alleged clerical error whereby the sum of one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars is supposed to have been withheld, and to pay the same to him out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, according to the true intent and meaning of said act.

Accounts of William Hazzard Wigg to be readjusted.

1853, ch. 138. Vol. x. p. 768.

APPROVED, February 2, 1859.

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[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution to correct a clerical Error in "An Act for the Relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming."* Feb. 5, 1859.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the words "the northwest quarter of section twenty," where they occur in the "Act for the relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming," approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall read, and be held to mean, *the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine*, the word *nine* having been erroneously omitted from said act.

1858, ch. 95.

Clerical error to be corrected in act for relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming.

1858, ch. 95.

*Ante*, p. 539.

APPROVED, February 5, 1859.

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[No. 11.] *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Michael Pappreniza.* Feb. 26, 1859.

*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 to extend the provisions of the joint resolution approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "A resolution for the relief of the Spanish consul and other subjects of Spain residing at Key West by indemnity for losses occasioned in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one," to the case of one Michael Pappreniza, an Austrian subject, who, it is alleged, sustained losses at the same time in consequence of his being supposed to be a Spaniard: *Provided*, That the amount allowed as indemnity to said Pappreniza shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

Resolution of March 3, 1853, Vol. x. p. 262, extended to the case of Michael Pappreniza.

Proviso. Indemnity not to exceed $200.

APPROVED, February 26, 1859.

# TREATIES.

# LIST

OF THE

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# TREATIES.

*Convention between the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Concluded January 17, 1837. Approved and Confirmed March 24, 1837.**

Jan. 17, 1837.

Negotiators.

ARTICLES of convention and agreement made on the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, between the undersigned chiefs and commissioners, duly appointed and empowered by the Choctaw tribe of red People, and John McLish, Pitman Colbert, James Brown, and James Perry, delegates of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, duly authorized by the chiefs and head men of said people for that purpose, subject to the approval of the President and Senate of the United States.

Chickasaws may form a district in the Choctaw country.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed by the Choctaws that the Chickasaws shall have the privilege of forming a district within the limits of their country, to be held on the same terms that the Choctaws now hold it, except the *right* of disposing of it, which is held in common with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw Nation, to have an equal representation in their General Council, and to be placed on an equal footing in every other respect with any of the other districts of said nation, except a voice in the management of the consideration which is given for these rights and privileges; and the Chickasaw people to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Choctaws, with the exception of participating in the Choctaw annuities, and the consideration to be paid for these rights and privileges, and to be subject to the same laws to which the Choctaws are; but the Chickasaws reserve to themselves the sole right and privilege of controlling and managing the residue of their funds, as far as is consistent with the late treaty between the said people and the Government of the United States, and of making such regulations and electing such officers for that purpose as they may think proper.

Conditions and limitations.

Boundaries of district.

ARTICLE II. The Chickasaw district shall be bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the north bank of Red River, at the mouth of Island bayou, about eight or ten miles below the mouth of False Wachitta, thence running north along the main channel of said bayou to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the Wachitta and Low Blue rivers, to the road leading from Fort Gibson to Fort Wachitta; thence along said road, to the line dividing Mushallatubbee and Pushmatahaw districts; thence, eastwardly, along said district line, to the source of Brushy Creek; thence, down said creek, to where it flows into the Canadian River, ten or twelve miles above the mouth of the south fork of the Canadian; thence, west, along the main Canadian River, to its source, if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits; and thence, due south to Red River, and down Red River to the beginning.

Payment for these privileges

ARTICLE III. The Chickasaws agree to pay the Choctaws, as a consideration for these rights and privileges, the sum of five hundred and thirty thousand dollars; thirty thousand of which shall be paid at the time, and in the manner, that the Choctaw annuity of 1837 is paid; and the remaining five hundred thousand dollars to be invested in some safe and secure

* Published in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated February 9, 1859.

stocks, under the direction of the Government of the United States, redeemable within a period of not less than twenty years; and the Government of the United States shall cause the interest arising therefrom to be paid annually to the Choctaws, in the following manner: twenty thousand dollars of which to be paid, as the present Choctaw annuity is paid, for four years, and the residue to be subject to the control of the General Council of the Choctaws; and, after the expiration of the four years, the whole of said interest to be subject to the entire control of the said council.

Differences as to the construction of this agreement to be referred to the Choctaw agent.

ARTICLE IV. To provide for the future adjustment of all complaints or dissatisfactions which may arise to interrupt the peace and harmony which have so long and so happily existed between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, it is hereby agreed by the parties that all questions relative to the construction of this agreement shall be referred to the Choctaw agent, to be by him decided; reserving, however, to either party, should it feel itself aggrieved thereby, the right of appealing to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding. But, as considerable time might elapse before the decision of the President could be had, *in the mean time*, the decision of the said agent shall be binding.

Appeal to the President.

Both to have equal rights and privileges.

ARTICLE V. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the parties hereto, that equal rights and privileges shall pertain to both Choctaws and Chickasaws to settle in whatever district they may think proper, and to be eligible to all the different offices of the Choctaw Nation, and to vote on the same terms in whatever district they may settle, except that the Choctaws are not to vote *in any wise* for officers in relation to the residue of the Chickasaw fund.

Except.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at Doaksville, near Fort Towson, in the Choctaw country, on the day and year first above written.

In the presence of—

WM. ARMSTRONG, *Act. Supt. West'n Ter'y*,
HENRY R. CARTER, *Conductor of the Chickw. Delegn*,
JOSIAH S. DOAK,
VINCT. B. TIMS,
DANIEL McCURTAIN, *U. S. Interpreter*,
P. J. HUMPHREYS,
J. T. SPRAGUE, *Lieut. U. S. M. Corps*,
THOMAS LAFLOOR, his x mark, *Chief of Oaklafalaya district*,
NITUCHACHUE, his x mark, *Chief of Pushmatahaw district*,
JOSEPH KINCAID, his x mark, *Chief of Mushalatubbee district*,

*Commissioners of the Choctaw Nation—*

P. P. PITCHLYNN, [SEAL.]
GEORGE W. HASKINS, [SEAL.]
ISRAEL FOLSOM, [SEAL.]
R. M. JONES, [SEAL.]
SILAS D. FISHER, [SEAL.]
SAMUEL WOWSTER, [SEAL.]
JOHN McKENNEY, x
EYACHAHOFAA, x
NATHANIEL FOLSOM, x
LEWIS BRASHEARS, x
JAMES FLETCHER, x
GEORGE PUSLEY, x

*Captains—*

OAK-CHI-A, x
THOMAS HAYS, x

PIS-TAM-BEE, x
HO-LAH-TA-HO-MA, x
E-YO-TAH, x
ISAAC PERRY, x
NO-WAH-HAM-BEE, x

*Chickasaw delegation*—

J. McLISH,
PITMAN COLBERT,
JAMES BROWN, his x mark.
JAMES PERRY, his x mark.

In the presence of

WM. ARMSTRONG, *Acting Superintendent, Western Territory,*
HENRY R. CARTER, *Conductor of the Chickasaw Delegation,*
JOSIAH S. DOAK,
VINCT. B. TIMS,
DANIEL McCURTAIN, *U. S. Interpreter,*
R. I. HUMPHREYS,
J. T. SPRAGUE, *Lieut. U. S. M. Corps.*

WHEREAS a convention or agreement was made and entered into at Doaksville, in the Choctaw Country, on the seventeenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, by and between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, which convention or agreement was made subject to the approval of the President and Senate of the United States;

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution passed on the twenty-fifth day of February last, did approve of the said convention or agreement,

Now be it known that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said convention or agreement, do, by these presents, declare that I approve and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe of Indians.**

# MARTIN VAN BUREN,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: Sept. 3, 1839.

Negotiators.

WHEREAS, a treaty was made at Stockbridge, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between the United States of America, by their Commissioner Albert Gallup, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, who reside upon Lake Winnebago, in the Territory of Wisconsin; which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made at Stockbridge, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between the United States of America, by their Commissioner, Albert Gallup, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, who reside upon Lake Winnebago, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Relinquishment of territory to the United States.

ARTICLE I. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, (formerly of New York,) hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, the east half of the tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres of land, which was laid off for their use, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, in pursuance of a treaty made by George B. Porter, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menominee nation of Indians, on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. The said east half, hereby ceded, to contain twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land, to be of equal width at the north and south ends, and to be divided from the west half of said tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres, by a line to be run parallel to the east line of said tract. The United States to pay therefor, one dollar per acre at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided.

Payment to those emigrating for lands.

ARTICLE II. Whereas, a portion of said tribes, according to a census or roll taken, and hereunto annexed, are desirous to remove west, and the others to remain where they now are; and whereas the just proportion of the emigrating party in the whole tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres, is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven and three fourths acres of land, it is agreed that the United States pay to the said emigrating party, the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, as a full compensation for all their interest in the lands held by the party who remain, as well as in the lands hereby ceded to the United States.

United States to pay value of improvements to emigrants.

ARTICLE III. Whereas the improvements of the emigrating party are on that part of the original tract which is reserved and still held by the party who remain in Stockbridge, and it is but equitable that those who remain should pay those who emigrate for such improvements; it is agreed that the United States shall pay to the emigrating party the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents, the appraised value of said improvements; and it is hereby agreed and expressly understood, that the moneys payable to the emigrating party

* Published in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated February 9, 1859.

shall be distributed among the heads of families according to the schedule hereunto annexed, the whole amount to be paid to the emigrating party, under this and the preceding article being the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and five cents.

Payment of balance.

ARTICLE IV. The balance of the consideration money for the lands hereby ceded, (after deducting the sums mentioned in the second and third Articles,) amounting to the sum of ten thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, is to be paid to, and invested for the benefit of, such of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians (numbering three hundred and forty-two souls) as remain at their present place of residence at Stockbridge on the east side of Winnebago Lake, as follows:

Mode of payment.

Six thousand dollars of said sum to be invested by the United States in public stocks at an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum as a permanent school fund; the interest of which shall be paid annually to the sachem and counsellors of their tribes, or such other person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor; and the balance thereof amounting to four thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, shall be paid to the said sachem and counsellors, or to such person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor.

To be paid in one year.

ARTICLE V. The moneys herein secured to be paid by the United States to the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, amounting in all to twenty-three thousand and forty dollars, are to be paid in manner aforesaid, in one year from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.

United States will pay expense of removal west.

ARTICLE VI. It is agreed that an exploring party, not exceeding three in number, may visit the country west, if the Indians shall consider it necessary, and that whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect, 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 homes. The expenses of the exploring party to be borne by the emigrants.

Agent of U. S. to settle accounts between the emigrants and those who remain.

ARTICLE VII. Whereas there are certain unliquidated claims and accounts existing between the emigrating party and those who remain where they now are, which it is now impossible to liquidate and adjust; it is hereby agreed that the same shall be submitted to the agent of the United States who shall be appointed to make the payments under this treaty, and that his decision shall be final thereon.

Signature.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ALBERT GALLUP, [L. S.]
*Commissioner on the part of the United States.*
AUSTIN E. QUINNEY, *Sachem.* [L. S.]
THOMAS T. HENDRICK, [L. S.]
JOHN METOXEN, [L. S.]
JACOB CHICKS, [L. S.]
ROBERT KONKAPOT, his x mark. [L. S.]
CAPT. PORTER, *Munsee Chief*, his x mark. [L. S.]
JAMES RAIN, *Munsee War Chief*, his x mark. [L. S.]

STOCKBRIDGES.

TIMOTHY JOURDAN, [L. S.]
BENJ. PALMER, his x mark. [L. S.]
JOHN N. CHICKS, [L. S.]
JOHN W. QUINNEY, [L. S.]
JOHN P. QUINNEY, [L. S.]
JOHN W. NEWCOMB, [L. S.]

THOMAS S. BRANCH, [L. S.]
LEVI KONKAPOT, his x mark. [L. S.]
JOHN LITTLEMAN, [L. S.]
PETER SHERMAN, his x mark. [L. S.]
J. L. CHICKS, [L. S.]

MUNSEE.

JOHN ⋈ KILLSNAKE. [L. S.]

STOCKBRIDGES.

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, [L. S.]
JONAS THOMPSON, his x mark. [L. S.]
ELI HENDRICK, [L. S.]
ELISHA KONKAPOT, his x mark. [L. S.]
HENRY SKICKET, [L. S.]
SIMON S. METOXEN, [L. S.]
SAMUEL MILLER, [L. S.]
GERRET THOMPSON, his x mark. [L. S.]
DANIEL DAVID, [L. S.]
ZIBA T. PETERS, [L. S.]
SIMEON KINKAPOT, his x mark. [L. S.]
DAVID ABRAMS, his x mark. [L. S.]
JONAS KONKAPOT, his x mark. [L. S.]
DAVID CALVIN, his x mark. [L. S.]
BENJAMIN PYE, SEN., his x mark. [L. S.]
AARON NINHAM, [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

A. S. KELLOGG.
CUTTING MARSH.
CLARK WHITNEY.
JOHN DEEN.
JOHN WILBER.

*Roll and Schedule referred to in Articles* II. *and* III. *of the foregoing Treaty.*

| Names of heads of families of emigrating party. | No. of each family. | No. of acres of land to each family. | Value of lands in dollars and cents. | Appraised value of improvements. | Total value of lands and improvements, and amount to be paid to head of each family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas T. Hendrick, | 6 | 713 | $713.00 | $480.50 | $1,193.50 |
| Robert Konkapot, | 4 | 490½ | 490.50 | 939.00 | 1,429.50 |
| Timothy Tousse, | 6 | 642 | 642.00 | 135.00 | 777.00 |
| Elisha Konkapot, | 6 | 642 | 642.00 | 67.50 | 709.50 |
| Cornelius Charles, | 7 | 686 | 686.00 | — | 686.00 |
| Jonas Konkapot, | 3 | 321 | 321.00 | 56.25 | 377.25 |
| Levi Konkapot, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | 384.00 | 491.00 |
| David Abrams, | 2 | 214 | 214.00 | — | 214.00 |
| Dolly Dockstader, | 5 | 597½ | 597.50 | 168.75 | 766.25 |
| Eli Hendrick, | 3 | 321 | 321.00 | 238.25 | 559.25 |
| Simeon Konkapot, | 3 | 321 | 321.00 | — | 321.00 |
| Lydia Hendrick, | 1 | 107 | 107. | 305.00 | 412.00 |
| Thomas S. Branch, | 1 | 131½ | 131.50 | — | 131.50 |
| John Baldwin, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | — | 107.00 |
| John W. Newcomb, | 5 | 535 | 535.00 | — | 535.00 |
| Jonas Littleman, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | — | 107.00 |
| Henry Skickett, | 3 | 321 | 321.00 | — | 321.00 |
| Betsy Bennet, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | — | 107.00 |
| Peter Sherman, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | 390.00 | 497.00 |
| David Calvin, | 1 | 44½ | 44.50 | — | 44.50 |
| Eli Williams, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | — | 107.00 |
| Catharine Littleman, | 6 | 642 | 642.00 | — | 642.00 |
| James Rain, | 6 | 642 | 642.00 | 40.00 | 682.00 |
| Big Deer, | 1 | 107 | 107.00 | — | 107.00 |
| Ziba T. Peters, | 3 | 246¼ | 246.25 | 144.30 | 390.55 |
| Cornelius Chemaucum, and | 2 | 214 | 214.00 | — | 214.00 |
| other heirs of Phebe Ducham | – | 187½ | 187.50 | 530.75 | 718.25 |
| | 80 | 8,767¾ | 8,767.75 | 3,879.30 | 12,647.05 |

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate as expressed in their resolution of the 13th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

[L. S.]

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandott Nation of Indians.**

JOHN TYLER, March 17, 1842.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between John Johnston, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, counsellors, and headmen of the Wyandott nation of Indians, in full council assembled, on the other part:

Preamble.

And whereas said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with certain amendments:

And whereas, the said Indians did, by their chiefs and counsellors, in full council assembled, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, give their free and voluntary assent to the amendments made by the Senate in the resolution aforesaid; which treaty, resolution of the Senate making the amendments to said treaty, and the assent of the Indians to said amendments, are in the words following, to wit:

Negotiators.

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, by John Johnston, formerly Agent for Indian Affairs, now a citizen of the State of Ohio, commissioner duly authorized and appointed to treat with the Wyandott nation of Indians for a cession of all their lands lying and being within the States of Ohio and Michigan; and the duly constituted chiefs, counsellors, and headmen of the said Wyandott nation, in full council assembled, on the other part; have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz:

Cession of lands to the U. S.

ARTICLE I. The Wyandott nation of Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Crawford and State of Ohio, commonly known as the residue of the large Reserve, being all of their remaining lands within the State of Ohio, and containing one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less. The said nation also hereby cedes to the United States all their right and title to the Wyandott Reserve on both sides of the River Huron, in the State of Michigan, containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres, be the same more or less, being all the remaining lands claimed or set apart for the use of the Wyandotts within the State of Michigan; and the United States hereby promises to pay the sum of five hundred dollars towards the expenses of removing the Indians of the River Huron to Upper Sandusky, but before the latter clause of this article is binding on the contracting parties, the consent of the headmen of the River Huron Wyandotts is to be had in writing.

Grant by the U. S. to the Wyandotts.

Part in [ ] stricken out by the amendment.

*Post*, p. 584.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States hereby grant to the aforesaid Wyandott nation, a tract of land west of the Mississippi River, [in a square or oblong form, as the chiefs of said nation may prefer,] 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

* Published in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated February 9, 1859.

may in future be set apart for Indian use, and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation, [and the United States having reserved three sections of land of six hundred and forty acres each, within the Shawanoese territory, immediately below the junction of the Kanza River with the Missouri, for the purposes of erecting a fort thereon, and it being no longer necessary to be retained for that use, they are hereby ceded to the said Wyandott nation, both of these cessions to be made in fee simple to the Wyandotts, and to their heirs forever.]

Part in [] stricken out by the amendment.

*Post*, p. 584.

Annuity.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to pay the Wyandott nation a perpetual annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in specie, the first payment to be made within the present year, 1842, to enable the nation the more speedily to remove to their new home in the west;—this includes all former annuities.

School.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agree to make a permanent provision of five hundred dollars per annum, for the support of a school, to be under the direction of the chiefs, and for no other purpose whatever, the first payment to be made three years hence, and afterwards at the payment of the annuity in each succeeding year.

Value of improvements to be paid the Wyandotts.

ARTICLE V. The United States agree to pay the Wyandotts the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded by them in Ohio and Michigan, which valuation shall be made by two persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be sworn faithfully to do justice to the parties, the amount of such valuation to be paid at any time after the 1st day of April, 1843, as shall be acceptable to the Wyandott chiefs, to meet their arrangements for emigrating.

Debts.

ARTICLE VI. The United States hereby agree to pay the debts due by members of the Wyandott nation to citizens of the United States, amounting to * dollars in conformity to a schedule hereto annexed.

*Post*, p. 585.

Improvements to be used on condition.

ARTICLE VII. The Wyandotts shall be allowed the use and occupancy of their improvements until the 1st of April, 1844, on the condition that they nor any persons claiming or occupying under them by lease or otherwise shall not commit waste or damage on the premises hereby ceded, but this is not to prevent the United States from surveying and selling the land at any time previous to the said 1st day of April, 1844.

Blacksmith.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith and an assistant blacksmith for the Wyandott nation, and to furnish annually a sufficient quantity of iron, steel, coal, files, tools, and all other things necessary and proper in such an establishment, and to erect a suitable shop and house or houses for the residence of the blacksmith and his assistant.

Sub-agent and interpreter.

ARTICLE IX. The United States engage to maintain and support a sub-agent and interpreter to reside among the Wyandotts, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, and to manage their intercourse with the Government and citizens of the United States.

Mission buildings to remain.

ARTICLE X. The buildings and farm occupied by the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall remain in possession of the present incumbents until the 1st day of April, 1844, and permission is hereby given to harvest and remove the crop of fall grain which may be then sown.

Who may share the annuity.

ARTICLE XI. All persons identified as members of the Wyandott nation, and their heirs, and who may emigrate to the west, shall participate equally in the benefits of the annuity, and all other national privileges, and it is expressly understood that those who do not emigrate, and any that may hereafter cease to remain with the nation, will not be entitled to the benefits and privileges aforesaid.

Vol. vii. p. 164.

Heirs of Horonu.

ARTICLE XII. Whereas by the 8th article of the treaty of Miami Rapids of September 29th, 1817, there was granted unto Horonu, or

* Blank filled by Senate amendment, (*post*, p. 147,) with *twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty*.

Cherokee Boy, a Wyandott chief, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, and whereas the said Horonu did, during his lifetime, sell and convey to James Whitaker one quarter-section of said land containing 160 acres, which sale was confirmed by the President of the United States. The said Horonu died in the month of March, 1826, having by his last will bequeathed the remaining three quarter-sections, containing 480 acres, to Squeendehtee and Sooharress, or Isaac Williams, they being the nearest of kin to the deceased, now to the intent that the purposes of the testator may be fully complied with, it is hereby agreed the 480 acres of land, as aforesaid, shall be immediately sold under the directions of the President of the United States, and the nett proceeds, after deducting all expenses, be paid over to the heirs aforesaid.

Removal.

ARTICLE XIII. The chiefs of the Wyandott nation hereby agree to remove their whole people to the west of the Mississippi River without any other cost to the United States than the sum of ten thousand dollars; five thousand dollars of which is to be paid the said chiefs when the first detachment of their people sets out on their journey to the west, and the remaining five thousand dollars on the arrival of the whole nation at the place of their destination in the west.

Grant to certain persons.

ARTICLE XIV. The United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple to each of the following named persons, and their heirs, all of whom are Wyandotts by blood or adoption, one section of land of six hundred and forty acres each, out of any lands west of the Mississippi * River set apart for Indian use, not already claimed or occupied by any person or tribe, viz: Silas Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker, Joel Walker, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, George J. Clark, Irwin P. Long, Ethan A. Long, Joseph L. Tennery, Robert Robertaile, Jared S. Dawson, Joseph Newell, John T. Walker, Peter D. Clark, James Rankin, Samuel McCulloch, Elliot McCulloch, Isaiah Walker, William M. Tennery, Henry Clay Walker, Ebenezer Z. Reed, and Joel Walker Garrett, and to the following chiefs and councillors one section each, Francis A. Hicks, James Washington, Squeendehtee, Henry Jaques, Tauroonee, Doctor Grey Eyes, George Armstrong, Warpole, John Hicks, Peacock, and George Punch. The lands hereby granted to be selected by the grantees, surveyed and patented at the expense of the United States, but never to be conveyed by them or their heirs without the permission of the President of the United States.

*Post*, p. 585.

Payment for services.

ARTICLE XV. The United States agree to pay to William Walker and Joel Walker, each, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to John M. Armstrong the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered as interpreters in the progress of the negotiation; and to Warpole, a former chief of the Wyandott nation, one hundred and fifty dollars, money expended by him as one of the party who accompanied Joseph McCutchen, a former commissioner of the United States, to the city of Washington in September, 1839.

Grant to Catharine Walker.

ARTICLE XVI. In the year 1812 the houses, barns, stables, fences, horses, cattle, and hogs, with farming utensils and household furniture, to a large amount, the property of the late William Walker, of Brownstown, in the Territory of Michigan, was destroyed by the enemy, while in the occupancy of the United States forces; and by reason of his attachment to the cause of his country, being a native citizen, taken prisoner in early life by the Wyandott Indians, intermarried, and ever after living among them, the evidence of all which is ample and conclusive. There is therefore granted unto Catharine Walker, widow of the said William Walker, and to his heirs, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full satisfaction of their claim, to be paid by the United States to her or them, after the ratification of this treaty.

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* The word "Missouri" substituted for "Mississippi" by Senate amendment. *Post*, p. 147.

Reservation.

ARTICLE XVII. There shall be reserved from sale, and forever devoted to public use, two acres of ground as near as can be in a square form, to include the stone meeting-house and burying-ground near to and north of Upper Sandusky, one acre to include the burying-ground on the bank near the council-house at Upper Sandusky, and one half acre to include the burying-ground on the farm of Silas Armstrong, which several lots of ground shall forever remain open and free to all persons for the purpose of interment, and houses of worship, and for no other purposes whatever.

When to take effect.

ARTICLE XVIII. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Signature. March 17, 1842.

In testimony whereof the said John Johnston, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs and councillors and headmen of the Wyandott nation in open council, at the council-house at Upper Sandusky in the county of Crawford, and the State of Ohio, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, have set their names.

[SEAL.] JOHN JOHNSTON.
FRAN. A. HICKS, *Principal Chief.*
JAMES WASHINGTON, x
SQUEENDEHTEE, x
HENRY JAQUIS, x
TAUROONE, x
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, x
DOCTOR GREY EYES, x

Signed in presence of us,

JOHN W. BEAR, *Sub Indian Agent,*
JAMES RANKIN, *U. S. Interpreter,*
G. C. WORTH,
JOHN CARY,
SAMUEL NEWELL,
STEPHEN FOWLER,
CHARLES GRAHAM,
JOHN WALKER,
CHESTER WELLS,
I. DUDDLESON,
ANDREW GARDNER, jur.,
JOHN JUSTUS.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*August* 17, 1842.

Amendments.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the senators present concurring therein,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandott nation of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 17th March, 1842, with the following amendments:—

ARTICLE II. Lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "in a square or oblong form as the chiefs of said nation may prefer."

ARTICLE II. From the word nation in line 10, strike out to the end of that article the following words: "and the United States having reserved three sections of land of six hundred and forty acres each, within the Shawnoese territory, immediately below the junction of the Kanza River with the Missouri, for the purpose of erecting a fort thereon; and it being no longer necessary to be retained for that use, they are hereby ceded to

the said Wyandott nation, both of these cessions to be made in fee simple to the Wyandotts and to their heirs forever."

ARTICLE VI. Insert in the blank line 4, the following words: "twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty."

ARTICLE XIV. Line 6, strike out "Mississippi," and insert *Missouri*.

Attest: (Signed) ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary.*

Assent to amendments Aug. 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and counsellors of the Wyandott nation of Indians, residing in the State of Ohio, and representing also the Wyandotts of the River Huron, in Michigan, do hereby give our free and voluntary assent to the foregoing amendments made by the Senate of the United States on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, to the treaty concluded by us with the United States on the 17th day of March, 1842, the same having been submitted and fully explained to us by John Johnston, commissioner on the part of the United States for that purpose, in full council assembled.

Signature. Sept. 16, 1842.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, respectively, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, 1842.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HENRY JACQUES, *Principal Chief*, this year, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES WASHINGTON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DOCTOR GREY EYES, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| GEORGE PUNCH, sen., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| TAUROOMEE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES BIG TREE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| FRANCIS A. HICKS, | | [L. S.] |

In presence of us,

JOHN JOHNSTON, *U. S. Commissioner*,
JAMES RANKIN, *U. S. Interpreter*,
JOHN CARY,
JOSEPH CHAFFEE,
JAMES WHEELER, *Missionary to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wyandotts*,
WILLIAM M. BUELL,
CHAS. GRAHAM,
H. J. STARR.

Ratification Oct. 5, 1842.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments set forth in the said resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-
[L. S.] two, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-seventh.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

FLETCHER WEBSTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

# TREATIES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Nov. 25, 1850.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, in the city of Berne, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty; which convention, as subsequently amended by competent authorities of the respective governments, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

Les Etats Unis d'Amérique et la Confédération Suisse également animés du désir de maintenir et de reserrer de plus en plus les liens d'amitié qui existent si heureusement entre les deux républiques, ainsi que d'accroître, par tous les moyens à leur disposition, les relations commerciales de leurs citoyens respectifs, ont de part et d'autre résolu de conclure un traité général d'amitié, d'établissemens réciproques, de commerce et d'extradition des criminels.

Negotiators.

For this purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States, A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States on a mission to the Swiss Confederation; and the Swiss Federal Council, Henry Druey, President of the Swiss Confederation, Director of the Political Department, and Frederick Frey-Hérosée, member of the Federal Council, Director of the Department of Commerce and of Tolls; who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

A cet effet, ils ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiares, savoir:

Le Président des Etats Unis, A. Dudley Mann, agent spécial des Etats Unis en mission auprès de la Confédération Suisse, et le Conseil Fédéral Suisse, Henri Druey, Président de la Confédération Suisse, Directeur du Department Politique, et Frédéric Frey-Hérosée, membre du Conseil Fédéral, Directeur du Department du Commerce et des Péages, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, sont convenus des articles suivans:

### ARTICLE I.

### ARTICLE I.

Respective citizens to be on a footing of equality.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Swit-

Les citoyens des Etats Unis d'Amérique et les citoyens de la

zerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as State and cantonal, of the contracting parties. The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages of the country wherein they reside,

Liberties granted.

shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domiciliate or establish themselves permanently, the former in the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess, and alienate therein property, (as is explained in article V;) to manage their affairs; to exercise their profession, their industry, and their commerce; to have establishments; to possess warehouses; to consign their products and their merchandise, and to sell them by wholesale or retail, either by themselves or by such brokers or other agents as they may think proper; they shall have free access to the tribunals, and shall be at liberty to prosecute and defend their rights before courts of justice in the same manner as native citizens, either by themselves or by such advocates, attorneys, or other agents as they may think proper to select. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights, than shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

Restriction on said liberties.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the exercise of political rights, nor to a participation in the property of communities, corporations, or institutions of which the citizens of one party, established in the other, shall not have become members or co-proprietors.

Suisse seront admis et traités sur un pied d'égalité réciproque dans les deux pays, lorsque cette admission et ce traitement n'auront rien de contraire aux dispositions constitutionelles ou légales, tant fédérales que des Etats et des cantons des parties contractantes. Les citoyens des Etats Unis et les citoyens de la Suisse, ainsi que les membres de leurs familles, pourvu qu'ils se conforment aux dispositions constitutionnelles et légales ci-dessus mentionnés et qu'ils obéissent aux lois, règlemens et usages du pays où ils résideront, pourront aller, venir, séjourner temporairement, prendre un domicile fixe ou s'établir d'une manière permanente, les premiers dans les cantons de la Confédération Suisse, les Suisses dans les Etats de l'Union Américaine; y acquérir, posséder, et aliéner des propriétés, (ainsi qu'il est expliqué à l'art. V;) y gérer leurs affaires; y exercer leur profession, leur industrie, et leur commerce; y avoir des établissemens; y tenir des magasins; y consigner leurs produits, et leurs marchandises, les vendre en gros ou en détail, tant par eux-mêmes que par tels courtiers ou autres agents qu'ils jugeront convenable; ils auront libre accès devant les tribunaux et pourront faire valoir leurs droits en justice, à l'instar des nationaux, soit par eux-mêmes, soit par tels avocats, avoués, ou autres agents qu'ils jugeront convenable de choisir. On ne pourra leur imposer pour la résidence ou l'établissement, ou pour l'exercice des droits mentionnés plus haut, aucune condition pécuniaire ou autre, plus onéreuse qu'aux citoyens du pays dans lequel ils résident, ni aucune condition à laquelle ceux-ci ne seraient pas tenus.

Ne sont cependant pas compris dans les avantages mentionnés ci-dessus, l'exercice des droits politiques et la participation aux biens des communes, des corporations ou des fondations dans lesquelles les citoyens de l'un des pays établis dans l'autre n'auraient pas été reçus membres ou à titre de co-propriétaires.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or material contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatsoever to which the latter shall not be liable.

In case of war, or of expropriation for purposes of public utility, the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of one of the two republics, residing or established in the other, who shall desire to return to their country, or who shall be sent thither by a judicial decision, by an act of police, or in conformity with the laws and regulations on morals and mendicity, shall be received at all times and under all circumstances, they, their wives, and their legitimate issue, in the country to which they belong, and in which they shall have preserved their rights in conformity with the laws thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to establish their character as citizens of the United States of America, or as citizens of Switzerland, persons belonging to the two contracting countries shall be bearers of passports, or of other papers in due form, certifying their nationality, as well as that of the

ARTICLE II.

Les citoyens de l'un des deux pays, résidant ou établis dans l'autre, seront affranchis du service militaire personnel; mais ils seront tenus aux prestations pécuniares ou matérielles, imposées, par compensation, aux citoyens du pays où ils résident, libérés de ce service.

Liability to taxes.

On ne pourra exiger des citoyens de l'un des deux pays résidant ou établis dans l'autre, aucun impôt, à quelque titre que ce soit, plus élevé que ceux auxquels sont soumis les citoyens du pays dans lequel ils résident, non plus qu'aucune contribution quelconque qui ne serait pas exigée de ces derniers.

No discriminating tax to be imposed.

En cas de guerre ou d'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique, les citoyens de l'un des deux pays résidant ou établis dans l'autre seront assimilés aux citoyens du pays où ils résident, en ce qui concerne les indemnités pour les dommages qu'ils auront éprouvés.

Indemnities for damages.

ARTICLE III.

Les citoyens de l'une des deux républiques, résidant ou établis dans l'autre, qui voudront retourner dans leur pays, ou qui y seront renvoyés par sentence du juge, par mesure de police, ou d'après les lois et règlemens sur les mœurs et la mendicité, seront reçus en tout temps et en toute circonstance, eux, leurs femmes et leurs descendans légitimes, dans le pays dont ils sont originaires et où ils auront conservé leurs droits conformément aux lois.

Provisions as to citizens who wish or are compelled to return.

ARTICLE IV.

Afin de constater leur qualité de citoyens des Etats Unis d'Amérique ou de citoyens Suisses, les ressortissants des deux pays contractans devront être porteurs de passe-ports, ou d'autres papiers en due forme, attestant leur nationalité, ainsi que celle des membres de leur famille,

Passports, &c.

members of their family, furnished or authenticated by a diplomatic or consular agent of their nation, residing in the one of the two countries which they wish to inhabit.

ARTICLE V.

Power to dispose of and inherit property.

The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner; and their heirs, whether by testament, or *ab intestato*, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property, or inherit it, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs, or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

Care of property of deceased persons.

These provisions — how far applicable to real estate.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate.

Power to sell real estate which cannot be held by an alien.

But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State or in the canton in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such term as the laws of the State or canton will permit to sell such property; he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds

et délivrés ou visés par un agent diplomatique ou consulaire de leur nation, résidant dans celui des deux pays où ils veulent habiter.

ARTICLE V.

Les citoyens de chacune des parties contractantes pourront librement disposer de leurs biens personnels, sis dans la juridiction de l'autre, soit par vente, testament, donation, ou de toute autre manière, et leurs héritiers testamentaires ou *ab intestato*, ou leurs successeurs quelconques, citoyens de l'autre partie, acquerront ces dits biens ou en hériteront, et ils pourront en prendre possession, eux-mêmes ou par fondés de pouvoirs; ils pourront en disposer comme ils l'entendront, n'ayant à payer d'autres droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis en pareil cas les habitants mêmes du pays dans lequel ces biens sont situés. En l'absence de l'héritier, ou des héritiers ou des autres successeurs, l'autorité prendra, pour la conservation des dits biens, les mêmes soins que s'il s'agissait de la conservation des biens d'un natif du même pays, et cela jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire légal des biens ait pu prendre les mesures convenables pour les recueillir.

Les dispositions ci-dessus s'appliqueront en plein aux propriétés immobilières sises dans les Etats de l'Union Américaine ou dans les cantons de la Confédération Suisse dans lesquels les étrangers sont admis à la possession en nature ou à l'héritage de propriétés foncières.

Mais si des propriétés immobilieres sises sur le territoire de l'une des parties contractantes, venaient 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, dans l'Etat ou dans le canton dans lequel elles sont situées, il serait accordé à cet héritier ou successeur quelconque tel terme que les lois de l'Etat ou du canton le permettent pour vendre ces propriétés; il pourra toujours en retirer et ex-

thereof without difficulty, and 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 the real estate may be situated.

ARTICLE VI.

Any controversy that may arise among the claimants to the same succession, as to whom the property shall belong, shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property is situated.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each, in the large cities and important commercial places of their respective States, consuls and vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, in the discharge of their duties, as those of the most favored nations. But before any consul [or vice-consul] shall act as such, he shall, in the ordinary form, be approved of by the government to which he is commissioned.

In their private and business transactions, consuls and vice-consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws by a consul or a vice-consul, the government to which he is commissioned may, according to circumstances, withdraw his exequatur, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government its reasons for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or other functionary, visit, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

porter le produit sans difficulté et sans payer au gouvernement aucun autre droit que celui qui, dans un cas analogue, serait dû par un habitant du pays dans lequel les propriétés foncières sont situées.

ARTICLE VI.

Les contestations qui pourraient s'élever entre les prétendans à une succession, sur la question de savoir à qui les biens doivent appartenir, seront portées devant les tribunaux et juges d'après les lois du pays dans lequel la propriété est située.

Controversies among claimants to a succession.

ARTICLE VII.

Les parties contractantes s'accordent mutuellement le droit d'avoir, dans les grandes villes et les places de commerce importantes de leurs Etats respectifs, des consuls et des vice-consuls, nommés par elles, qui jouiront, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, des mêmes priviléges et des mêmes pouvoirs, que ceux des nations les plus favorisées. Mais avant qu'un consul ou un vice-consul puisse agir en cette qualité, il devra avoir été reconnu dans la forme ordinaire, par le gouvernement auprés duquel il est accrédité.

Consuls and vice-consuls.

Exequatur.

Pour leurs affaires privées et commerciales les consuls et vice-consuls seront soumis aux mêmes lois et aux mèmes usages que les particuliers, citoyens de l'endroit où ils résident.

Il est entendu qu'en cas d'infraction aux lois par un consul ou un vice-consul, le gouvernement auprès duquel il est accrédité, pourra, suivant les circonstances, lui retirer l'exéquatur, le renvoyer du pays ou le faire punir conformément aux lois, en faisant savoir à l'autre gouvernement les raisons qui l'ont déterminé.

Les archives et les papiers appartenant aux consulats seront inviolablement respectés, et aucun magistrat, ni aucun autre fonctionnaire ne pourra, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, les visiter, le saisir, ou s'y immiscer d'une manière quelconque.

Archives, &c. to be inviolate.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each nation to have rights of "the most favored nation," respecting imports, exports, and transit of products.

In all that relates to the importation, exportation, and transit of their respective products, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation shall treat each other, reciprocally, as the most favored nation, union of nations, State, or society, as is explained in the following articles:

ARTICLE IX.

No discriminating duties.

Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

ARTICLE X.

Future commercial privileges granted to any nation, to be extended to the other.

In order the more effectually to attain the object contemplated in article VIII, each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation, union of nations, State, or society, which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party.

ARTICLE XI.

Origin of products, how established.

Should one of the contracting parties impose differential duties upon the products of any nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products, destined to enter the country by which the differential duties are imposed.

ARTICLE XII.

Regulations as to commerce.

The Swiss territory shall remain open to the admission of articles arriving from the United States of America: in like manner, no port of the said States shall be closed to articles arriving from Switzerland, provided they are conveyed in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of any country having free

ARTICLE VIII.

Pour tout ce qui concerne l'importation, l'exportation, et le transit de leurs produits respectifs, les Etats Unis d'Amérique et la Confédération Suisse se traiteront réciproquement comme la nation, l'union de nations, l'état ou la société la plus favorisée, ainsi qu'il est expliqué aux articles ci-après:

ARTICLE IX.

Aucune des parties contractantes ne pourra exiger, pour l'importation, l'exportation, ou le transit des produits naturels ou industriels de l'autre, des droits plus élevés ni d'autres droits, que ceux qui sont ou seront imposés sur les mêmes articles, provenant de tout autre pays en dehors de ses limites actuelles.

ARTICLE X.

Afin d'atteindre d'autant mieux le but qu'elles se proposent à l'article VIII, chacune des parties contractantes s'engage à n'accorder à aucune nation, union de nations, état ou société que ce soit, de faveur en fait de commerce, sans en faire aussitôt jouir l'autre partie.

ARTICLE XI.

Si l'une des parties contractantes imposait des droits différentiels sur les produits de quelque nation, l'autre partie pourra déterminer comme elle l'entendra, la manière de constater l'origine de ses propres produits, destinés à être importés dans le pays où se perçoivent les droits différentiels.

ARTICLE XII.

Le territoire Suisse demeurera ouvert à l'entrée des objets venant des Etats Unis d'Amérique; de même, aucun port de ces Etats ne sera fermé aux objets venant de la Suisse, pourvu que ceux-ci arrivent sur des navires des Etats Unis ou sur tout autre navire ayant libre accès dans les ports de l'Union.

access to the ports of said States. Swiss merchandise arriving under the flag of the United States, or under that of one of the nations most favored by them, shall pay the same duties as the merchandise of such nation; under any other flag it shall be treated as the merchandise of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Arrivant sous pavillon des Etats Unis, ou sous celui d'une des nations les plus favorisées, les marchandises Suisses paieront les mêmes droits, que celle de cette dernière nation; sous un autre pavillon, elles seront traitées comme les marchandises du pays auquel appartient le navire.

In case of shipwreck and of salvage on the coasts of the United States, Swiss merchandise shall be respected and treated as that belonging to citizens of the said States.

Shipwreck.

En cas de naufrage et de sauvetage sur les côtes des Etats Unis, les marchandises Suisses seront considérées et traitées comme celles appartenant à des citoyens des Etats Unis.

The United States consent to extend to Swiss products, arriving or shipped under their flag, the advantages which are or shall be enjoyed by the products of the most favored nation arriving or shipped under the same flag.

"Most favored nation" clause.

Les Etats Unis consentent à étendre aux produits Suisses, arrivant ou expédiés sous leur pavillon, les avantages dont jouissent ou jouiront les produits de la nation la plus favorisée, arrivant ou expédiés sous le même pavillon.

It is hereby understood that no stipulation of the present article shall in any manner interfere with those of the four aforegoing articles, nor with the measures which have been or shall be adopted by either of the contracting countries in the interest of public morality, security, or order.

Il est entendu que les dispositions du présent article ne dérogent en rien à celles des quatre articles ci-dessus, non plus qu'aux mesures dans l'intérêt de la moralité, de la sécurité ou de l'ordre public, prises ou qui pourront être ordonnées dans l'un ou dans l'autre des pays contractans.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found.

Extradition of criminals.

Les Etats Unis d'Amérique et la Confédération Suisse, seront tenus, sur les réquisitions faites en leur nom par l'intermédiaire de leurs agents diplomatiques ou consulaires respectifs, de se livrer réciproquement, pour être traduits en justice, les individus qui, prévenus des crimes énumerés à l'article suivant, commis dans la juridiction de la partie requérante, chercheront un asile ou seront trouvés sur les territoires de l'autre partie: *Toutefois*, L'extradition ne sera obligatoire que dans le cas où les faits à la charge du prévenu seront constatés de manière à justifier son arrestation et sa mise en jugement, si le crime eût été commis dans le pays où le dit individu a été trouvé.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICLE XIV.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this

Crimes for which extradition shall be made.

Seront livrés, en vertu des dispositions de cette convention, les indi-

convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit:

Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning): attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery, or the emission of forged papers; arson; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; *piracy;* embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE XV.

Surrender, how to be made.

On the part of the United States the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and on the part of the Swiss Confederation by that of the Federal Council.

ARTICLE XVI.

Payment of expenses.

The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

ARTICLE XVII.

No extradition for past or political offences.

The provisions of the aforegoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Duration of this convention.

The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer,

vidus prévenus de l'un des crimes suivans, savoir:

Le meurtre (y compris les crimes qualifiés d'assassinat, de parricide, d'infanticide, et d'empoissonement;) la tentative de meurtre; le viol; le faux, y compris l'émission de faux papiers; l'incendie; le vol commis avec violence, ou par intimidation, ou avec effraction, ou escalade, dans une maison habitée; la piraterie; la soustraction commise par des dépositaires publics, ou des personnes salariées, au détriment de ceux qui les emploient, mais dans le cas seulement où ces crimes entraineraient à des peines infamantes.

ARTICLE XV.

L'extradition ne sera effectuée de la part du gouvernement des Etats Unis, que sur l'ordre du pouvoir exécutif; et de la part de la Confédération, que sur l'ordre du Conseil Fédéral.

ARTICLE XVI.

Les frais de détention et d'extradition, opérées en vertu des articles précédens, seront supportés par le gouvernement au nom duquel la réquisition aura été faite.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les dispositions des articles cidessus, qui se rapportent à l'extradition des criminels, ne seront point applicables aux crimes commis antérieurement à la date de la presente convention, ni aux crimes et délits ayant un caractère politique.

ARTICLE XVIII.

La présente convention est conclue pour dix ans, à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications. Elle continuera d'être obligatoire pendant douze mois, si, un an avant l'expiration du premier terme, aucune des parties contractantes n'a déclaré à l'autre par une notification officielle qu'elle renonce au traité, et ainsi de suite d'année en année, jusqu'à l'expiration des douze mois

and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XIX.

This convention shall be submitted, on both sides, to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, under reserve of the above-mentioned ratifications, both in the English and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at the city of Berne, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
H. DRUEY. [L. S.]
F. FREI-HEROSEE. [L. S.]

qui suivront une pareille déclaration de renonciation, quelque soit l'époque à laquelle elle aura été notifiée.

ARTICLE XIX.

Cette convention sera soumise, de part et d'autre à l'approbation et à la ratification des autorités compétentes respectifs de chacune des parties contractantes; et les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington, aussitôt que les circonstances le permettront. Ratification.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont, sous réserve des ratifications qui viennent d'être mentionnées, signé les articles ci-dessus, dans les langues Anglaise et Française, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Ainsi fait, par quadruplicata à Berne, ce vingt-cinq Novembre de l'an de Grâce mil-huit-cent-cinquante. Signatures.

H. DRUEY. [L. S.]
F. FREI-HEROSEE. [L. S.]
A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]

And whereas the convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 8th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John Hitz, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation, on the part of their respective governments: Exchange of ratifications, Nov. 8, 1855.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
[L. S.] fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries at Kanagawa on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, which treaty is word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rule which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi, Daigaku-no-kami, Ido, prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaki, and Ido, member of the board of revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered, the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the empire of Japan on the other part and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodate, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles they may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A list of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda, or Hakodate, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the recent and support of Americans and Japanese who may be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V. Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodate, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodate, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be a friendly discussion between the parties in order to settle such matters.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

March 31, 1854.

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries at Kanagawa on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:—

Title.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi, Daigaku-no-kami, Ido, prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, member of the board of revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

Preamble.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Peace to exist.

ARTICLE 2. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [*Note.*—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

Simoda and Hakodade opened as ports for certain purposes.

ARTICLE 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda, or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Provision for the case of wrecks.

ARTICLE 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE 5. Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Same subject.

Same subject.

ARTICLE 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Provision for deliberation if other things are wanted.

Trade permitted.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Things wanted to be supplied by Japanese officers.

ARTICLE 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose and in no other manner.

Favors granted to other nations to be extended to the U. States.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

No other ports to be resorted to except when in distress, &c.

ARTICLE 10. Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Consuls or agents may be appointed at Simoda.

ARTICLE 11. There shall be appointed, by the government of the United States, consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty: provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Ratification, how and when to be made.

ARTICLE 12. The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei, the seventh year, third month, and third day.

M. C. PERRY.

Exchange of ratifications at Simoda, Feb. 21, 1855.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Simoda, on the 21st of February last, by Commander H. A. Adams, of the United States navy, and Ido Tsocsima, Nokami, Isawa Mimasaki, Nokami, Tsococki Socroega, Nokami, Ido Towsé, Kokahien Itsilo, with Tasnoske for interpreter, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty 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 citizens thereof.

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 twenty-second day of June,
[L. S.] in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# TREATIES.

*Supplementary Article to the Treaty with the Creek Tribe of Indians made and concluded at Fort Gibson on the twenty-third day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.*

June 13, 1854.
Vol. vii. p. 574.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the third article of said treaty provided for the investment by the United States of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of certain individuals of the Creek nation, but which sum remains uninvested; and the fourth article of the same treaty further provides that at the expiration of twenty-five years from the date thereof, the said sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be appropriated for the common benefit of the Creek nation; which provision has caused great dissatisfaction, the individuals to whom the fund rightfully belongs never having authorized or assented to such a future disposition thereof; and whereas the chiefs and people of the Creek nation recognize and consider the said fund as the exclusive property of said individuals, and are opposed to their hereafter being deprived thereof; and whereas the annual interest thereon is of no advantage to the great body of the persons to whom it is payable, and the distribution of the principal of the fund would be far more beneficial for them and prevent probable contest and difficulty hereafter; and such distribution has been requested by the chiefs representing both the nation and the individual claimants of said fund, the following supplementary article to the aforesaid treaty of 1838, has this day been agreed to and entered into, by and between William H. Garrett, United States agent for the Creeks and Tuckabatche Micco, Hopoithle Yoholo, Benjamin Marshall, and George W. Stidham, chiefs and delegates of the Creek nation duly empowered to represent and act for the same and the individuals thereof to wit:

Third and fourth article of treaty of Nov. 23, 1838, annulled, and fund to be divided.

ARTICLE. It is hereby agreed and stipulated by and between the aforementioned parties, that the third and fourth articles of the treaty with the Creek nation of November 23d, 1838, shall be and the same are hereby annulled; and the fund of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars therein mentioned and referred to shall be divided and paid out to the individuals of said nation for whose benefit the same was originally set apart, according to their respective and proportionate interests therein, as exemplified and shown by the schedule mentioned in the second article of said treaty; the said division and payment to be made by the United States so soon as the necessary appropriation for that purpose can be obtained from Congress.

Date.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on this thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. H. GARRETT, [L. S.]
*United States Agent for the Creeks.*
TUCKABATCHE MICCO, his x mark, [L. S.]
HOPOTHLEGOHOLO, his x mark, [L. S.]
B. MARSHALL, [L. S.]
G. W. STIDHAM, [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, Sen.
ANDREW R. POTTS,
ROBERT A. ALLEN,
PHILIP H. RAIFORD.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
*July* 21, 1854.

Assent of Senate.

*Resolved*, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the supplementary article, concluded at Washington, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1854, to the treaty with the Creek tribe of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Gibson, on the 23d day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Aug. 21, 1854.

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, in the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, 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, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Dr. Julius Samson, his said Highness' consul at Mobile, Alabama; who, after the exchange of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von America und Seine Hoheit der Herzog von Braunschweig und Lüneburg, bewogen durch den Wunsch, durch eine Convention die so glücklich bestehenden freundschaftlichen Beziehungen Ihrer beiden Staaten zu befestigen und weiter auszudehnen, haben zu diesem Zwecke zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt: Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von America, Herrn William L. Marcy, Staats-Secretär der Vereinigten Staaten und Seine Hoheit der Herzog von Braunschweig und Lüneburg Herrn Dr. Julius Samson, Sr. Hoheit Consul in Mobile, Alabama, welche Bevollmächtigte nach vollzogener Auswechselung ihrer gegenseitig in richtiger und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, nachstehende Artikel festgesetzt und unterzeichnet haben:

Preamble.

Negotiators.

ARTICLE I.

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, subject to the laws of the State or country where the domicil is, or the property is found, 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

ARTIKEL I.

Den Staatsangehörigen eines jeden der Hohen contrahirenden Theile soll in den Staaten des andern die Freiheit zustehen, über ihre beweglichen Güter, nach den Gesetzen des Staats oder Landes wo sich das Domizil befindet oder diese Güter vorhanden sind, durch Testament, Schenkung, *ab intestato* oder auf irgend andere Weise zu verfügen, und deren Erben, wenn sie Angehörige des andern abschliessenden Theiles sind, sollen im Besitze solcher beweglichen Güter nachfolgen, entweder durch Testament

Right of owning and disposing of property.

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 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.

Provision for absent heirs.

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, such term as the laws of the State or country will permit 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.

Devisees or heirs of real estate, who as aliens cannot hold, may sell the same.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years

Duration of this convention.

oder *ab intestato*, auch Possession von solchen nehmen entweder in Person, oder durch andere, welche an ihrer Stelle handeln, und nach Gutdünken damit schalten können, ohne andere Steuern zu bezahlen, als solche, welchen die Einwohner des Landes, worin sich die genannten Güter befinden, bei gleichem Anlasse unterworfen sind; und im Falle der Abwesenheit des Erben oder der Erben soll hinsichtlich der erwähnten Güter dieselbe Sorgfalt angewendet werden, welche man bei gleichem Anlasse zur Sicherstellung des Nachlasses eines Staatsangehörigen desselben Landes anwenden würde, bis der gesetzmässige Eigenthümer Zeit gehabt hat, selbigen Nachlass in Besitz zu nehmen; und sollten Streitigkeiten wegen der nachgelassenen Güter zwischen Personen, welche Erben zu sein beanspruchen, entstehen, so sollen dieselben nach den Gesetzen und von den Richtern des Landes entschieden werden, in welchem das Object der Erbschaft sich befindet.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines Besitzers von Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum, welche sich auf dem Gebiete des einen der Hohen contrahirenden Theile befinden, solche Güter nach dem Gesetze des Landes oder nach testamentarischer Verfügung auf einen Angehörigen des andern Theils übergehen würden, dem es aber, da er ein Fremder, nicht erlaubt ist, solche Güter in wirklichem Besitze zu halten, dann soll ihm ein solcher Termin, die obigen Güter zu verkaufen, die Gelder einzucas iren, und den Ertrag zu sich zu nehmen gewährt werden, wie ihn die Gesetze des Staates oder Landes gewähren, ohne der Regierung andere Steuern zu bezahlen, als in einem ähnlichen Falle ein Angehöriger des Staates, wo sich der Grundbesitz befindet, zu bezahlen verbunden wäre.

ARTIKEL III.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll für zwölf Jahrelang vom heutigen Tage

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 his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg 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 twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
JULIUS SAMSON, [L. S.]

an gerechnet, Verbindlichkeit haben, und für weiter bis zum Ende von zwölf Monaten, bis nachdem die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten einerseits oder Seine Hoheit der Herzog von Braunschweig und Lüneburg andererseits von Deren Absicht diese Convention auf hören zu lassen, Anzeige gemacht haben.

Ratification. Dieser Vertrag soll ratificirt und die Ratifications-Urkunden innerhalb zwölf Monaten, vom heutigen Tage an gerechnet, oder wo möglich früher, in Washington ausgewechselt werden.

In Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten gegenwärtigen Vertrag unterschrieben und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

Ausgestellt in Washington heutigen Tages am 21sten August im Jahre des Herrn Ein Tausend acht Hundert [und vier] und fünfzig und dem neun und siebzigsten der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten.

JULIUS SAMSON, [L. S.]
W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]

Ratifications exchanged July 28, 1855. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 28th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President;
W. HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

# TREATIES.

## FRANKLIN PIERCE,

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Dec. 9, 1854.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America and the chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Title.

Article of agreement and convention made and concluded at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by George Hepner, United States' Indian agent, duly authorized thereto, and the chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, to be taken and considered as a supplement to the treaty made between the United States and said confederate tribes, on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Vol. x. p. 1038.

Preamble.

Whereas, by the first article of the treaty in the caption mentioned, it is stipulated that the confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians cede to the United States all their country west of the Missouri River, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue River, ten miles in width, and bounded as follows: commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue River, in a west or southwest direction from old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians the "Islands;" thence west to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning.

And whereas, upon exploration of said reservation by the said confederate tribes, it was found that they had been mistaken as to the location thereof, much the larger portion, or nearly the entirety of it, being to the west of the Big Blue River, and without sufficiency of timber, and they being dissatisfied therewith, and the United States being desirous of removing all cause of complaint, this article is entered into.

Boundary of their reservation.

ARTICLE. It is agreed and stipulated between the United States and the said confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians, that the initial point of their reservation, in lieu of that stated in the treaty, in the caption hereof mentioned, shall be a point five miles due east thereof, thence west twenty-five miles, thence north ten miles, thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom, thence to the place of beginning; and the country embraced within said boundaries shall be taken and considered as the reservation and home of said confederate tribes, in lieu of that provided for them and described in the first article of said treaty.

In witness whereof, the said George Hepner and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the said confederate tribes of Ottoes and Missourias have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

GEORGE HEPNER, [SEAL.]
*United States Indian Agent.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HICK KAPOO, | his x mark. | [SEAL.] |
| BIL SOLDIER, | his x mark. | [SEAL.] |
| CHI-AN-A-KA, or BUFFALO CHIEF, | his x mark. | [SEAL.] |
| MISSOURI CHIEF, | his x mark. | [SEAL.] |
| WHITE WATER, | his x mark. | [SEAL.] |

Executed in presence of—
LEWIS BERNARD, his x mark.
*U. S. Interpreter.*
H. P. DOWNS,
JOHN BAULWARE.

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-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*February* 28, 1855.

Consent of Senate.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the article of agreement and convention made and concluded at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by George Hepner, United States Indian agent, duly authorized thereto, and the chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, to be taken and considered as a supplement to the treaty made between the United States and said confederate tribes, on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, [L. S.] and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 13, 1855.

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries in the city of Naples on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five: which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

*Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, signed at Naples January 13th, 1855.* Title.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with a desire to maintain and to preserve from all harm the relations of good understanding which have at all times so happily subsisted between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States, have mutually agreed to perpetuate, by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognize as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Robert Dale Owen, minister resident at Naples, of the United States of America; and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has conferred like powers on Mr. Louis Carafa della Spina, of the dukes of Traetto, weekly major-domo of his Majesty, commendator of his royal order of the civil merit of Francis the First, grand cross of the distinguished royal Spanish order of Charles the Third, great officer of the order of the legion d'honneur, grand cross of the order of St. Michael of Baviera, grand cross of the Florentine order of the merit under the title of St. Joseph, grand cross of the order of Parma of the merit under the title of St. Ludovico, grand cross of the Brazilian order of the rose, provisionally charged with the portfolio of foreign affairs; and said plenipotentia-

Sua Maestá il Re del Regno delle due Sicilie e gli Stati Uniti di America, animati da egual desiderio di mantenere e preservare dà qualunque alterazione i rapporti di buona intelligenza che in ogni tempo hanno felicemente esistito fra Loro e fra gli abitanti de Loro Stati rispettivi, hanno di comune accordo risoluto di sanzionare, per mezzo di una formal convenzione, i principí de'diritti de'neutri sul mare, ch'Eglino riconoscono quali condizioni indispensabili di ogni libertá di navigazione e di commercio marittimo. A tal fine Sua Maestá il Re del Regno delle due Sicilie ha munito di pieni poteri il Sig'r D. Luigi Carafa della Spina de'Duchi di Traetto, Maggiordomo di settimana della Maestá Sua, Commendatore del Suo Real Ordine del Merito Civile di Francesco I., Gran Croce del distinto Real Ordine Spagnuolo di Carlo III., Grande Ufiziale dell'Ordine della Legione di Onore, Gran Croce dell'Ordine di S. Michele di Baviera, Gran Croce dell'Ordine Toscano del Merito sotto il titolo di S. Giuseppe, Gran Croce dell'Ordine di Parma del Merito sotto il titolo di S. Ludovico, Gran Croce dell'Ordine della Rosa del Brasile, provvisoriamente incaricato del Portafoglio del Ministero degli Affari Esteri; ed il Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America ha munito degli stessi poteri il Sig'r Roberto Dale Owen, Ministro Residente di detti Stati Uniti in Napoli. I quali Plenipotenziarî dopo di avere scam-

Preamble.

Negotiators.

ries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Free ships to make free goods, except contraband.

The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit: 1st, That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war. 2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

Neutral property, in enemies vessels to be free, except contraband.

These principles to be applied to all who will adopt them.

ARTICLE II.

Understanding as to application and extension of these principles.

The two high contracting parties reserve themselves to come to an ulterior understanding as circumstances may require with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first article. But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

To be taken henceforth as a rule to judge of neutrality.

ARTICLE III.

Other nations may accede to the above principles.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two powers signing this convention. They shall mutually communicate to each other

biato i loro pieni poteri e trovatili in buona e dovuta forma, hanno stabilito e sottoscritto i seguenti articoli.

ARTICOLO I.

Le due Alte Parti contraenti riconoscono come permanenti ed invariabili i principi seguenti, cio é:

1. Che la Bandiera copre la mercanzia (that free ships make free goods) val quanto dire, che gli effetti e le mercanzie di proprietá dei sudditi o de'cittadini di una Potenza o di uno Stato in guerra, sono esenti da cattura o confiscazione sui bastimenti neutrali, eccetto che gli oggetti di contrabbando di guerra.

2. Che la proprietá de'neutri non é soggetta a confiscazione sul bordo di nave nemica, a meno che sia contrabando di guerra. Esse Parti contraenti prendono impegno di applicare questi principî al commercio ed alla navigazione di qualunque Potenza o Stato che vorrá dal conto suo adottarli come permanenti ed invariabili.

ARTICOLO II.

Le due Alte Parti contraenti si riservano d'intendersi ulteriormente secondo che le circostanze potranno esigerlo, circa l'applicazione e l'estensione da darsi, se vi sará luogo, ai principî convenuti nell' articolo 1. Ma fin da ora dichiarano che Elleno prenderanno per norma le stipulazioni contenute nel detto articolo 1 tutte le volte che si tratterá di valutare i dritti di neutralitá.

ARTICOLO III.

E convenuto fra le Alte Parti contraenti, che tutte le Nazioni che consentir volessero ad accedere alle norme convenute nell'articolo 1 di questa convenzione, mediante una formale dichiarazione, con cui s'impegnino ad osservarle, godranno de'diritti risultanti da tale accessione, nel modo stesso che le Potenze segnatarie di questa Convenzione godranno di siffatti dritti e li

the results of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention 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 said States, and by his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Washington within the period of twelve months, counting from this day, or sooner if possible.

Ratifications, how to be made and exchanged

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and thereto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Naples, thirteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, [L. S.]

osserveranno. Elleno si comunicheranno reciprocamente il risultamento delle pratiche che a tale scopo saran fatte.

ARTICOLO IV.

La presente convenzione sará approvata e ratificata da Sua Maestá il Re del Regno delle due Sicilie, e da Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America, con l'avviso e consenso del Senato de'detti Stati Uniti, e le ratifiche ne saranno scambiate in Washington nello spazio di dodici mesi a contare da questo giorno, o piú presto se sara possibile.

In fede di che i Plenipotenziarî rispettivi hanno sottoscritto la presente Convenzione in duplice spedizione, e vi hanno apposto il suggello delle loro armi.

Fatta in Napoli li tredici di gennaio mille ottocento cinquantacinque.

LUIGI CARAFA.

Exchange of ratifications, July 14, 1855.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 14th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and Baron Winspeare, his Sicilian Majesty's Chargé d'affaires in the United States, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY,
*Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: June 22, 1855.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dixon W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws, and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dixon W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws: Title.

Whereas, the political connexion heretofore existing between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes of Indians, has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a readjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States: and whereas, the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country, of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude: and whereas, the Choctaws contend, that, by a just and fair construction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are, of right, entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States, under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole subject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individual, against the United States, arising under the various provisions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States for final adjudication and adjustment, and whereas, it is necessary for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument: Preamble. Vol. vii. p. 333.

Now, therefore, the United States of America, by their commissioner, George W. Manypenny, the Choctaws, by their commissioners, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, and the Chickasaws, by their commissioners, Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The following shall constitute and remain the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, viz: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River, one hundred paces east of old Fort Smith, where Future boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country.

the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas crosses the said river, and running thence due south to Red River; thence up Red River to the point where the meridian of one hundred degrees west longitude crosses the same; thence north along said meridian to the main Canadian River; thence down said river to its junction with the Arkansas River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

The lands in those limits guaranteed to them. 1830, ch. 148. Vol. iv. p. 411.

And pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits, to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common; so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole: *Provided, however*, no part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes; and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct, or abandon the same.

Proviso as to sales, and as to the reversion in said lands.

District established for the Chickasaws.

ARTICLE 2. A district for the Chickasaws is hereby established, bounded as follows, to wit. beginning on the north bank of Red River, at the mouth of Island Bayou, where it empties into Red River, about twenty-six miles on a straight line, below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence running a northwesterly course along the main channel of said bayou, to the junction of the three prongs of said bayou, nearest the dividing ridge between Wachitta and Low Blue Rivers, as laid down on Capt. R. L. Hunter's map; thence northerly along the eastern prong of Island Bayou to its source; thence due north to the Canadian River; thence west along the main Canadian to the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence south to Red River; and thence down Red River to the beginning: *Provided, however*, if the line running due north, from the eastern source of Island Bayou, to the main Canadian, shall not include Allen's or Wa-pa-nacka Academy, within the Chickasaw district, then, an offset shall be made from said line, so as to leave said academy two miles within the Chickasaw district, north, west and south from the lines of boundary.

Choctaw District.

ARTICLE 3. The remainder of the country held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, shall constitute the Choctaw district, and their officers and people shall at all times have the right of safe conduct and free passage through the Chickasaw district.

Present laws and government to remain in force till altered.

ARTICLE 4. The government and laws now in operation and not incompatible with this instrument, shall be and remain in full force and effect within the limits of the Chickasaw district, until the Chickasaws shall adopt a constitution, and enact laws, superseding, abrogating, or changing the same. And all judicial proceedings within said district, commenced prior to the adoption of a constitution and laws by the Chickasaws, shall be conducted and determined according to existing laws.

Either tribe may settle within the limits of the other, and sue in courts.

ARTICLE 5. The members of either the Choctaw or the Chickasaw tribe, shall have the right, freely, to settle within the jurisdiction of the other, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens thereof; but no member or either tribe shall be entitled to participate in the funds belonging to the other tribe. Citizens of both tribes shall have the right to institute and prosecute suits in the courts of either, under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by their respective legislatures.

Extradition of criminals between said districts.

ARTICLE 6. Any person duly charged with a criminal offence against the laws of either the Choctaw or the Chickasaw tribe, and escaping into the jurisdiction of the other, shall be promptly surrendered, upon the demand of the proper authorities of the tribe, within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be alleged to have been committed.

So far as lawful the said tribes to have self government.

ARTICLE 7. So far as may be compatible with the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Choctaws and Chicka-

saws shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction, over persons and property, within their respective limits; excepting, however, all persons with their property, who are not by birth, adoption, or otherwise citizens or members of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe, and all persons, not being citizens or members of either tribe, found within their limits, shall be considered intruders, and be removed from, and kept out of the same, by the United States agent, assisted if necessary by the military, with the following exceptions, viz: Such individuals as are now, or may be in the employment of the government, and their families; those peacefully travelling, or temporarily sojourning in the country or trading therein, under license from the proper authority of the United States, and such as may be permitted by the Choctaws or Chickasaws, with the assent of the United States agent, to reside within their limits, without becoming citizens or members of either of said tribes.

Intruders to be removed.

ARTICLE 8. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, and immediately upon the ratification of this convention, there shall be paid to the Choctaws, in such manner as their national council shall direct, out of the national fund of the Chickasaws held in trust by the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Payment to Choctaws out of the Chickasaw funds.

ARTICLE 9. The Choctaw Indians do hereby absolutely and forever quitclaim and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in, and to any and all lands, west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws do hereby lease to the United States all that portion of their common territory west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, for the permanent settlement of the Wichita and such other tribes or bands of Indians as the government may desire to locate therein; excluding, however, all the Indians of New Mexico, and also those whose usual ranges at present are north of the Arkansas River, and whose permanent locations are north of the Canadian River, but including those bands whose permanent ranges are south of the Canadian, or between it and the Arkansas; which Indians shall be subject to the exclusive control of the United States, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the rights and interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, as may from time to time be prescribed by the President for their government: *Provided, however*, the territory so leased shall remain open to settlement by Choctaws and Chickasaws as heretofore.

Cession of land by the Choctaws.

Lease by the Choctaws and Chickasaws for use of other Indians.

ARTICLE 10. In consideration of the foregoing relinquishment and lease, and, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this convention, the United States will pay to the Choctaws the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, and to the Chickasaws the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in such manner as their general councils shall respectively direct.

Payment to each of said tribes.

ARTICLE 11. The government of the United States, not being prepared to assent to the claim set up under the treaty of September the twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and so earnestly contended for by the Choctaws as a rule of settlement, but justly appreciating the sacrifices, faithful services, and general good conduct of the Choctaw people, and being desirous that their rights and claims against the United States shall receive a just, fair, and liberal consideration, it is therefore stipulated that the following questions be submitted for adjudication to the Senate of the United States.

Certain questions to be submitted to the Senate for decision.

First. Whether the Choctaws are entitled to, or shall be allowed, the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceded by them to the United States, by the treaty of September the twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, deducting therefrom the cost of their survey and sale, and all just and proper expenditures and payments under the provisions of said treaty; and if so, what price per acre shall be allowed to the Choctaws for the

lands remaining unsold, in order that a final settlement with them may be promptly effected. Or,

Second. Whether the Choctaws shall be allowed a gross sum in further and full satisfaction of all their claims national and individual against the United States; and, if so, how much.

If sums are awarded, how to be paid.

ARTICLE 12. In case the Senate shall award to the Choctaws the net proceeds of the lands, ceded as aforesaid, the same shall be received by them in full satisfaction of all their claims against the United States, whether national or individual, arising under any former treaty; and the Choctaws shall thereupon become liable and bound to pay all such individual claims as may be adjudged by the proper authorities of the tribe to be equitable and just—the settlement and payment to be made with the advice and under the direction of the United States agent for the tribe; and so much of the fund, awarded by the Senate to the Choctaws, as the proper authorities thereof shall ascertain and determine to be necessary for the payment of the just liabilities of the tribe, shall on their requisition be paid over to them by the United States. But should the Senate allow a gross sum, in further and full satisfaction of all their claims, whether national or individual, against the United States, the same shall be accepted by the Choctaws, and they shall thereupon become liable for, and bound to pay, all the individual claims as aforesaid; it being expressly understood that the adjudication and decision of the Senate shall be final.

Sums due under present treaties to be still paid.

ARTICLE 13. The amounts secured by existing treaty stipulations—viz: permanent annuity of three thousand dollars, under the second article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and five; six hundred dollars per annum for the support of light-horse men under the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty; permanent annuity of six thousand dollars for education, under the second article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five; six hundred dollars per annum permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, under the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty; and three hundred and twenty dollars permanent provision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five—shall continue to be paid to, or expended for the benefit of, the Choctaws as heretofore; or the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as may, from time to time, be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the government of the United States. And the funds now held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Choctaws under former treaties, or otherwise, shall continue to be so held; together with the sum of five hundred thousand dollars out of the amount payable to them under articles eighth and tenth of this agreement, and also whatever balance shall remain, if any, of the amount that shall be allowed the Choctaws, by the Senate, under the twelfth article hereof, after satisfying the just liabilities of the tribe. The sums so to be held in trust shall constitute a general Choctaw fund, yielding an annual interest of not less than five per centum; no part of which shall be paid out as annuity, but shall be regularly and judiciously applied, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, to the support of their government, for purposes of education, and such other objects as may be best calculated to promote and advance the improvement, welfare, and happiness of the Choctaw people and their descendants.

Funds held in trust.

Protection of said Indians.

ARTICLE 14. The United States shall protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries, resulting from such invasion or aggression, full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured, out of the treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians.

Extradition of criminals, to U. States, or particular States.

ARTICLE 15. The Choctaws and Chickasaws shall promptly apprehend and deliver up all persons accused of any crime or offence against the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, who may be found within their limits, on demand of any proper officer of a State, or of the United States.

Payments by licensed traders.

ARTICLE 16. All persons licensed by the United States to trade with the Choctaws or Chickasaws, shall be required to pay to the respective tribes a moderate annual compensation for the land and timber used by them; the amount of such compensation, in each case, to be assessed by the proper authorities of said tribe, subject to the approval of the United States agent.

Military Posts, Post-roads, and Agencies may be established.

ARTICLE 17. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, post-roads, and Indian agencies, as may be deemed necessary within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes, than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, post-roads, and agencies, the property of any Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made by the United States. Only such persons as are, or may be in the employment of the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Choctaws, or Chickasaws, shall be permitted to farm or raise stock within the limits of any of said military posts or Indian agencies. And no offender against the laws of either of said tribes, shall be permitted to take refuge therein.

Right of way for railroads and telegraphs.

ARTICLE 18. The United States, or any incorporated company, shall have the right of way for railroads, or lines of telegraphs, through the Choctaw and Chickasaw country; but for any property taken or destroyed in the construction thereof, full compensation shall be made to the party or parties injured, to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

Boundary to be run and marked.

ARTICLE 19. The United States shall, as soon as practicable, cause the eastern and western boundary lines of the tract of country described in the 1st article of this convention, and the western boundary of the Chickasaw district, as herein defined, to be run and permanently marked.

General amnesty between said tribes.

ARTICLE 20. That this convention may conduce as far as possible to the restoration and preservation of kind and friendly feeling among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, a general amnesty of all past offences, committed within their country, is hereby declared.

Only one agent to be appointed.

And in order that their relations to each other and to the United States may hereafter be conducted in a harmonious and satisfactory manner, there shall be but one agent for the two tribes.

This treaty to supersede all former treaties with the Choctaws, and all inconsistent treaties with Chickasaws, or between said tribes.

ARTICLE 21. This convention shall supersede and take the place of all former treaties between the United States and the Choctaws, and also, of all treaty stipulations between the United States and the Chickasaws, and between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, inconsistent with this agreement, and shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting parties, from the date hereof, whenever the same shall be ratified by the respective councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and by the President and Senate of the United States.

When to take effect.

U. States to pay the Commissioners.

ARTICLE 22. It is understood and agreed that the expenses of the respective commissioners of the two tribes, signing these articles of agreement and convention, in coming to, and returning from this city, and while here, shall be paid by the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said commissioners on the part of the Choctaws and of the Chickasaws, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done in triplicate at the city of Washington, on this twenty-second

day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
*United States Commissioner.* [L. S.]
P. P. PITCHLYNN, [L. S.]
ISRAEL FOLSOM, [L. S.]
SAM'L GARLAND, [L. S.]
DICKSON W. LEWIS, [L. S.]
*Choctaw Commissioners.*
EDMUND PICKENS, his x mark, [L. S.]
SAMPSON FOLSOM, [L. S.]
*Chickasaw Commissioners.*

Executed in presence of
A. O. P. NICHOLSON,
JAMES G. BERRET,
DOUGLAS H. COOPER, *United States Indian Agent.*

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the general council of the Chickasaw tribe, the general council did, on the third day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, assent to, ratify, and confirm the same, with the following amendment: "Add to the 19th article, By commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto" by an instrument in writing, in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Assent of Chickasaws.

Whereas articles of agreement and convention were made and concluded on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; and Edmund Pickens, and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the preamble whereof is in the words and figures following, "to wit:" Whereas, the political connection heretofore existing between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a readjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and whereas, the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; and whereas the Choctaws contend that, by a just and fair construction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are of right entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States, under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole subject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individual, against the United States, arising under the various provisions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States for final adjudication and adjustment; and whereas it is necessary, for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument; and whereas, in the twenty-first article thereof, it is, among other things, recited that said agreement "shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting parties from the date hereof, whenever the same shall be ratified by the respective councils of the

Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians and by the President and Senate of the United States."

Now, therefore, be it known, that the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, having duly considered said articles of agreement and convention, and each and every clause thereof, and being satisfied therewith, do, upon their part, hereby assent to, ratify, and confirm the same, as stipulated and required, with the following amendment: "Add to the nineteenth article, "By commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto." Amendment.

Done and approved at Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw nation, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Passed the council. JOEL KEMP, *President.*
Attest— D. COLBERT, *F. C.*
CYRUS HARRIS, *Clerk of the Council.*

And whereas the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, did, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1855, recede from and rescind the said amendment, and did ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every part thereof, by an instrument in writing, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Amendment of Chickasaws rescinded by them.

Whereas the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, after having duly considered the stipulations contained in a certain convention and agreement, made and entered into at the city of Washington, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1855, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, did, on the third day of October, A. D. 1855, at Tisho-mingo, in the Chickasaw district, Choctaw nation, assent to, ratify, and confirm each and every part of said convention and agreement, with the following amendment, viz: "Add to the 19th article, 'By commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto.'" And whereas, said amendment was not duly considered and concurred in by the Choctaws in general council assembled; but said agreement and convention, and every part thereof, was assented to, ratified, and confirmed by said council without amendment. Now, therefore, be it known, that the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, having reconsidered said proposed amendment, do hereby recede from, and rescind the same, hereby assenting to, ratifying, and confirming said agreement and convention, and every part thereof.

Done and approved at the council-house at Tisho-mingo, Chickasaw district, Choctaw nation, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1855.

Approved December 13, 1855.
J. McCOY, *President of the Council.*
Attest— DOUGHERTY COLBERT, *F. C.*
CYRUS HARRIS, *Secretary.*

Signed in presence of—

JACKSON FRAZIER, *Chief Chickasaw district, Choctaw nation.*
DOUGLAS H. COOPER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the general council of the Choctaw tribe, the said general council did, on the 16th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, consent to and ratify the same by an instrument in the words and figures following, to wit:

Assent of Choctaws.

Whereas articles of agreement and convention were made and concluded on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the preamble whereof is in the words and figures following, viz: "Whereas the political connection heretofore existing between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes of Indians, has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a readjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and whereas the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country, of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; and whereas, the Choctaws contend that, by a just and fair construction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are, of right, entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States, under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole subject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individual, against the United States arising under the various provisions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States, for final adjudication and adjustment; and whereas it is necessary, for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument;" and whereas, in the twenty-first article thereof, it is, among other things, recited that said agreement "shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting [parties] from the date hereof, whenever the same shall be ratified by the respective councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and by the President and Senate of the United States."

Now, therefore, be it known, that the Choctaws, in general council assembled, having duly considered said articles of agreement and convention, and each and every clause thereof, and being satisfied therewith, do, upon their part, hereby assent to, ratify, and confirm the same as stipulated and required.

Done and approved at the council-house, at Fort Towson, in the Choctaw nation, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

TANDY WALKER, *President of the Senate.*
KENNEDY M. CURTAIN,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved:
GEO. W. HARKINS, *Chief of Ahpuck District.*
N. COCHNANER,
*Chief of Pushematahn District.*
ADAM CHRISTY,
*Speaker, and Acting Chief of Moosholatubbee District.*

Signed in presence of
DOUGLAS H. COOPER, *U. S. Indian Agent for Choctaw Tribe.*

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 21st day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
*February* 21, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington, the twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dixon W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws. Assent of Senate.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the eightieth.
[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

July 31, 1855.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Ottowa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, parties to the treaty of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Title.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Detroit in the State of Michigan this thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States and the Ottowa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, parties to the treaty of March 28, 1836.

In view of the existing condition of the Ottowas and Chippewas, and of their legal and equitable claims against the United States, it is agreed between the contracting parties as following:—

Certain lands in Michigan to be withdrawn from sale.

ARTICLE I. The United States will withdraw from sale for the benefit of said Indians as hereinafter provided, all the unsold public lands within the State of Michigan embraced in the following descriptions to wit:

For the use of the six bands at and near Sault Ste. Marie.

*First.* For the use of the six bands residing at and near Sault Ste. Marie, sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47, north, range 5 west; sections 18, 19, and 30 in township 47 north, range 4 west; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west, and section 29 in township 47 north, range 2 west; sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15 in township 47 north, range 2 east, and section 34 in township 48 north, range 2 east; sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, in township 45 north, range 2 east; sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east, and section 4 in township 44 north, range 2 east.

For the use of the bands north of the Straits of Mackinac.

*Second.* For the use of the bands who wish to reside north of the Straits of Mackinac, townships 42 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 43 north, range 1 west, and township 44 north, range 12 west.

For the Beaver Island band.

*Third.* For the Beaver Island band,—High Island, and Garden Island in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north, range 11 west—40 north, range 10 west, and in part 39 north, range 9 and 10 west.

For certain other bands.

*Fourth.* For the Cross Village, Middle Village, L'Arbrechroche and Bear Creek bands, and of such Bay du Noc and Beaver Island Indians as may prefer to live with them, townships 34 to 39, inclusive north, range 5 west—townships 34 to 38, inclusive north, range 6 west,—townships 34, 36, and 37, north, range 7 west, and township 34 north, range 8 west.*

For bands who are usually paid at Grand Traverse township.

*Fifth.** For the bands who usually assemble for payment at Grand Traverse township 32 north, range 10 west—townships 29 to 32, north inclusive, range 11, west—townships 29 to 31, north inclusive, range 12 west—township 29 north, range 13 west, and the east half of township 29 north, range 9 west.

* See amendments, *post*, p. 56.

For the Grand River bands, including that of Me-tay-o-meg.

*Sixth.** For the Grand River bands, including the band of which Me-tay-o-meg is chief—four adjoining townships of land in the county of Mecosta, and four adjoining townships north of Muskegon River, and west of range 12 west, which two locations, of four townships each, are to be selected by said Grand River Indians within three months from this date and notice thereof given to their agent.

For the Cheboygan band.

*Seventh.** For the Cheboygan band, one township of land in Cheboygan county, to be selected and notice given as above provided.

For the Thunder Bay band.

*Eighth.* For the Thunder Bay band, section 25 and 36 in township 30 north, range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north, range 8 east.

Purchase for bands who wish to locate near the Missionary lands at Iroquois Point.

Should either of the bands residing near Sault Ste. Marie determine to locate near the lands owned by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church at Iroquois Point, in addition to those who now reside there, it is agreed that the United States will purchase as much of said lands for the use of the Indians as the society may be willing to sell at the usual government price.

Grant of land to each Indian.

The United States will give to each Ottowa and Chippewa Indian being the head of a family, 80 acres of land, and to each single person over 21 years of age, 40 acres of land, and to each family of orphan children under 21 years of age containing two or more persons, 80 acres of land, and to each single orphan child under 21 years of age, 40 acres of land to be selected and located within the several tracts of land hereinbefore described under the following rules and regulations:—

Selection how made.

Each Indian entitled to land under this article may make his own selection of any land within the tract reserved herein for the band to which he may belong—*Provided*, That in case of two or more Indians claiming the same lot or tract of land, the matter shall be referred to the Indian agent, who shall examine the case and decide between the parties.

List of those entitled to be prepared.

For the purpose of determining who may be entitled to land under the provisions of this article, lists shall be prepared by the Indian agent, which lists shall contain the names of all persons entitled, designating them in four classes. Class 1st, shall contain the names of heads of families; class 2d, the names of single persons over 21 years of age; class 3d, the names of orphan children under 21 years of age, comprising families of two or more persons, and class 4th, the names of single orphan children under 21 years of age, and no person shall be entered in more than one class. Such lists shall be made and closed by the first day of July, 1856, and thereafter no applications for the benefits of this article will be allowed.

Selections may be made within five years.

At any time within five years after the completion of the lists, selections of lands may be made by the persons entitled thereto, and a notice thereof, with a description of the land selected, filed in the office of the Indian agent in Detroit, to be by him transmitted to the office of Indian Affairs at Washington City.

To be according to usual subdivisions.

All selections of land under this article must be made according to the usual legal subdivisions; and fractional lots, if containing less than 60 acres, may be regarded as forty-acre lots, if over sixty and less than one hundred and twenty acres, as eighty-acre lots. Selections for orphan children may be made by themselves or their friends, subject to the approval of the agent.

Possession may be taken at once.

After selections are made, as herein provided, the persons entitled to the land may take immediate possession thereof, and the United States will thenceforth and until the issuing of patents as hereinafter provided, hold the same in trust for such persons, and certificates shall be issued in a suitable form guaranteeing and securing to the holders their possession and an ultimate title to the land. But such certificates shall not be assignable and shall contain a clause expressly prohibiting the sale or transfer by the holder of the land described therein.

Sale within ten years forbidden.

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* See amendments, *post*, p. 56.

After the expiration of ten years, such restriction on the power of sale shall be withdrawn, and a patent shall be issued in the usual form, to each original holder of a certificate for the land described therein, provided that such restriction shall cease only upon the actual issuing of the patent; and provided further that the President may in his discretion at any time in individual cases on the recommendation of the Indian agent when it shall appear prudent and for the welfare of any holder of a certificate, direct a patent to be issued. And provided also, that after the expiration of ten years, if individual cases shall be reported to the President by the Indian agent, of persons who may then be incapable of managing their own affairs from any reason whatever, he may direct the patents in such cases to be withheld, and the restrictions provided by the certificate, continued so long as he may deem necessary and proper.

After ten years a patent shall issue and restriction on sales cease.

Should any of the heads of families die before the issuing of the certificates or patents herein provided for, the same shall issue to the heirs of such deceased persons.

Provision for case of death.

The benefits of this article will be extended only to those Indians who are at this time actual residents of the State of Michigan, and entitled to participate in the annuities provided by the treaty of March 28, 1836; but this provision shall not be construed to exclude any Indian now belonging to the Garden River Band of Sault Ste. Marie.

To whom this treaty shall extend.

All the land embraced within the tracts hereinbefore described, that shall not have been appropriated or selected within five years, shall remain the property of the United States, and the same shall thereafter, for the further term of five years, be subject to entry in the usual manner and at the same rate per acre as other adjacent public lands are then held, by Indians only; and all lands, so purchased by Indians, shall be sold without restriction, and certificates and patents shall be issued for the same in the usual form as in ordinary cases; and all lands remaining unappropriated by or unsold to the Indians after the expiration of the last-mentioned term, may be sold or disposed of by the United States as in the case of all other public lands.

After five years the remaining lands may be entered in the usual manner by Indians for five years, and then by any one.

Nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to prevent the appropriation, by sale, gift, or otherwise, by the United States, of any tract or tracts of land within the aforesaid reservations for the location of churches, school-houses, or for other educational purposes, and for such purposes purchases of land may likewise be made from the Indians, the consent of the President of the United States, having, in every instance, first been obtained therefor.*

Grants for churches, schools &c. may be made.

Indians may sell with President's consent.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will also pay to the said Indians the sum of five hundred and thirty-eight thousand and four hundred dollars, in manner following, to wit:

Payments to said Indians.

*First.* Eighty thousand dollars for educational purposes to be paid in ten equal annual instalments of eight thousand dollars each, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States; and in the expenditure of the same, and the appointment of teachers and management of schools, the Indians shall be consulted, and their views and wishes adopted so far as they may be just and reasonable.

$80,000 in ten equal annual instalments.

*Second.* Seventy-five thousand dollars to be paid in five equal annual instalments of fifteen thousand dollars each in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and all such articles as may be necessary and useful for them in removing to the homes herein provided and getting permanently settled thereon.

$75,000 in five equal annual instalments.

*Third.* Forty-two thousand and four hundred dollars for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years.

$42,400 for blacksmith's shops.

*Fourth.* The sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars in coin, as follows:—ten thousand dollars of the principal and the interest on the whole of said last-mentioned sum remaining unpaid at the rate of five per cent.

$306,000 "to be paid per capita."

* See amendments by adding clauses, *post*, pp. 56, 57.

annually for ten years, to be distributed *per capita* in the usual manner for paying annuities. And the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars remaining unpaid at the expiration of ten years, shall be then due and payable, and if the Indians then require the payment of said sum in coin, the same shall be distributed *per capita* in the same manner as annuities are paid, and in not less than four equal annual instalments.

$35,000 in ten annual instalments.

*Fifth.* The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars in ten annual instalments of three thousand and five hundred dollars each to be paid only to the Grand River Ottawas, which is in lieu of all permanent annuities to which they may be entitled by former treaty stipulations, and which sum shall be distributed in the usual manner *per capita*.

Liabilities under former treaties released.

ARTICLE 3. The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians hereby release and discharge the United States from all liability on account of former treaty stipulations, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the grants and payments hereinbefore provided for are in lieu and satisfaction of all claims, legal and equitable on the part of said Indians jointly and severally against the United States, for land, money or other thing guaranteed to said tribes or either of them by the stipulations of any former treaty or treaties; excepting, however, the right of fishing and encampment secured to the Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie by the treaty of June 16, 1820.

Interpreters.

ARTICLE 4. The interpreters at Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, and for the Grand River Indians, shall be continued, and another provided at Grand Traverse, for the term of five years, and as much longer as the President may deem necessary.

Tribal organization dissolved in most respects.

ARTICLE 5. The tribal organization of said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved; and if at any time hereafter, further negotiations with the United States, in reference to any matters contained herein, should become necessary, no general convention of the Indians shall be called; but such as reside in the vicinity of any usual place of payment, or those only who are immediately interested in the questions involved, may arrange all matters between themselves and the United States, without the concurrence of other portions of their people, and as fully and conclusively, and with the same effect in every respect, as if all were represented.

Future treaties how made.

Treaty, when to be binding.

ARTICLE 6. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said George W. Manypenny and the said Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Ottawas and Chippewas, have hereto set their hands and seals, at the city of Detroit the day and year first above written.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, [L. S.]
HENRY C. GILBERT, [L. S.]
*Commissioners on the part of the United States.*

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, } *Secretaries.*
RICH'D M. SMITH, }

*Sault Ste. Marie Bands.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| O-SHAW-WAW-NO-KE-WAIN-ZE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAW-BO-JIEG, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KAY-BAY-NO-DIN, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| O-MAW-NO-MAW-NE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-WAN, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PI-AW-BE-DAW-SUNG, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAW-WE-GUN, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PA-NE-GWON, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BWAN, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

TAW-MEECE, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
NAW-O-GE-ZHICK, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
SAW-GAW-GIEW, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Grand River Bands.*

NE-BAW-NAY-GE-ZHICK, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
SHAW-GWAW-BAW-NO, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
AISH-KE-BAW-GOSH, 2d chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NAY-WAW-GOO, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NE-BE-NE-SEH, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
WAW-BE-GAY-KAKE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
KE-NE-WE-GE-ZHICK, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
MEN-DAW-WAW-BE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
MAISH-KE-AW-SHE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
PAY-SHAW-SE-GAY, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
PAY-BAW-ME, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
PE-GO, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
CHING-GWOSH, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
SHAW-BE-QUO-UNG, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
ANDREW J. BLACKBIRD, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
KE-SIS-SWAW-BAY, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
NAW-TE-NAISH-CUM, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Grand Traverse Bands.*

AISH-QUAY-GO-NAY-BE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
AH-KO-SAY, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
KAY-QUAY-TO-SAY, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
O-NAW-MAW-NINCE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
SHAW-BWAW-SUNG, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
LOUIS MICK-SAW-BAY, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
MAY-DWAY-AW-SHE, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
ME-TAY-O-MEIG, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
ME-NAW-QUOT, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Little Traverse Bands.*

WAW-SO, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
MWAW-KE-WE-NAW, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
PE-TAW-SE-GAY, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
KE-NE-ME-CHAW-GUN, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
MAY-TWAY-ON-DAW-GAW-SHE, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
ME-GE-SE-MONG, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
PI-A-ZHICK-WAY-WE-DONG, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
KEY-WAY-KEN-DO, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Mackinac Bands.*

O-SAW-WAW-NE-ME-KE, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
KE-NO-ZHAY, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
PETER HANSE, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
SHAW-BE-CO-SHING, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
SHAW-BWAY-WAY, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
PE-ANE, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
SAW-GAW-NAW-QUAW-DO, headman, his x mark. [L. S.]
NAY-O-GE-MAW, chief, (Little Traverse,) his x mark. [L. S.]

Executed in the presence of

JNO. M. D. JOHNSTON,
JOHN F. GODFROY,
GBT. JOHNSTON,
AUG. HAMLIN,
} *Interpreters.*
L. CAMPAU,
JOSEPH F. MURSUL,
G. D. WILLIAMS,
P. B. BARBEAU,
A. M. FITCH,
W. H. GODFROY.

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 fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*April* 15, 1856.

"*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made and concluded with the Ottowas and Chippewas, on the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the following

## AMENDMENTS.

Amendments. Article 1.

ARTICLE 1. At the end of the "*Fourth*" clause, strike out the words "township 34 north, range 8 west," and insert the words: "all that part of township 34, north range, 8 west, lying north of Pine River."

SAME ARTICLE. Strike out the "*Fifth*" clause, in the following words: "for the bands, who usually assemble for payment at Grand Traverse, township 32 north, range 10 west; townships 29 to 32 north, inclusive, range 11 west; townships 29 to 31 north, inclusive, range 12 west; township 29 north, range 13 west, and the east half of township 29 north, range 9 west," and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: "for the bands, who usually assemble for payment at Grand Traverse, townships 29, 30, and 31, north range 11 west, and townships 29, 30, and 31 north range 12 west, and the east half of township 29, north range, 9 west."

SAME ARTICLE. Strike out the "*Sixth*" clause, in the following words: "for the Grand River bands, including the band, of which Me-tay-o-meg is chief, four adjoining townships of land in the county of Mecosta, and four adjoining townships north of Muskegon River, and west of range 12 west, which two locations of four townships each, are to be selected by said Grand River Indians within three months from this date, and notice thereof given to their agent," and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: "for the Grand River bands, township 12, north range 15 west, and townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, north range, 16, west."

SAME ARTICLE. Strike out the "*Seventh*" clause, in the following words: "for the Cheboygan band, one township of land in Cheboygan county, to be selected, and notice given, as above provided;" and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: "for the Cheboygan band township 35, and 36, north range, 3 west.

SAME ARTICLE. Add the following at the end thereof:

Rights of settlers by preëmption, saved.

"It is also agreed that any lands within the aforesaid tracts now occupied by actual settlers, or by persons entitled to preëmption thereon, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Article; provided, that such pre-

emption claims shall be proved, as prescribed by law, before the first day of October next."

Indian purchasers under Graduation Act may sell.

"Any Indian, who may have heretofore purchased land for actual settlement under the act of Congress, known as the Graduation Act, may sell and dispose of the same; and in such case, no actual occupancy or residence by such Indians on land so purchased shall be necessary to enable him to secure a title thereto."

Grant to mission of Presbyterian Church at $1.25 per acre.

"In consideration of the benefits derived to the Indians on Grand Traverse Bay by the school and mission established in 1838, and still continued by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, it is agreed that the title to three separate pieces of land, being parts of tracts Nos. 3 and 4, of the west fractional half of section 35, township 30 north, range 10 west, on which are the mission and school buildings and improvements, not exceeding in all sixty-three acres, one hundred and twenty-four perches, shall be vested in the said Board on payment of $1.25 per acre; and the President of the United States shall issue a patent for the same to such person as the said Board shall appoint."

Further payment of $40,000 to pay debts.

"The United States will also pay the further sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in liquidation of the present just indebtedness of the said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; provided, that all claims presented shall be investigated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe such rules and regulations for conducting such investigation, and for testing the validity and justice of the claims, as he shall deem suitable and proper; and no claim shall be paid except upon the certificate of the said Secretary that, in his opinion, the same is justly and equitably due; and all claimants, who shall not present their claims within such time as may be limited by said Secretary within six months from the ratification of the treaty, or whose claims, having been presented, shall be disallowed by him, shall be forever precluded from collecting the same, or maintaining an action thereon in any court whatever; and provided, also, that no portion of the money due said Indians for annuities, as herein provided, shall ever be appropriated to pay their debts under any pretence whatever; provided, that the balance of the amount herein allowed as a just increase of the amount due for the cessions and relinquishments aforesaid, after satisfaction of the awards of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the said Chippewas or expended for their benefit, in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe, in aid of any of the objects specified in the second article of this treaty."

Balance to be paid to the Chippewas.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

And whereas the said amendments having been submitted to the chiefs and headmen of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians, the said chiefs and headmen having heard the same read and explained to them, did assent to and ratify the same, by an instrument, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Assent of Indians to Senate amendments.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians living near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., having had the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at Detroit on the 31st day of July, 1855, fully explained to us and being satisfied therewith, do hereby assent to and ratify the same.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands this 27th day of June, A. D. 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| PI-AW-BE-DAW-SUNG, | his x mark. |
| TE-GOSE, | his x mark. |
| SAW-GAW-JEW, | his x mark. |
| SHAW-ANO, | his x mark. |

| | |
|---|---|
| WAW-BO-JICK, | his x mark. |
| RAY-BAY-NO-DIN, | his x mark. |
| SHAW-WAN, | his x mark. |
| O-ME-NO-MEE-NE, | his x mark. |
| PAY-NE-GOWN, | his x mark. |
| WAW-WE-GOWN, | his x mark. |
| MA-NE-DO-SCUNG, | his x mark. |
| NAW-WE-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. |
| YAW-MENCE, | his x mark. |
| BAWN, | his x mark. |

Signed in presence of
EBENZR WARNER,
JNO. M. JOHNSTON, *U. S. Ind. Interpreter.*
PLACIDUS ORD.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Ottowa and Chippewa nation, having heard the foregoing amendments read and explained to us by our agent, do hereby assent to and ratify the same.

In witness whereof we have hereto affixed our signatures this 2d day of July, A. D. 1856, at Little Traverse, Mich.

| | |
|---|---|
| WAW-SO, | his x mark. |
| MWAW-KE-WE-NAW, | his x mark. |
| NE-SAW-WAW-QUOT, | his x mark. |
| AW-SE-GO, | his x mark. |
| KE-ZHE-GO-NE, | his x mark. |
| KAIN-WAW-BE-KISS-SE, | his x mark. |
| PE-AINE, | his x mark. |
| PE-TAW-SE-GAY, | his x mark. |
| KE-NE-ME-CHAW-GUN, | his x mark. |
| MAY-TWAY-ON-DAY-GAW-SHE, | his x mark. |
| ME-GE-SE-MONG, | his x mark. |
| KEY-WAY-KEN-DO, | his x mark. |
| NAY-O-GE-MAW, | his x mark. |

In the presence of

HENRY C. GILBERT, *Indian Agent,*
AUG. HAMLIN, *Interpreter,*
JOHN F. GODFROY, "
G. T. WENDELL,
A. J. BLACKBIRD.

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians residing near Grand Traverse Bay, having heard the foregoing amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty of July 31, 1855, read, and the same having been fully explained to us by our agent, do hereby assent to and ratify the same.

Done at Northport on Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., this 5th day of July, A. D. 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| AISH-QUAY-GO-NAY-BE, | his x mark. |
| AH-KO-SAY, | his x mark. |
| O-NAW-MO-NEECE, | his x mark. |
| KAY-QUA-TO-SAY, | his x mark. |
| PETER-WAW-KA-ZOO, | his x mark. |
| SHAW-BWAW-SUNG, | his x mark. |
| LOUIS-MICK-SAW-BAY, | his x mark. |

In presence of

H. C. GILBERT, *Indian Agent*,
J. F. GODFROY, *Interpr.*,
GEO. N. SMITH,
PETER DOUGHERTY,
NORMON BARNES.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Grand River bands of the Ottowa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan having heard the amendments of the Senate to the treaty of the 31st of July, 1855, read, and the same having been fully explained to us, do hereby assent to and ratify the same.

Done at Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAW-BA-MO-SAY, | his x mark. |
| SHAW-GWAW-BAW-NO, | his x mark. |
| AISH-KE-BAW-GOSH, | his x mark. |
| WAW-BE-GAY-KAKE, | his x mark. |
| NE-BA-NE-SEH, | his x mark. |
| CHING-GWOSH, | his x mark. |
| MASH-CAW, | his x mark. |
| GAW-GA-GAW-BWA, | his x mark. |
| NOTE-ENO-KAY, | his x mark. |
| NE-BAW-NAY-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. |
| PAY-BAW-ME, | his x mark. |
| SHAW-BE-QUO-UNG, | his x mark. |
| MEN-DAW-WAW-BE, | his x mark. |

In presence of

JOHN F. GODFROY, *U. S. Interpreter.*
WM. COBMOSY,
F. N. GONFRY.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of September,
[L. S.] A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Aug. 2, 1855.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, the second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Marie, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: —

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, the second day of August, 1855, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Marie.

Right of fishing surrendered.

ARTICLE 1. The said Chippewa Indians surrender to the United States the right of fishing at the falls of St. Mary's, and of encampment, convenient to the fishing-ground, secured to them by the treaty of June 16, 1820.

Payment for such surrender.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will appoint a commissioner who shall, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, personally visit and examine the said fishery and place of encampment, and determine the value of the interest of the Indians therein as the same originally existed. His award shall be reported to the President, and shall be final and conclusive, and the amount awarded shall be paid to said Indians, as annuities are paid, and shall be received by them in full satisfaction for the right hereby surrendered: *Provided*, That one-third of said award shall, if the Indians desire it, be paid to such of their half-breed relations as they may indicate.

Grant to O-shaw-waw-no.

ARTICLE 3. The United States also give to the chief, O-shaw-waw-no, for his own use, in fee-simple, a small island in the River St. Mary's, adjacent to the camping-ground hereby surrendered, being the same island on which he is now encamped, and said to contain less than half an acre.

Provided, that the same has not been heretofore otherwise appropriated or disposed of; and in such case, this grant is to be void, and no compensation is to be claimed by said chief or any of the Indians, parties hereto, in lieu thereof.

ARTICLE 4. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said George W. Manypenny and the said Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Marie, have hereto set their hands and seals at the city of Detroit the day and year first above written.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, [L. S.]
HENRY C. GILBERT, [L. S.]
*Commissioners.*

RICHARD M. SMITH, *Secretary.*

O-SHAW-WAW-NO, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
WAW-BO-JIEG, chief, his x mark. [L. S.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KAY-BAY-NO-DIN, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| O-MAW-NO-MAW-NE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-WAN, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PI-AW-BE-DAW-SUNG, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAW-WE-GUN, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAY-NE-GWON, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| TAW-MEECE, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BWAN, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SAW-GAW-JEW, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-WE-GE-ZHICK, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Executed in the presence of
J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
GEORGE SMITH,
W. H. COLLINS,
JNO. M. JOHNSTON, } *Interpreters.*
GEO. JOHNSTON, }

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 15th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit: —

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*April* 15, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made and concluded with the Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie, on the second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Aug. 2, 1855.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, parties to the treaty of January 14th, 1837, and that portion of the bands of Chippewa Indians of Swan Creek and Black River, parties to the treaty of May 9, 1836, and now remaining in the State of Michigan, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Title.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, this second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, parties to the treaty of January 14, 1837, and that portion of the bands of Chippewa Indians of Swan Creek and Black River, parties to the treaty of May 9, 1836, and now remaining in the State of Michigan.

In view of the existing condition of the Indians aforesaid, and of their legal and equitable claims against the United States, it is agreed between the contracting parties as follows, viz:—

Certain lands in Michigan to be withdrawn from sale.

ARTICLE 1. The United States will withdraw from sale, for the benefit of said Indians, as herein provided, all the unsold public lands within the State of Michigan embraced in the following descriptions, to wit:—

*First.* Six adjoining townships of land in the county of Isabella, to be selected by said Indians within three months from this date, and notice thereof given to their agent.

*Second.* A tract of land in one body, equal in extent to two townships, on the north side of Saginaw Bay, to be selected by them, and notice given as above provided.*

Grant of land to each of said Indians.

The United States will give to each of the said Indians, being the head of a family, eighty acres of land; and to each single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres of land; and to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age, containing two or more persons, eighty acres of land; and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age, forty acres of land; to be selected and located within the several tracts of land hereinbefore described, under the same rules and regulations, in every respect, as are provided by the agreement concluded on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, for the selection of their lands.

And the said Chippewas of Saginaw and of Swan Creek and Black River, shall have the same exclusive right to enter lands within the tracts withdrawn from sale for them for five years after the time limited for selecting the lands to which they are individually entitled,* as is extended to the Ottawas and Chippewas by the terms of said agreement.

And the provisions therein contained relative to the purchase and sale of land for school-houses, churches, and educational purposes, shall also apply to this agreement.

* See amendments, *post*, p. 34.

Payment to said Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will also pay to the said Indians the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in manner following, to wit:

*First.* Thirty thousand dollars for educational purposes, to be paid in five equal annual instalments of four thousand dollars each, and in five subsequent equal annual instalments of two thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

*Second.* Forty thousand dollars, in five equal annual instalments of five thousand dollars each, and in five subsequent equal annual instalments of three thousand dollars each, in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and all such articles as may be necessary and useful for them in removing to the homes herein provided, and getting permanently settled thereon.

*Third.* One hundred and thirty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars in coin, in ten equal annual instalments of ten thousand dollars each, and in two subsequent equal annual instalments of eighteen thousand and eight hundred dollars each, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner for paying annuities.

*Fourth.* Twelve thousand and four hundred dollars for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years.

The United States will also build a grist and a saw mill for said Indians at some point in the territory, to be selected by them in said county of Isabella, provided, a suitable water power can be found, and will furnish and equip the same with all necessary fixtures and machinery, and will construct such dam, race, and other appurtenances as may be necessary to render the water power available: Provided that the whole amount for which the United States shall be liable under this provision, shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars.*

Cession of all the lands heretofore owned by said Indians.

ARTICLE 3. The said Chippewas of Saginaw, and of Swan Creek and Black River, hereby cede to the United States all the lands within the State of Michigan heretofore owned by them as reservations, and whether held for them in trust by the United States or otherwise; and they do

Release of liability.

hereby, jointly and severally, release and discharge the United States from all liability to them, and to their, or either of their said tribes, for the price and value of all such lands, heretofore sold, and the proceeds of which remain unpaid.

Surrender of annuities.

And they also hereby surrender all their, and each of their permanent annuities, secured to them, or either of them by former treaty stipulations, including that portion of the annuity of eight hundred dollars

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payable to "the Chippewas," by the treaty of November 17, 1807, to which they are entitled, it being distinctly understood and agreed, that

Said grants and payments to be in full of all claims.

the grants and payments herein before provided for, are in lieu and satisfaction of all claims legal and equitable on the part of said Indians, jointly and severally against the United States for land, money, or other thing, guaranteed to said tribes, or either of them, by the stipulations of any former treaty or treaties.

Certain land entries confirmed.

ARTICLE 4. The entries of land heretofore made by Indians and by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the benefit of the Indians, on lands withdrawn from sale in townships 14 north, range 4 east, and 10 north, range 5 east, in the State of Michigan, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued therefor as in other cases.

Interpreter to be provided.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will provide an interpreter for said Indians for five years, and as much longer as the President may deem necessary.

The tribal organization of said Indians dissolved.

ARTICLE 6. The tribal organization of said Indians, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved.

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* See amendments, *post*, p. 34.

ARTICLE 7. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said George W. Manypenny and the said Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Chippewas of Saginaw, and of Swan Creek and Black River, have hereto set their hands and seals at the city of Detroit, the day and year first above written.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, [L. S.]
HENRY C. GILBERT, [L. S.]
*Commissioners.*

RICHARD M. SMITH,
J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
*Secretaries.*

*Saginaw Bands.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OT-TAW-ANCE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| O-SAW-WAW-BUN, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NANCK-CHE-GAW-ME, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KAW-GAY-GE-ZHICK, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-SHAW-WAY-NAY-BEECE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PE-NAY-SE-WAW-BE, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-WE-GE-ZHICK, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SAW-GAW-CHE-WAY-O-SAY, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-TAW-WAY, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAIN-GE-GE-ZHICK, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CAW-ME-SQUAW-BAY-NO-KAY, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PE-TWAY-WE-TUM, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KAY-BAY-GUO-UM, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAY-BAW-MAW-SHE, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AW-BE-TAW-QUOT, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AISH-QUAY-GO-NAY-BE, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAY-ME-SAW-AW, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AW-TAW-WE-GO-NAY-BE, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAY-SHE-NIN-NE, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Swan Creek and Black River Band.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PAY-ME-QUO-UNG, chief, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAY-GE-ZHICK, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MAW-CHE-CHE-WON, headman, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Executed in the presence of
G. D. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE SMITH,
W. H. COLLINS,
MANASSEH HICKEY,
P. O. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH F. MARSAL,
JNO. M. D. JOHNSTON,
CHAS. H. RODD,
L. M. MORAN,
} *Interpreters.*

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 fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*April 15th*, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty, made with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River on the second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

ARTICLE 1. Strike out the words "A tract of land in one body, equal in extent to two townships on the north side of Saginaw Bay, to be selected by them, and notice given, as above provided," and insert, in lieu thereof, the words "townships Nos. 17 and 18, north ranges, 3, 4, and 5, east."

SAME ARTICLE. Insert, after the word "entitled," last clause but one, the following, "and the same right to sell and dispose of land entered by them, under the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Graduation Act."

ARTICLE 2. Add thereto the following paragraphs: "The United States will also pay the further sum of four thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a saw-mill, and in repair of the same, and in adding thereto the necessary machinery and fixtures for a run of stone for grinding grain—the same to be located on the tract described in clause 'second,' Article 1."

"The United States will also pay the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in liquidation of the present just indebtedness of the said Indians; provided, that all claims presented shall be investigated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior within six months, who shall prescribe such rules and regulations for conducting such investigation, and for testing the validity and justice of the claims as he shall deem suitable and proper. And no claim shall be paid except on the certificate of the said Secretary that, in his opinion, the same is justly and equitably due; and all claimants, who shall not present their claims within such time as may be limited by said Secretary, or, whose claims having been presented, shall be disallowed by him, shall be forever precluded from collecting the same, or maintaining an action thereon in any court whatever; And, provided, also, that no portion of the money due said Indians for annuities, as herein provided, shall ever be appropriated to pay their debts under any pretence whatever; provided that the balance of the amount herein allowed as a just increase for the sessions and relinquishments aforesaid, after satisfaction of the awards of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the said Indians, or expended for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe, in aid of any of the objects specified in this treaty.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary.*

We the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Chippewas of Saginaw and of the Chippewas of the Swan Creek and Black River having heard the foregoing amendments read and the same having been fully explained to us by our agent, do hereby agree to and ratify the same.

Done at Saginaw this 14th day of May, A. D. 1856.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NANCK-CHE-GAW-ME, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| O-SAW-WAW-BUN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-WAY-NAW-SEGAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAY-SHAW-WAN-NO, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NAW-NE-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-SHAW-WAY-NAY-BEECE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SAW-GAW-CHE-WAY-O-SAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CAW-GAY-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| OT-TAW-ANCE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PE-NAY-SE-WAW-BE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AH-CO-GIN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAY-ME-QUO-UNG, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-GAW-NE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAY-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAIN-GE-GE-ZHICK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KAW-ME-GWAW-TE-NO-KAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-TAW-WAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Signed in the presence of
HENRY C. GILBERT, *Indian Agent*,
CHAS. H. RODD, *Interpreter*,
SAMUEL KIRKLAND, *Interpreter*,
P. O. JOHNSON,
P. MARKSMAN, *Interpreter*,
G. D. WILLIAMS,
H. B. ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

Oct. 1, 1855.

WHEREAS, a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Naples on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is, word for word, as follows:

TREATY.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the relations of amity and good understanding which have at all times subsisted between the two countries, desiring also to extend and consolidate the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object than an entire freedom of navigation, the abolition of all differential duties of navigation and of commerce, and a perfect reciprocity, based on principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable alike in peace and in war, have resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce, navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For this purpose, they have respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States has appointed Robert Dale Owen minister resident of the United States near his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has appointed Don Lewis Carafa della Spina, of the Dukes of Traetto, weekly Majordomo of his Majesty, Commander of his Royal Order of Civil Merit of Francis the First, Grand Cross of the distinguished Royal Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Grand Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, Grand

TRATTATO.

Preamble.

Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie e gli Stati Uniti di America, del pari animati dal desiderio di raffermare e perpetuare le relazioni di amicizia e di buona intelligenza che sono in ogni tempo esistite tra i Loro rispettivi Stati; desiderando altresì di estendere e consolidare i rapporti commerciali tra essi; e pienamente persuasi, che niente può più contribuire al conseguimento di questo desiderabile scopo che una piena libertà di navigazione, l'abolizione di tutt' i diritti differenziali di navigazione e di commercio, e una perfetta reciprocità stabilita sopra principii di equità egualmente vantaggiosi à due Paesi, e applicabili in pace come in guerra; anno convenuto di conchiudere un Trattato generale di amicizia, di commercio, di navigazione, e di estradizione dé delinquenti fuggitivi. A tale effetto ànno destinati rispettivamente dé Plenipotenziarí, cioé,

Negotiators.

Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie:

D. Luigi Carafa della Spina, dé Duchi di Traetto, Maggiordomo di Settimana della Maestà Sua, Commendatore del Real Ordine del Merito Civile di Francesco 1°, Gran Croce del distinto Real Ordine Spagnuolo di Carlo 3°, Grande Uffiziale dell' Ordine della Legione di Onore, Gran Croce dell' Ordine di San Michele di Baviera, Gran Croce dell Ordine Toscano del Merito sotto il titolo di San Giuseppe, Gran Croce dell' Ordine di Parma

Cross of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Grand Cross of the Florentine Order of Merit under the title of St. Joseph, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Parma under the title of St. Ludovico, Grand Cross of the Brazilian Order of the Rose, charged provisionally with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs; and Don Michael Gravina e Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, his gentleman of the bedchamber in exercise, Chevalier Grand Cross of his Royal Order of Francis the First, invested with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Legion of Honor, and the Grand Cross of the following orders, namely: of Leopold of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the White Eagle of Russia, of St. Maurice and Lazarus of Sardinia, of Dannebrog of Denmark, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Crown of Oak of the Low Countries, late his Minister Secretary of State; and Don Joseph Marius Arpino, Advocate-General of the Grand Court of Accounts; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

del Merito sotto il titolo di San Ludovico, Gran Croce dell' Ordine della Rosa del Brasile, provvisoriamente incaricato del Portafoglio del Ministero degli Affari Esteri;

Don Michele Gravina e Requesenz, Principe di Comitini, Gentiluomo di Camera con esercizio, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Reale Ordine di Francesco 1°, insignito del Gran Cordone dell' Ordine della Legione di Onore; e Gran Croce di quelli di Leopoldo di Austria, dell' Aquila rossa di Prussia, dell' Aquila bianca di Russia, dé Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro di Sardegna, del Dannebrog di Danimarca, di Leopoldo del Belgio, e della Corona di quercia dé Paesi Bassi; già Ministro Segretario di Stato della Maestà Sua;

E Don Giuseppe Mario Arpino, Avvocato Generale presso la Gran Corte dé Conti;

Ed il Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America: Il Signor Roberto Dale Owen, Ministro Residente degli Stati Uniti presso Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie;

E i detti plenipotenziarii dopo aver iscambiati i loro pienipoteri, trovati in buona e dovuta forma, ànno conchiusi e sottoscritti gli articoli seguenti:

ARTICLE I.

Peace established.

It is the intention of the two high contracting parties that there shall be, and continue through all time, a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between them and between their respective territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places. But if, notwithstanding, the two nations should, unfortunately, become involved in war, one with the other, the term of six months, from and after the declaration thereof, shall be allowed to the merchants and other inhabitants, respectively, on each side, during which term they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves, with all their effects, which they shall have the right to carry away, send away, or sell, as they please, without hinderance or molestation. Dur-

Stipulation for withdrawal of persons and property in case of war.

ARTICOLO I.

E intenzione delle due Alte Parti contraenti che siavi, e continui per sempre una costante, inviolabile ed universale pace, ed una vera e sincera amicizia tra Esse, e tra Loro rispettivi territorii, città, paesi e popoli, senza eccezione di persone o di luoghi. Ma se nondimeno le due Nazioni si trovassero, sventuratamente, impegnate in una guerra l' una contro l' altra, il termine di sei mesi dal dì dell' avvenuta dichiarazione sarà accordato á negozianti, ed agli altri abitanti rispettivi delle due Parti, durante il quale termine sarà loro permesso di ritirarsi con tutt' i loro effetti, potendo essi portarli o mandarli via, o venderli, come a loro più piacerà, senza esserne molestati o impediti. Durante lo stesso periodo di sei mesi, le loro persone e i loro effetti, com-

ing such period of six months their persons and their effects, including money, debts, shares in the public funds or in banks, and any other property, real or personal, shall be exempt from confiscation or sequestration; and they shall be allowed freely to sell and convey any real estate to them belonging, and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying, to the profit of the respective governments, any taxes or dues other or greater than those which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated shall, in similar cases, be subject to pay. And passports, valid for a sufficient term for their return, shall be granted, as a safe-conduct for themselves, their vessels, and the money and effects which they may carry or send away, against the assaults and prizes which may be attempted against their persons and effects, as well by vessels of war of the contracting parties as by their privateers.

preso denaro, crediti, fondi pubblici, o azioni di banco, e tutte le altre proprietà mobili o immobili saranno esenti da confisca o sequestro; e sarà loro permesso di vendere e trasmettere i loro beni immobili, e di portar via e trasportare fuori paese il prodotto dé detti beni, senza molestia, e senza pagare a profitto dei rispettivi governi, diverse o più elevate tasse o imposizioni di quelle che si pagano, in casi simili, dagli abitanti del paese dove sono situati i detti beni immobili. Oltre ciò saran loro rilasciati passaporti, validi a poter ritornare nel proprio paese, come pure salvocondotti per le loro persone, pé loro bastimenti, e pé denari ed effetti che potessero portare o mandar via, contro gli assalti e le catture che potrebbero praticarsi contro di essi e dé loro beni, dá bastimenti da guerra delle parti contraenti, e anche dalle loro navi di corso.

ARTICLE II.

Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt, a second time, to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of the same blockade, shall thereby subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

By blockaded port, is understood one into which, by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with

ARTICOLO II.

Considerando la grande distanza che separa i paesi delle due Alte Parti contraenti, e l' incertezza che ne risulta, in quanto á diversi eventi che potrebbero aver luogo, si è convenuto, che un bastimento mercantile appartenente ad una di Esse, diretto per un porto supposto bloccato al tempo della sua partenza, non potrà essere, ciò nonostante, catturato o condannato, per aver la prima volta tentato di entrare nel detto porto, a meno che sia provato, che il detto bastimento avesse potuto e dovuto conoscere durante il viaggio, che il blocco del luogo in quistione durava ancora. Ma ogni bastimento, che dopo essere stato una volta avvertito cercherà, durante lo stesso viaggio di entrare una seconda volta in un tale porto bloccato, durante la continuazione dello stesso blocco, potrá esser preso e condannato.

Stipulations as to blockades.

S' intende per porto bloccato, quello in cui, per disposizione della potenza che lo attacca con propor-

Definition of blockades.

a proportionate number of ships sufficiently near, there is evident danger in entering.

ARTICLE III.

Definition of contraband.

The high contracting parties, in order to prevent and avoid all dispute by determining, with certainty, what shall be considered by them contraband in time of war, and as such cannot be conveyed to the countries, cities, places, or seaports of their enemies, have declared and agreed that under the name of contraband of war shall be comprised only cannons, mortars, petards, granades, muskets, balls, bombs, gun-carriages, gunpowder, saltpetre, matches, troops, whether infantry or cavalry, together with all that appertains to them; as also every other munition of war, and, generally, every species of arms, and instruments in iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other material whatever, manufactured, prepared, and made expressly for purposes of war, whether by land or sea.

Vessel and other goods not forfeited with the contraband.

And it is expressly declared and understood that the merchandise above set forth as contraband of war shall not entail confiscation, either on the vessel on which it shall have been loaded, or on the merchandise forming the rest of the cargo of said vessel, whether the said merchandise belong to the same or to a different owner.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of travellers and residents.

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have free and undoubted right to travel and reside in the States of the other, remaining subject only to the precautions of police which are practised towards the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE V.

Exemption of citizens of each country in the other from contributions, military service, &c.

The citizens or subjects of one of the high contracting parties, travelling or residing in the territories of the other, shall be free from all military service, whether by land or sea, from all billeting of soldiers in

zionato numero di legni sufficientemente vicini, non si può entrare senza evidente pericolo.

ARTICOLO III.

Le Alte Parti contraenti, nel fine di prevenire ed evitare ogni disputa, onde stabilire, con sicurezza, le merci che verrano da Esse reputate di contrabbando in tempo di guerra, e che non potranno portarsi né paesi, città, luoghi o porti di mare dei loro nemici, ànno dichiarato e convenuto che: sotto il nome di contrabbando di guerra, saranno unicamente compresí, cannoni, mortari, petardi, granate, moschetti, palle, bombe, affusti, polvere da sparo, salnitro, micce; truppe sí di fanteria, sí di cavalleria, e tutto ciò che loro è correlativo, come anche ogni altra munizione di guerra, e generalmente ogni specie di armi e d'istrumenti in ferro, acciaio, bronzo, rame o altre materie qualsiansi, manifatturate, preparate e fabricate espressamente per fare la guerra, sia per terra, sia per mare.

Resta anche ben dichiarato e convenuto, che le merci come supra reputate di contrabbando di guerra, non potranno indurre conseguenza di confisca, nè pel bastimento sul quale sono imbarcate, nè per le altre merci formanti il rimanente del carico, sia che queste appartengano allo stesso proprietario o ad altri.

ARTICOLO IV.

I sudditi o cittadini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti, avranno libero e non dubbio diritto di viaggiare e risedere negli Stati dell' altra; rimanendo sottoposti soltanto alle precauzioni di Polizia, che vengono usate verso i suditti o cittadini delle Nazioni le più favorite.

ARTICOLO V.

I sudditi o cittadini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti viaggiando o risedendo negli Stati dell' altra, saranno esenti da qualunque servizio militare sia per terra, oppure per mare, dallo alloggio militare

their houses, from every extraordinary contribution, not general and by law established, and from all forced loans; nor shall they be held, under any pretence whatever, to pay any taxes or impositions, other or greater than those which are, or may hereafter be, paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective States of the high contracting parties. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of commerce or residence, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of or visit to their houses, whether private or of business, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of their books, papers, or accounts of trade, shall be made; but such measures shall have place only in virtue of warrant granted by the judicial authorities. And each of the high contracting parties expressly 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 a manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

nelle loro case, da qualunque contribuzione straordinaria, purchè non sia generale e stabilita per legge, e da ogni prestito forzato; e non saranno essi tenuti a pagare, sotto verun pretesto, altre tasse o imposizioni diverse o più elevate di quelle che si pagano, o che potrebbero pagarsi in seguito dá sudditi o cittadini delle Nazioni le più favorite, ne rispettivi Stati delle Alte Parti contraenti. Le loro abitazioni, i magazzini e tutto ciò che loro appartiene per obbietti di commercio e di residenza saranno rispettati. Non sarà fatta alcuna perquisizione arbitraria, o visita nelle loro abitazioni e case di commercio, e neanche arbitrario esame, o ispezione qualunque dei loro libri, carte o conti commerciali, potendo siffatte disposizioni essere soltanto eseguite in forza di pronunziazione delle Autoritá giudiziarie. Ciascuna delle due Alte Parti contraenti s'impegna perció, che i sudditi o cittadini dell' altra residenti né Loro rispettivi Stati, godranno della loro proprietà e sicurezza personale, in tal pieno ed ampio modo, come i loro proprii sudditi o cittadini, o come i sudditi o cittadini delle Nazioni le più favorite.

ARTICLE VI.

The citizens and subjects of each of the contracting parties, residing in the States of the other, shall be entitled to carry on commerce, arts, or trade, and to occupy dwellings, shops, and warehouses, and to dispose of their property of every kind, whether real or personal, by sale, gift, exchange, or in any other way, without hinderance or obstacle. And they shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to persons whom they may appoint as broker, factor, or agent; nor shall they 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 also be given, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and

ARTICOLO VI.

Commercial rights.

Sara permesso á sudditi o cittadini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti residenti negli Stati dell' altra di esercitare il commercio, le arti e i mestieri, e di occupare delle case e dé magazzini, e di disporre della loro proprietá di qualunque specie o denominazione; siano reali o personali, per vendita, donazione, permuta, o in qualunque altro modo, senza il menomo ostacolo o impedimento. Potranno del pari liberamente trattare i loro affari da se stessi, o commetterli alla gestione di coloro, che essi potranno nominare loro mezzani, fattori o agenti, e non saranno impediti nella scelta delle persone che potranno agire in tale qualità, nà saranno essi richiesti di pagare alcun salario o rimunerazione, ad alcuna persona che non sia da essi scelta. Assoluta libertà sarà data, in ogni caso, al compratore ed

also to fix the price of any goods or merchandise, imported into, or to be exported from, the States of either of the contracting parties, save and except cases where the laws of the said States may require the intervention of special agents, or where, in either of the countries, articles may be the subject of a government monopoly, as, at present in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the royal monopolies of tobacco, salt, playing cards, gunpowder, and saltpetre.

It being expressly understood, however, that none of the provisions of the present treaty shall be so construed as to take away the right of either of the high contracting parties to grant patents of invention or improvement, either to the inventors or to others, and that the principles of reciprocity established by this treaty shall not extend to premiums which either of the high contracting parties may grant to their own citizens or subjects, for the encouragement of the building of ships, to sail under their own flag.

ARTICLE VII.

Succession to property of deceased persons.

As to any citizen or subject of either of the high contracting parties dying within the jurisdiction of the other, his heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other, shall succeed to his personal property, and either to his real estate or to the proceeds thereof, whether by testament or *ab intestato;* and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; and may 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 property is, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heir, or of his representatives, the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken, in like cases, of the effects of the natives of the country itself; the respective consular agents having notice from the competent judicial authorities of the day and hour in which they will proceed to the imposing or removing of seals

al venditore di negoziare insieme, e di fissare il prezzo di qualunque effetto o mercanzia immessa né Dominii e negli Stati delle due Alte Parti contraenti, o da essere dá medesimi esportata; salvo in generale gli affari, pè quali le leggi dé detti Stati richiedessero l' opera di Agenti speciali, o ciò che in alcuno di essi possa essere oggetto di privativi del Governo, come appunto sono nel Regno delle Due Sicilie le Reali privative de tabacchi e sali, delle carte de gioco, polveri da sparo, e del salnitro.

Beninteso ancora, che niuna delle stipulazione del presente trattato si oppone al diritto delle Alte Parti contraenti, di accordare patenti d' invenzione o di perfezionamento, sia agl' inventori sia ad altri, e che la reciprocitá stabilita da questo Trattato non si estende á premii, che dalle due Alte Parti contraenti possono rispettivamente darsi á proprii sudditi o cittadini, per l' incorraggiamento della costruzione dé legni della propria bandiera.

ARTICOLO VII.

In caso di morte di un suddito o cittadino delle due Alte Parti contraenti nella giurisdizione dell' altra i suoi eredi, essendo cittadini o sudditi dell' altra succederanno á suoi beni mobili, ed á suoi beni immobili, ovverro al prezzo degli stessi, sia per testamento, sia *ab intestato*, e potranno prenderne possesso, sia da se stessi, o per altri agendo per essi, e disporne a piacimento, pagando, a profitto dé respettivi Governi, qué soli diritti, á quali gli abitanti del paese dove sono situati i detti beni sarebbero assoggettati in simiglianti circostanze.

In caso di assenza degli eredi o dé rappresentanti di essi, si prenderà dé detti beni la stessa cura, che sarebbe presa in simili casi dé beni dé nativi dello stesso paese, avvertendosi, ove vi sia luogo per la legge del paese, dalle autorità giudiziarie competenti i rispettivi Agenti consolari, del giorno e dell' ora, in cui si procederà all' apposizione ed alla rimozione dé suggelli, ed alla

and to the making out of an inventory, in all cases where such proceedings are required by law; so that the said consular agent may assist thereat. The respective consuls may demand the delivery of the hereditary effects of their countrymen, which shall be immediately delivered to them, if no formal opposition to such delivery shall have been made by the creditors of the deceased, or otherwise, as soon as such opposition shall have been legally overruled. And if a question shall arise as to the rightful ownership of said property, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said property is. And the citizens and subjects of either of the contracting parties in the States of the other, shall have free access to the tribunals of justice of said States, on the same terms which are granted by the laws and usages of the country to native citizens or subjects; and they may employ, in defence of their interests and rights, such advocates, attorneys, and other agents, being citizens or subjects of the other, as they may choose to select.

compilazione dello inventario affinché possano assistervi. I Consoli rispettivi potranno dimandare la consegna degli effetti ereditarii dé loro nazionali, e questa dovra immediatamente eseguirsi, quando non esista opposizione formata da parte dé creditori del defunto, o fosse stata rimossa né modi di legge.

Laddove poi sorgesse quistione sulla spettanza di tali beni, la stessa sará decisa diffinitivamente, secondo le leggi, e da Giudici del paese dove essi sono situati. Ed i sudditi o cittadini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti negli Stati dell' altra, avranno libero accesso á Tribunali dé detti Stati, alle medesime condizioni che sono concedute dalle leggi e dagli usi del paese, á nativi sudditi o cittadini; e potranno impiegare in difesa dé loro diritti, quegli Avvocati, Procuratori, o altri Agenti di loro scelta, che siano sudditi o cittadini dell' altra.

Trial of cases.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be, between the territories of the high contracting parties, reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation; and to that effect the vessels of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever national vessels arriving from abroad are permitted to enter. And all vessels of either of the two contracting parties, arriving in the ports of the other, shall be treated, on their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure, on the same footing as national vessels, as regards port charges, and all charges of navigation, such as of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, anchorage, quarantine, fees of public functionaries, as well as all taxes or impositions of whatever sort, and under whatever denomination, received in the name, and for the benefit of the govern-

ARTICOLO VIII.

Vi sarà, trá territori delle Alte Parti contraenti, reciproca libertà di commercio e di navigazione; ed a tale effetto sarà permesso scambievolmente á bastimenti delle rispettive bandiere di entrare né porti, luoghi, e fiumi dé territorii dé due Stati, dove è permesso á bastimenti nazionali provvenienti dall' estero. E i detti bastimenti delle due Alte Parti contraenti, approdando né porti dell' altra, saranno trattati al loro arrivo, durante la loro permanenza, ed al loro egresso sullo stesso, piede dé bastimenti nazionali, in quanto á diritti di porto e navigazione, come di tonnellaggio, di fanale, di pilotaggio, di ancoraggio, di quarantena, di esercizio dé pubblici funzionarii, e cosí per tutte le tasse o imposizioni di qualsivoglia specie o denominazione, percepite in nome ed a profitto del Governo, delle Autoritá locali, o di qualsiasi stabilimento

Liberty of commerce and navigation.

ment, or of local authorities, or of any private institution whatsoever, whether the said vessels arrive or depart in ballast, or whether they import or export merchandise.

ARTICLE IX

National character of vessels, how established.

The national character of the vessels of the respective countries shall be recognized and admitted by each of the parties, according to its own laws and special rules, by means of papers granted by the competent authorities to the captains or masters. And no vessels of either of the contracting parties shall be entitled to profit by the immunities and advantages granted in the present treaty, unless they are provided with the proper papers and certificates, as required by the regulations existing in the respective countries, to establish their tonnage and their nationality.

ARTICLE X.

Right to export and import.

The vessels of each of the high contracting parties shall be allowed to introduce into the ports of the other, and to export thence, and to deposit and store there, every sort of goods, wares, and merchandise, from whatever place the same may come, the importation and exportation of which are legally permitted in the respective States, without being held to pay other or heavier custom-house duties or imposts, of whatever kind or name, other, or of higher rate, than those which would be paid for similar goods or products if the same were imported or exported in national vessels; and the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances which may be allowed by either of the contracting parties on any merchandise imported or exported in their own vessels shall be allowed, also, on similar produce imported or exported in vessels of the other party.

ARTICLE XI.

Stipulation against discrimination as to trade.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by

particolare, sia che i detti bastimenti arrivino o partano in zavorra, sia che importino o esportino mercanzia.

ARTICOLO IX.

La nazionalità dei bastimenti rispettivi sarà riconosciuta ed ammessa d' ambo le parti secondo le leggi ed i regolamenti particolari di ciascuno Stato, per mezzo de' titoli rilasciati dalle Autorità competenti á Capitani o Padroni. Nè potranno i bastimenti dell' uno, come dell' altro, profittare delle immunità e dé vantaggi che á medesimi sono conceduti dal presente Trattato, che quando trovinsi muniti delle ecarte e dé certificati richiesti dá regolamenti esistenti né paesi rispettivi, per provare la loro portata e la lora nazionalità.

ARTICOLO X.

I bastimenti di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti, potranno introdurre nei porti dell' altra, esportarne, depositarvi o immagazzinarvi ogni sorta di merci e di oggetti di commercio da qualsivoglia luogo provvengano, la cui importazione o esportazione sia legalmente permessa negli Stati dell' altra, senza essere tenuti a pagare altri o più forti diritti di dogana, o imposte di qualsiasi specie, o denominazione, diverse o più elevate di quelle che si pagherebbero per le stesse merci o prodotti, se fossero importati o esportati dai bastimenti nazionali; e gli stessi privilegi, diffalchi, beneficii, concessioni o restituzioni, che saranno accordate da ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti su di ogni sorta di merci importate o esportate né loro proprii bastimenti, saranno anche accordate sopra simili merci importate o esportate nei bastimenti dell' altra.

ARTICOLO XI.

Niuna delle due Alte Parti contraenti, nè alcuna corporazione, compagnia o Agente che operi in favore

any company, corporation, or agent, in their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties that no distinction or difference shall be made in this respect.

o sotto l'autorità di ciascuna di esse, darà, direttamente o indirettamente, nella compra di qualunque articolo di commercio legalmente importato, alcuna preeminenza 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 Parti contraenti, che nessuna distinzione o differenza si faccia a tale riguardo.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICOLO XII.

Same subject.

The principles contained in the foregoing articles shall be applicable, in all their extent, to vessels of each of the high contracting parties, and to their cargoes, whether the said vessels arrive from the ports of either of the contracting parties, or from those of any other foreign country, so that, as far as regards dues of navigation or of customs, there shall not be made, either in regard to direct or indirect navigation, any distinction whatever between the vessels of the two contracting parties.

Le stipulazioni contenute negli Articoli precedenti saranno applicabili, in tutta la loro estensione, á bastimenti delle due Alte Parti contraenti ed á loro carichi, sia che i detti bastimenti provvengano dá porti di ambo le Parti contraenti, o da quelli di qualunque altro paese estero; di maniera che, pei diritti di navigazione e di dogana non si farà, tanto nella navigazione diretta, quanto nella indiretta, distinzione alcuna frá bastimenti delle due Parti contraenti.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICOLO XIII.

Same subject.

The above stipulations shall not, however, extend to fisheries, nor to the coasting trade from one port to another in each country, whether for passengers or merchandise, and whether by sailing vessels or steamers, such navigation and traffic being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

But, notwithstanding, the vessels of either of the two contracting parties may load or unload, in part, at one or more ports of the territories of the other, and then proceed to any other port or ports in said territories to complete their loading or unloading, in the same manner as a national vessel might do.

Queste medesime stipulazioni non si estendono, per altro, alla pesca, ne alla navigazione di costa o cabottaggio che si fa da un porto all' altro in ciascuno dé due paesi pel trasporto di persone, di merci e di oggetti di commercio, dá bastimenti a vela o a vapore; una tale navigazione e traffico essendo riserbata esclusivamente á bastimenti nazionali.

Ma, i bastimenti di ciascuna delle due Parti contraenti, del resto, potrano caricare o discaricare una parte de loro carichi, in uno o più porti degli Stati dell' altra, e quindi procedere, per completare il rimanente del carico o del discarico, in altri porti negli stessi Stati, del pari che ogni altro bastimento nazionale.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICOLO XIV.

Stipulation against discriminating duties.

No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation, by sea or land, into the United States, of

Niun dazio doganale, o altra imposizione sarà esatta sopra qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o

any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, or of her fisheries; and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation, by sea or by land, into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country.

No other or higher duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, or in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies on the exportation of any article to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like article to any foreign country. And no prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and her fisheries, from or to the ports of the United States or of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which shall not equally extend to every other foreign country.

della industria della pesca del Regno delle Due Sicilie, alla importazione della stessa, per mare o per terra negli Stati Uniti; e niun dazio doganale, o altra imposizione sarà imposta sopra qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o della industria, o della pesca degli Stati Uniti, alla importazione della stessa, per mare o per terra nel Regno delle due Sicilie, diverso o più elevato di quello che vien pagato, o che potrebbe in seguito pagarsi sulle merci dello stesso genere di produzione o manofatture importate da qualsivoglia altro paese.

Niun dazio doganale o altra imposizione sará caricata negli Stati Uniti, sopra qualunque merce esportata pel Regno delle Due Sicilie, né nel Regno delle Due Sicilie sopra qualunque merce esportata per gli Stati Uniti, diverso o piu elevato di quello che si paga, o che protrebbe in seguito pagarsi sulle merci dello stesso genere esportate per qualunque altro paese. E non sarà proibita l'esportazione, o l'importazione di qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o della industria, o della pesca del Regno delle Due Sicilie o degli Stati Uniti dá porti del Regno delle Due Sicilie o degli Stati Uniti, od á detti porti, se non é anche proibita a tutte le altre Nazioni.

ARTICLE XV.

Rights of the most favored nation granted.

If either of the high contracting parties shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor, privilege, or immunity, in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, and on yielding the same compensation, or a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICOLO XV.

Se una delle Alte Parti contraenti accorderà, in seguito, ad alcun altra Potenza, qualche privilegio, favore o immunità in materia di commercio di navigazione, lo stesso immediatamente diverra comune all' altra, gratuitamente, se la concessione fatta a favore di tale altro Stato sarà stata gratuita, o mediante lo stesso compensamento, o un compensamento proporzionato per quanto sia possibile, di valore e di effetto, da stabilirsi di comune accordo, se la concessione é stata onerosa.

ARTICLE XVI.

Stipulation, as to vessels forced into port by stress of weather.

The vessels of either of the high contracting parties that may be constrained, by stress of weather, or other accident, to seek refuge in any

ARTICOLO XVI.

Ogni bastimento di una delle Alte Parti contraenti, il quale sia costretto da tempeste, o da altro accidente di forza maggiore a cercare

port within the territories of the other, shall be treated there, in every respect, as a national vessel would be in the same strait: *Provided, however*, that the causes which gave rise to this forced landing are real and evident; that the vessel does not engage in any commercial operation, as loading or unloading merchandise, and that its stay in the said port is not prolonged beyond the time rendered necessary by the causes which constrained it to land; it being understood, nevertheless, that any landing of passengers, or any loading or unloading caused by operations of repair of the vessel or by the necessity of providing subsistence for the crew, shall not be regarded as a commercial operation.

ARTICLE XVII.

In case any ship-of-war or merchant vessel shall be wrecked on the coasts or within the maritime jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, 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

rifugio in un porto dé territorii dell' altra, sarà ivi trattato, sotto ogni riguardo, come un bastimento nazionale, che si trovasse nello stesso frangente; beninteso però, che le cagioni che avranno dato luogo allo approdoforzato siano reali e evidenti; che il bastimento non esegua alcuna operazione di commercio, caricando o scaricando mercanzie, e che non prolunghi la sua permanenza nel porto, al di lá del tempo reso necessario dalle cagioni che lo avranno costretto ad approdarvi; però, lo sbareare dé passaggieri, e lo scaricamento o ricaricamento motivato dá lavori di riparazione del bastimento, o dal bisogno di provvedere alla sussistenza dell' equipaggio, non saranno considerate come operazioni di commercio.

ARTICOLO XVII.

Wrecks

Se alcun bastimento da guerra o mercantile farà naufragio sulle coste, o dentro la giurisdizione territoriale marittima di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti, tale bastimenti, o qualunque parte di essi, ed attrezzi, ed appartenenze dé medesimi, ed ogni altro effetto o mercanzia che sarà salvata da essi, o il prodotto, se venduto, sarà fedelmente restituito il più presto che si potrà á proprietarii sulla loro richiesta, o di Agenti debitamente da loro autorizzati, e se non vi siano tali proprietarii o Agenti sul luogo, allora siffatti effetti e mercanzie, o il loro prodotto, del pari che tutte le carte ritrovate a bordo dé bastimenti naufragati, saranno consegnate al Console o Vice-console Siciliano o Americano, nel di cui distretto il naufragio a potuto aver luogo; e tale console, vice-console, proprietarii, o Agenti pagheranno solamente le spese incorse per la conservazione della proprietá, insieme con la rata di salvataggio, e le spese di quarantena che sarrebbero pagabili in simile caso di naufragio di un bastimento nazionale, e gli effetti e mercanzie salvate dal naufragio non saranno soggette a dazio, a meno che non siano esse destinate per consumazione; beninteso, che in caso di qualunque legale reclamo su di

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.

tale naufragio, effetti e mercanzie, lo stesso sarà deferito alla decisione dé tribunali competenti del paese.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTICOLO XVIII.

Privileges of consuls, &c.

Each of the high contracting parties grants to the other, subject to the usual *exequatur*, the liberty of having, in the ports of the other where foreign commerce is usually permitted, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any such consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent shall exercise commerce, he shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of the nation are subjected in the same place. And whenever either of the two contracting parties shall select for a consular agent a citizen or subject of this last, such consular agent shall continue to be regarded, notwithstanding his quality of foreign consul, as a citizen or a subject of the nation to which he belongs, and consequently shall be submitted to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected. This obligation, however, shall not be so construed *so* as to embarrass his consular functions, nor to affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

Ciascuna delle due Alte Parti contraenti riservando il solito *exequatur*, concede all' altra la libertà di avere né porti, dove è ordinariamente permesso il commercio estero, consoli, vice-consoli; ed Agenti commerciali di loro scelta, i quali godranno gli stessi privilegii e poteri, di cui godono quelli delle nazioni le più favorite; ma, nel caso che i detti consoli o agenti commerciali volessero esercitare il commercio, saranno soggetti alle stesse leggi ed usi, á quali sono sottoposti gl' individui della loro nazione, nel paese dove riseggono. E, posto il caso che ciascuna delle due parti contraenti scegliesse per Agente consolare un suddito o cittadino dell' altra, il detto Agente consolare continuerá ad essere riguardato, non ostante la sua qualità di console estero, come suddito o cittadino della nazione cui appartienne; e perciò sarà soggetto alle leggi ed ai regolamenti, á quali i nazionali vengono sottoposti; benínteso però, che questa obbligazione non dovrá essere di ostacolo all' esercizio delle sue funzioni consolari, ne alla inviolabilità dello Archivio consolare.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICOLO XIX.

Consuls, &c., may arbitrate between masters and crews.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents shall have the right, as such, to judge in quality of arbitrators, 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 crew, or of the captain, should disturb the public peace or order of the country, or such consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent should require their assistance to cause his decisions to be carried into effect or

I detti Consoli Vice-consoli ed Agenti Consolari avranno la facoltà di giudicare, nella qualità di arbitri, le quistioni che potessero sorgere fra i Padroni dé bastimenti e gli equipaggi appartenenti alla propria Nazione, senza intervenzione delle Autorità locali, a meno che la condotta dell' equipaggio e del Capitano disturbasse la pace pubblica o l' ordine del paese, o che il Console, Vice-console o Agente commerciale richiedesse la loro Autorità, per mandare ad effetto le decisioni arbitramentali. Ciò nonostante, e benínteso, che questa specie di giudizio

supported. Nevertheless, it is understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return home, to the judicial authorities of their own country.

ARTICLE XX.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, may cause to be arrested and sent back, either on board or to their own country, sailors and all other persons, who, making a regular part of the crews of vessels of the respective nations, and having embarked under some other name than that of passengers, shall have deserted from the said vessels. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent local authorities, proving, by the register of the vessel, the roll of the crew, or, if the vessel shall have departed, with a copy of the said papers, duly certified by them, that the persons they claim formed part of the crew; and on such a reclamation, thus substantiated, the surrender of the deserter shall not be denied. Every assistance shall also be given to them for the recovery and arrest of such deserters; and the same shall be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and cost of the consuls, until the said consuls shall have found an opportunity to send them away. It being understood, however, that if such an opportunity shall not occur in the space of four months from the date of their arrest, the said deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. Nevertheless, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any other crime or offence on shore, his surrender may be delayed by the local authorities until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and until such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is agreed that every person who, being charged with or con-

arbitramentale non priverà le parti cotendenti, del diritto che ánno di ricorrere, al loro ritorno, alle Autorità giudiziarie del proprio paese.

ARTICOLO XX.

Deserters from vessels.

I detti Consoli, Vice-consoli e Agenti commerciali potranno fare arrestare e rimandare, sia a bordo, sia né loro paesi, i marinari e tutte le altre persone, le quali, facendo regolarmente parte degli equipaggi dé bastimenti delle rispettive Nazioni, imbarcati ad altro titolo che quello di passaggieri, avessero disertato dá detti bastimenti. A tale uopo essi si rivolgeranno alle competenti Autorità locali, e comproverranno có registri del bastimento e ruolo di equipaggio, e, se il legno fosse partito, con la copia di dette carte da essi debitamente certificata, che gli uomini ch' essi reclamano facevano parte del detto equipaggio, ed in vista di tale dimanda, in tale guisa appoggiata, la consegna non potrà essere negata. Sarà loro data, inoltre, ogni aiuto ed assistenza, per la ricerca ed arresto dei detti disertori, i quali saranno anche detenuti e custoditi nelle prigioni del paese, sulla dimanda e a spesa dé Consoli, fino a che questi Agenti abbiano trovata una occasione per farli partire. Ben vero, che se questa occasione non si presentasse nello spazio di quattro mesi, a contare dal giorni dello arresto, i disertori saranno messi in libertà, senza che possano essere di bel nuovo arrestati per lo stesso motivo. Nulla dimeno, se il disertore avesse commesso di più qualche delitto a terra, la sua estradizione potrá essere differita dalle Autorità locali, sino a che il Tribunale competente abbia profferito debitamente il suo giudizio sul secondo delitto, e che il giudizio medesimo abbia avuto compimento.

ARTICOLO XXI.

Extradition of criminals.

E convenuto, che ogni individuo, che imputato o condannato negli

demned for any of the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the States of one of the high contracting parties, shall seek asylum in the States, or on board the vessels-of-war of the other party, shall be arrested and consigned to justice on demand made, through the proper diplomatic channel, by the government within whose territory the offence shall have been committed.

This surrender and delivery shall not, however, be obligatory on either of the high contracting parties, until the other shall have presented a copy of the judicial declaration or sentence establishing the culpability of the fugitive, in case such sentence or declaration shall have been pronounced. But if such sentence or declaration shall not have been pronounced, then the surrender may be demanded, and shall be made, when the demanding government shall have furnished such proof as would have been sufficient to justify the apprehension, and commitment for trial, of the accused, if the offence had been committed in the country where he shall have taken refuge.

Stati di una delle due Alte Parti contraenti per uno dé reati espressi nell' Articolo seguente, si rifuggisse negli Stati, o sú legni da guerra dell' altra, sulla dimanda che ne verrà fatta in via diplomatica dal Governo nel di cui territorio il reato e stato commesso, dovrà essere arrestato e consegnato alla giustizia.

La estradizione e consegna dé rei sopra indicati, non sará obbligatoria per alcuna delle Alte Parti contraenti, finche l' altra non le presenti copia della dichiarazione giudiziale, dopo che questa sará intervenuta, della colpabilità del reo; ma, se tale dichiarazione non sarà stata pronunziata, potrà dimandarsi l'estradizione, e dovrà ordinarsi, quando il Governo richiedente presenterà pruove sufficienti da giustificare l' arresto dell' imputato, e la sottoposizione di lui al procedimento penale, se il reato se fosse commesso nel paese dove trovasi rifuggito.

ARTICLE XXII.

Same subject

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this treaty, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit:

Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning;) attempt to commit murder; rape; piracy; arson; the making and uttering of false money, forgery, including forgery of evidences of public debt, bank bills, and bills of exchange; robbery with violence; intimidation or forcible entry of an inhabited house; embezzlement by public officers, including appropriation of public funds; when these crimes are subject, by the code of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the punishment *della reclusione*, or other severer punishment, and by the laws of the United States to infamous punishment.

ARTICOLO XXII.

Saranno consegnati, secondo le condizioni del presente Trattato, tutti coloro che veranno accusati di uno dé seguenti reati, cioé:

Di omicidio, compreso l' assassinio, il parricidio, lo infanticidio, e l' avvelenamento. Di attentato di omicidio, di stupro, di pirateria, d' incendio. Di fabricazione, o emessione di falsa moneta; di falsificazione, compresa la falsificazione di effetti pubblici, di biglietti di banco e di commercio; di furto con violenza, intimidazione o introduzione forzata in casa abitata; di abuso di confidenza da parte di Ufiziali pubblici, compresavi l' appropriazione di valori del pubblico tesoro; ogni qualvolta tali reati vanno puniti con la pena della reclusione o con pene maggiori, secondo il Codice per lo Regno delle Due Sicilie, o con pene infamanti, secondo le Leggi degli Stati Uniti.

ARTICLE XXIII.

On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. And all expenses whatever of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

The surrender to be made by the executive.

Expenses.

ARTICOLO XXIII.

Da parte dé due paesi l' estradizione dé fuggitivi dalla giustizia, non dovrà aver luogo per autorità di altri, che del Potere supremo esecutivo. E tutte le spese di detenzione e di consegna effettuate in forza degli articoli precedenti, saranno a carico della parte che ne avra fatta la dimanda.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall remain exempt from the stipulations of the preceding articles, so far as they relate to the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor shall they apply to offences committed before the date of the present treaty, nor to offences of a political character, unless the political offender shall also have been guilty of some one of the crimes enumerated in article XXII.

These stipulations for extradition not to apply to citizens, nor to previous or political offences.

ARTICOLO XXIV.

I sudditi o cittadini di ciascuna delle Alte Parti contraenti rimarranno eccettuati dalle stipulazioni dé precedenti Articoli, in quanto alla estradizione dé delinquenti fuggitivi, nè saranno esse applicabili á reati commessi prima del presente Trattato, né á reati di carattere politico, sempre però che a questi non siavi connesso alcuno dé reati indicati nell' Articolo XXII.

ARTICLE XXV.

The present treaty shall take effect from the day in which ratifications shall be exchanged, and shall remain in force 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 contracting parties reserving to itself the right to give such notice at the end of said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

When this treaty shall take effect.

Its duration.

ARTICOLO XXV.

Il presente Trattato avrá esecuzione dal giorno, in cui ne saranno scambiate le ratifiche, e sará in vigore per lo spazio di dieci anni, a contare dalla sua ratificazione, ed anche fino al termine di dodici mesi, dopo che ciascuna delle Parti contraenti avrà notificato all' altra la sua intenzione di porvi termine, riserbandosi ciascuna delle dette Parti contraenti il diritto di avvertirne l' altra allo spirare del detto termine di dieci anni, o in ogni altro tempo posteriore.

ARTICLE XXVI.

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 thereof, and by his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples within twelve months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the

Ratifications.

ARTICOLO XXVI.

Il presente Trattato sará approvato e ratificato da Sua Maestá il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie e dal Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America, con l' intesa e col consentimento del Senato degli Stati suddetti, e ne saranno scambiate in Napoli le ratifiche fra dodici mesi dalla data della sottoscrizione, o anche prima, se sarà possibile.

In fede di chè, i plenipotenziarii rispettivi ánno firmati gli anzidetti Articoli scritti nelle lingue Italiana

foregoing articles in the English and Italian languages, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Naples, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN. [L. S.]

ed Inglese, e vi anno apposto il sug gello delle loro armi.

Fatto in duplicato nella Cittá di Napoli, il primo giorno di Ottobre, dell' anno del nostro Signore mille ottocento cinquantacinque.

LUIGI CARAFA. [L. S.]

PRINCIPE DI COMITINI. [L. S.]

GIUSEPPE MARIO ARPINO. [L. S.]

DECLARATION.

DICHIARAZIONE.

Duties on red and white wines and on cotton. Vol. IX. p. 840.

It having been stipulated in article XI. of the treaty of the first December, 1845, that the red and white wines, of every kind, of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, including those of Marsala, which may be imported directly into the United States of America, whether in vessels of the one or of the other country, shall not pay other or higher duties than the red and white wines of the most favored nations; and in like manner, that the cottons of the United States of America which may be imported directly into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, whether in vessels of the one or of the other nation, shall not pay other or higher duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or the most favored nations:

And it being agreed in the new treaty concluded between the United States of America and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and to-day signed by the undersigned, not only that no duties of customs shall be paid on merchandise the produce of one of the two countries imported into the other country other or higher than shall be paid on merchandise of the same kind the produce of any other country, but also, that, as to all duties of navigation or of customs, there shall not be made, as to the vessels of the two countries, any distinction whatever between direct and indirect navigation:

The undersigned declare, as to the construction of the new treaty, from the day on which the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, that the red and white wines, of every kind, of the kingdom of the

Trovandosi dichiarato nell' Articolo XI. del Trattato del primo Dicembre, 1845, che i vini rossi e bianchi di qualunque sorta del Regno delle Due Sicilie, inclusi quelli di Marsala, che sarebbero stati immessi direttamente negli Stati Uniti di America, con legni dell' uno o dell' altro Paese, non avrebbero pagato dazii maggiori o piu elevati dé vini rossi e bianchi delle Nazioni le più favorite; e similmente, che i cotoni degli Stati Uniti di America che verrebbero immessi direttamente nel Regno delle Due Sicilie con legni dell' una o dell' altra Nazione, non pagherebbero dazii maggiori o piú elevati dé cotoni di Egitto e del Bengala, o di quelli delle Nazione le più favorite:

E trovandosi convenuto nel nuovo Trattato conchiuso tra il Regno delle Due Sicilie e gli Stati Uniti di America, oggi firmato dai Sottoscritti, non solo che niun dazio doganale diverso o più elevato sará pagato all' importazione in ciascuno dé due paesi delle merci di produzione dell' altro, di quello che vien pagato sulle merci dello stesso genere di produzione di qualunque altro paese; ma ancora, che pei diritti di navigazione e di dogana, non si farebbe pei bastimenti delle due Alte Parti contraenti, alcuna distinzione tra la navigazione diretta e l'indiretta:

I Sottoscritti dichiarano, che per l' applicazione del detto nuovo Trattato, dal giorno, in cui ne saranno state scambiate le ratifiche, i vini rossi e bianchi di qualunque specie di produzione del Regno delle Due Sicilie, compreso il vino di Marsala, che veranno immessi

Two Sicilies, including the wine of Marsala, which shall be imported into the United States of America, shall not pay other or higher duties than are paid by the red and white wines of the most favored nations.

And, in like manner, that the cottons of the United States which shall be imported into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall not pay other or higher duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or the most favored nations.

The present declaration shall be considered as an integral part of the said new treaty, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged, at the same time as those of the treaty itself.

In faith whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Naples, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN. [L. S.]

negli Stati Uniti di America, non pagheranno dazii diversi o più elevati dé vini rossi e bianchi delle nazioni le più favorite.

E similmente, che i cotoni di produzione degli Stati Uniti che verranno immessi nel Regno delle Due Sicilie, non pagheranno dazii diversi o più elevati dé cotoni di Egitto e del Bengala, o di quelli delle Nazioni le più favorite.

La presente Dichiarazione sará considerata come faciente parte integrale del detto nuovo Trattato, e verrá ratificata nello stesso tempo, scambiandosene le ratifiche con quelle del Trattato medesimo.

In fede di chè, i Sottoscritti l'ánno firmata, e vi ánno apposto il suggello delle loro armi.

Fatta in duplicato, nella Cittá di Napoli il primo giorno di Ottobre dell' anno del nostro Signore mille ottocento cinquantacinque.

LUIGI CARAFA. [L. S.]

PRINCIPE DI COMITINI. [L. S.]

GIUSEPPE MARIO ARPINO. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 17, 1855.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Blackfoot and other tribes of Indians, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the following nations and tribes of Indians, who occupy, for the purposes of hunting, the territory on the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, and who have permanent homes as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, the Blackfoot nation; consisting of the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians. West of the Rocky Mountains, the Flathead nation; consisting of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes of Indians, and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, the said chiefs, headmen and delegates, in behalf of and acting for said nations and tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

Title.

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship and amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, and the same shall be perpetual.

Peace to exist with U. States.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, do hereby jointly and severally covenant that peaceful relations shall likewise be maintained among themselves in future; and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other, and cultivate mutual good-will and friendship. And the nations and tribes aforesaid do furthermore jointly and severally covenant, that peaceful relations shall be maintained with and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever, excepting in self-defence, against the following named nations and tribes of Indians, to wit: the Crows, Assineboins, Crees, Snakes, Blackfeet, Sans Arce, and Aunce-pa-pas bands of Sioux, and all other neighboring nations and tribes of Indians.

Peace to exist with each other and with certain other tribes.

ARTICLE 3. The Blackfoot nation consent and agree that all that portion of the country recognized and defined by the treaty of Laramie as Blackfoot territory, lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in an easterly direction to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek, thence up the Yellow Stone River to its northern source, and thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a northerly direction, to the point of beginning, shall be a common hunting-ground for ninety-nine years, where all the nations, tribes and bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, may enjoy equal and uninterrupted privileges of hunting, fishing and gathering fruit, grazing animals, curing meat and dressing robes. They further agree that they will not establish villages, or in any other way exercise exclu-

Blackfoot Territory recognized as common hunting ground.

sive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, and that the parties to this treaty may hunt on said northern boundary line and within ten miles thereof.

*Provided*, That the western Indians, parties to this treaty, may hunt on the trail leading down the Muscle Shell to the Yellow Stone; the Muscle Shell River being the boundary separating the Blackfoot from the Crow Territory.

No settlements to be made thereon.

*And provided*, That no nation, band or tribe of Indians, parties to this treaty, nor any other Indians, shall be permitted to establish permanent settlements, or in any other way exercise, during the period above mentioned, exclusive rights or privileges within the limits of the above-described hunting-ground.

Vested rights, not interfered with.

*And provided further*, That the rights of the western Indians to a whole or a part of the common hunting-ground, derived from occupancy and possession, shall not be affected by this article, except so far as said rights may be determined by the treaty of Laramie.

Certain territory to belong to the Blackfoot nation.

ARTICLE 4. The parties to this treaty agree and consent, that the tract of country lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes, in an easterly direction, to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence down said river to its mouth, thence down the channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of Milk River, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel, thence due west on said parallel to the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and thence southerly along said range to the place of beginning, shall be the territory of the Blackfoot nation, over which said nation shall exercise exclusive control, excepting as may be otherwise provided in this treaty. Subject, however, to the provisions of the third article of this treaty, giving the right to hunt, and prohibiting the establishment of permanent villages and the exercise of any exclusive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, drawn from the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River to the Medicine Rock Passes, for the period of ninety-nine years.

*Provided also*, That the Assiniboins shall have the right of hunting, in common with the Blackfeet, in the country lying between the aforesaid eastern boundary line, running from the mouth of Milk River to the forty-ninth parallel, and a line drawn from the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite the Round Butte north, to the forty-ninth parallel.

How to enter and leave the common hunting ground.

ARTICLE 5. The parties to this treaty, residing west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, agree and consent that they will not enter the common hunting-ground, nor any part of the Blackfoot Territory, or return home, by any pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes. And they further agree that they will not hunt or otherwise disturb the game, when visiting the Blackfoot Territory for trade or social intercourse.

Indians to remain in their respective territories except, &c.

ARTICLE 6. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, agree and consent to remain within their own respective countries, except when going to or from, or whilst hunting upon, the "common hunting-ground," or when visiting each other for the purpose of trade or social intercourse.

Citizens may pass through and live in the Indian territory.

ARTICLE 7. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians agree that citizens of the United States may live in and pass unmolested through the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them. And the United States is hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations and other unlawful acts which white men residing in or passing through their country may commit.

Protection against depredations.

Roads, telegraph lines, and military posts, &c. may be established.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through their country, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, the aforesaid nations and tribes do hereby consent and agree, that the United States may, within the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them, construct roads of every

description; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use materials of every description found in the Indian country; build houses for agencies, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States.

Annual payment for benefit of Blackfoot nation.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, and cessions, and on condition of their faithful observance, the United States agree to expend, annually, for the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians, constituting the Blackfoot nation, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this treaty, twenty thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to be expended in such useful goods and provisions, and other articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine; and the superintendent, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto: *Provided, however*, That if, in the judgment of the President and Senate, this amount be deemed insufficient, it may be increased not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars per year.

Same subject.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to expend annually, for the benefit of the aforesaid tribes of the Blackfoot nation, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars annually, for ten years, in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and in any other respect promoting their civilization and christianization: *Provided, however*, That to accomplish the objects of this article, the President may, at his discretion, apply any or all the annuities provided for in this treaty: *And provided, also*, That the President may, at his discretion, determine in what proportions the said annuities shall be divided among the several tribes.

Provisions to secure peace, and indemnity against Indian depredations.

ARTICLE 11. The aforesaid tribes acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations or other violence upon such citizens. And should any one or more violate this pledge, and the fact be proved to the satisfaction of the President, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the government out of the annuities. The aforesaid tribes are hereby bound to deliver such offenders to the proper authorities for trial and punishment, and are held responsible in their tribal capacity, to make reparation for depredations so committed.

War not to be made on other tribes except in self-defence.

Nor will they make war upon any other tribes, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians to the government of the United States, through its agent, for adjustment, and will abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

Provision against depredations of other Indians.

Criminals to be surrendered.

Annuities may be stopped in case of violation of this treaty.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed and understood, by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any nation or tribe of Indians aforesaid, shall violate any of the agreements, obligations, or stipulations, herein contained, the United States may withhold for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine, any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said nation or tribe under the ninth and tenth articles of this treaty.

Provision against intoxica-

ARTICLE 13. The nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, desire to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits or other

tion or the introduction of ardent spirits.

intoxicating liquor, and to prevent their people from drinking the same. Therefore it is provided, that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

This treaty to be in full for compensation.

Article 14. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, west of the Rocky Mountains, parties to this treaty, do agree, in consideration of the provisions already made for them in existing treaties, to accept the guarantees of the peaceful occupation of their hunting-grounds, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of remuneration for depredations made by the other tribes, pledged to be secured to them in this treaty out of the annuities of said tribes, in full compensation for the concessions which they, in common with the said tribes, have made in this treaty.

The Indians east of the Mountains, parties to this treaty, likewise recognize and accept the guarantees of this treaty, in full compensation for the injuries or depredations which have been, or may be committed by the aforesaid tribes, west of the Rocky Mountains.

Annuities not to be taken for debts.

Article 15. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article 16. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties hereto, from the date hereof, and upon the United States as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate.

In testimony whereof the said A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

A. CUMMING. [L. S.]
ISAAC I. STEVENS. [L. S.]

*Piegans.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEE-TI-NEE, or "the only chief," now called the Lame Bull, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MOUNTAIN CHIEF, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LOW HORN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LITTLE GRAY HEAD, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LITTLE DOG, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BIG SNAKE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE SKUNK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE BAD HEAD, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KITCH-EEPONE-ISTAH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MIDDLE SITTER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Bloods.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ONIS-TAY-SAY-NAH-QUE-IM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE FATHER OF ALL CHILDREN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE BULL'S BACK FAT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HEAVY SHIELD, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAH-TOSE-ONISTAH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE CALF SHIRT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Gros Ventres.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEAR'S SHIRT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LITTLE SOLDIER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| STAR ROBE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SITTING SQUAW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WEASEL HORSE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE RIDER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| EAGLE CHIEF, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HEAP OF BEARS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Blackfeet.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE THREE BULLS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE OLD KOOTOMAIS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POW-AH-QUE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CHIEF RABBIT RUNNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Nez Percés.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SPOTTED EAGLE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LOOKING GLASS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE THREE FEATHERS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| EAGLE FROM THE LIGHT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE LONE BIRD, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| IP-SHUN-NEE-WUS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JASON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAT-TI-WAT-TI-WE-HINCK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WHITE BIRD, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| STABBING MAN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JESSE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PLENTY BEARS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Flathead Nation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VICTOR, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ALEXANDER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MOSES, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BIG CANOE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AMBROSE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KOOTLE-CHA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MICHELLE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| FRANCIS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| VINCENT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ANDREW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ADOLPHE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THUNDER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Piegans.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RUNNING RABBIT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CHIEF BEAR, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE LITTLE WHITE BUFFALO, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE BIG STRAW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Flathead.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEAR TRACK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LITTLE MICHELLE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PALCHINAH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

*Bloods.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE FEATHER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THE WHITE EAGLE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Executed in presence of—

JAMES DOTY, *Secretary.*
ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Jr.
E. ALW. HATCH, *Agent for Blackfeet.*
THOMAS ADAMS, *Special Agent Flathead Nation.*
R. H. LANSDALE, *Indian Agent Flathead Nation.*
W. H. TAPPAN, *Sub-Agent for the Nez Percés.*
JAMES BIRD,
A. CULBERTSON, } *Blackfoot Interpreters.*
BENJ. DEROCHE,
BENJ. KISER, his x mark,
Witness, JAMES DOTY, } *Flat Head Interpreters.*
GUSTAVUS SOHON,
W. CRAIG,
DELAWARE JIM, his x mark, } *Nez Percé Interpreters.*
Witness, JAMES DOTY,
A CREE CHIEF, (BROKEN ARM,) his mark.
Witness, JAMES DOTY.
A. J. HOEEKEORSG,
JAMES CROKE,
E. S. WILSON,
A. C. JACKSON,
CHARLES SHUCETTE, his x mark.
CHRIST. P. HIGGINS,
A. H. ROBIE,
S. S. FORD, Jr.

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 fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
*April* 15, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded between the United States and the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians, at the council ground on the Upper Missouri River, October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Feb. 5, 1856.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees as were included in the treaty of September third, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, but are yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly authorized delegates, William Mohawk and Joshua Willson, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Preamble.

Whereas by Senate amendment to the treaty with the Menomonees of February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, Territory of Wisconsin, were set aside for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, all formerly of the State of New York, but a part of whom had already removed to Wisconsin; and

Vol. vii. p. 347.

Whereas said Indians took possession of said lands, but dissensions existing among them led to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by which the east half of said two townships was retroceded to the United States, and in conformity to which a part of said Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated west of the Mississippi; and

Vol. vii. p. 580.

Whereas to relieve them from dissensions still existing by "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, it was provided, that the remaining townships of land should be divided into lots and allotted between the individual members of said tribe; and

1843, ch. 101. Vol. v. p. 645.

Whereas a part of said tribe refused to be governed by the provisions of said act, and a subsequent act was passed on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, repealing the aforementioned act, but without making provision for bonâ fide purchasers of lots in the townships subdivided in conformity to the said first named act; and

1846, ch. 85. Vol. ix. p. 55.

Whereas it was found impracticable to carry into effect the provisions of the last-mentioned act, and to remedy all difficulties, a treaty was entered into on the twenty-fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, wherein among other provisions, the tribe obligated itself to remove to the country west of the Mississippi set apart for them by the amendment to said treaty; and

Vol. ix. p. 955.

Whereas dissensions have yet been constantly existing amongst them, and many of the tribe refused to remove, when they were offered a location in Minnesota, and applied for a retrocession to them of the township of Stockbridge, which has been refused by the United States; and

Whereas a majority of the said tribe of Stockbridges and the Munsees are averse to removing to Minnesota and prefer a new location in Wisconsin, and are desirous soon to remove and to resume agricultural pursuits, and gradually to prepare for citizenship, and a number of other members of the said tribe desire at the present time to sever their tribal relations and to receive patents for the lots of land at Stockbridge now occupied by them; and

Whereas the United States are willing to exercise the same liberal policy as heretofore, and for the purpose of relieving these Indians from the complicated difficulties, by which they are surrounded, and to establish comfortably together all such Stockbridges and Munsees—wherever they may be now located, in Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi—as were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and desire to remain for the present under the paternal care of the United States government; and for the purpose of enabling such individuals of said tribes as are now qualified and desirous to manage their own affairs, to exercise the rights and to perform the duties of the citizen, these articles of agreement have been entered into:

Title.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Stockbridge in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees who were included in the treaty of

Vol. vii. p. 580.

September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, but are yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly authorized delegates, William Mohawk and Joshua Willson.

Cession of lands at Stockbridge, Wisconsin, and in Minnesota.

ARTICLE I. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and all the individual members of said tribes, hereby jointly and severally cede and relinquish to the United States all their remaining

Vol. vii. p. 580.

right and title in the lands at the town of Stockbridge, State of Wisconsin, the seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota set aside for them by

Vol. ix. p. 955.

the amendment to the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the twenty thousand dollars stipulated to be

Relinquishment of certain payments and claim.

paid to them by the said amendment, the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars invested by the United States in stocks for the benefit of the Stockbridge tribe in conformity to Article IX. of the said treaty, and all claims set up by and for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, or by and for the Munsees separately, or by and for any individuals of the Stockbridge tribe who claim to have been deprived of annuities since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and all such and other claims set up by or for them or any of them are hereby abrogated, and the United States released and discharged therefrom.

Another tract to be selected by them, and payment to be made.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of such cession and relinquishment by said Stockbridges and Munsees, the United States agree to select as soon as practicable, and to give them a tract of land in the State of Wisconsin, near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, of sufficient extent to provide for each head of a family and others lots of land of eighty and forty acres as hereinafter provided; every such lot to contain at least one half of arable land, and to pay to be expended for improvements for the said Stockbridges and Munsees, as provided in Article IV., the sum of forty-one thousand one hundred dollars, and a further sum of twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars to enable them to remove.*

Survey of such tract and allotment thereof.

ARTICLE III. As soon as practicable after the selection of the lands set aside for these Indians by the preceding article, the United States shall cause the same to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys, and the council of the Stockbridges and Munsees shall under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern superintendency, make a fair and just allotment among the individuals and families of their tribes. Each head of a family shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, and in case his or her family consists of more than four members, if thought expedient by the

* See amendment for provision for further payment of $18,000 for debts, &c., *post*, p. 75.

said council, eighty acres more may be allotted to him or her; each single male person above eighteen years of age shall be entitled to eighty acres; and each female person above eighteen years of age, not belonging to any family, and each orphan child, to forty acres; and sufficient land shall be reserved for the rising generation.

Immediate possession given after allotment.

After the said allotment is made, the persons entitled to land may take immediate possession thereof, and the United States will thenceforth and until the issuing of the patents, as hereinafter provided, hold the same in trust for such persons, and certificates shall be issued, in a suitable form, guaranteeing and securing to the holders their possession and an ultimate title to the land; but such certificates shall not be assignable, and shall contain a clause expressly prohibiting the sale or transfer by the holder of the land described therein. After the expiration of ten years upon the application of the holder of such certificate, made with the consent of the said Stockbridge and Munsee council, and when it shall appear prudent and for his or her welfare, the President of the United States may direct, that such restriction on the power of sale, shall be withdrawn and a patent issued in the usual form.

Certificates not assignable to issue.

When patent is to issue.

Provision in case of death of person entitled.

Should any of the heads of families die before the issuing of the certificates or patents, herein provided for, the same shall issue to their heirs; and if the holder of any such certificate shall die without heirs, his or her land shall not revert to the United States, unless on petition of the Stockbridge and Munsee council for the issuing of a new certificate for the land of such deceased person, to the holder of any other certificate for land, and on the surrendering to the United States of such other certificate, by the holder thereof, the President shall direct the issuing of a new certificate for such land; and in like manner new certificates may be given for lots of land, the prior certificates for which have been surrendered by the holders thereof.

How moneys are to be expended.

ARTICLE IV. Of the monies set aside for improvements by the IId of these Articles, not exceeding one fourth shall be applied to the building of roads leading to, and through said lands; to the erection of a schoolhouse, and such other improvements of a public character, as will be deemed necessary by the said Stockbridge and Munsee council, and approved by the superintendent of the northern superintendency. The residue of the said fund shall be expended for improvements to be made by and for the different members and families composing the said tribes, according to a system to be adopted by the said council, under the direction of the superintendent aforesaid, and to be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Who are entitled to lot.

ARTICLE V. The persons to be included in the apportionment of the land and money to be divided and expended under the provisions of this agreement, shall be such only, as are actual members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, (a roll or census of whom shall be taken and appended to this agreement,) their heirs, and legal representatives; and hereafter, the adoption of any individual amongst them shall be null and void, except it be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Emigrated Indians may be located on said tract.

ARTICLE VI. In case the United States desire to locate on the tract of land to be selected as herein provided, the Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated to the west of the Mississippi in conformity to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Stockbridges and Munsees, parties to this treaty, agree to receive them as brethren: *Provided*, That none of the said Stockbridges and Munsees, whether now residing at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi, shall be entitled to any of these lands or the money stipulated to be expended by these articles, unless they remove to the new location within two years from the ratification hereof.

Payments for

ARTICLE VII. The said Stockbridges and Munsees hereby set aside

educational purposes. Vol. vii. p. 44. Vol. vii. p. 303. Vol. vii. p. 580.

for educational purposes exclusively their portion of the annuities under the treaties of November eleventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; August eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

School-house. Vol. ix. p. 955.

ARTICLE VIII. One hundred and fifty dollars valuation of the school-house at Stockbridge made in conformity to Article VI. of the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and remaining unpaid, shall be expended in the erection of a school-house, with the other funds set aside for the same purpose by Article IV. of this agreement.

Grounds for a cemetery.

ARTICLE IX. About seven and two fifths acres bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot eighty-nine, in the centre of the military road; thence west, along the north line of said lot, fifty-four and a quarter rods; thence south, thirty-eight and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-eight and a quarter rods; thence north, thirty-four and a quarter rods; thence east, twenty-six rods; thence north, four rods to the place of beginning, comprising the ground heretofore used by the Stockbridges to bury their dead, shall be patented to the supervisors of the town of Stockbridge, to be held by them and their successors in trust for the inhabitants of said town, to be used by them as a cemetery, and the proceeds from cemetery lots and burial places to be applied in fencing, clearing, and embellishing the grounds.

Right of way for roads.

ARTICLE X. It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the lands set aside for said Indians, on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

President and Senate or Congress may regulate affairs.

ARTICLE XI. The object of this instrument being to advance the welfare and improvement of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs, as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law, as experience shall prove to be necessary.

Provision against ardent spirits.

ARTICLE XII. The said Stockbridges and Munsees agree to suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people and to resist by all prudent means, its introduction in their settlements.

Sales of allotments under act of 1843, ch. 101, may be examined into and set aside or confirmed. Vol. v. p. 645.

ARTICLE XIII. The Secretary of the Interior, if deemed by him expedient and proper, may examine into the sales made by the Stockbridge Indians, to whom lots of land were allotted in conformity to the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and if it shall be found that any of the said sales have been improperly made, or that a proper consideration has not been paid, the same may be disapproved or set aside. By the direction of the said Secretary, patents to such lots of land shall be issued to such persons as shall be found to be entitled to the same.

Sales of sundry lots.

ARTICLE XIV. The lots of land, the equitable title to which shall be found not to have passed by valid sales from the Stockbridge Indians to purchasers, and such lots as have, by the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, been receded to the United States, shall be sold at the minimum price of ten dollars per acre for lots fronting on Lake Winnebago, on both sides of the military road, and all the lands in the three tiers of lots next to Lake Winnebago, and at five dollars per acre for the residue of the lands in said township of Stockbridge. Purchasers of lots, on which improvements were made by Stockbridge Indians, shall pay, in addition to the said minimum price, the appraised value of such improvements. To actual settlers on any of said lots possessing the qualifications requisite to acquire preëmption rights, or being civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe, who shall

prove, to the satisfaction of the register of the land district, to which the township of Stockbridge shall be attached, that he or she has made improvements to the value of not less than fifty dollars on such lot, and that he or she is actually residing on it; the time of paying the purchase price may be extended for a term not exceeding three years from the ratification hereof, as shall be deemed advisable by the President of the United States, provided, that no such actual settler shall be permitted to preëmpt, in the manner aforesaid, more than one lot, or two contiguous lots, on which he has proved to have made improvements exceeding the value of one hundred dollars. The residue of said lots shall be brought into market as other government lands are offered for sale, and shall not be sold at a less price than the said minimum price; and all said sales shall be made, and the patents provided for in these articles shall be issued in accordance with the survey made in conformity to said act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, a new survey shall be deemed necessary and proper.

Appraised value of improvements on the ceded land to be paid.

ARTICLE XV. The United States agree to pay, within one year after the ratification of this agreement, the appraised value of the improvements upon the lands herein ceded and relinquished to the United States, to the individuals claiming the same, the valuation of such improvements, to be made by a person to be selected by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern superintendency, and not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Certain persons to have patents in fee of certain lots in full of all claims.

ARTICLE XVI. The hereinafter named Stockbridge Indians, having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of separating from the Stockbridge tribe, and of enjoying the privileges granted to persons of Indian descent by the State of Wisconsin, and in consideration of ceding and relinquishing to the United States all their rights in the lands and annuities of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, and in the annuities, money, or land, to which said Indians now are or may hereafter be entitled, the United States agree to issue patents in fee simple to the said Stockbridge Indians to the lots of land, at the town of Stockbridge, described and set opposite their names.

| NAMES OF PERSONS.* | Lots to be patented to them. | Lots, the privilege of entering which, on the same terms of payment as prescribed for actual settlers in ARTICLE XIV, is granted. |
|---|---|---|
| John Moore, | 9, 38, and 105 | 226 and 187 |
| Job Moore, | 69, 176, and 191 | 280 |
| Sophia Moore, | 177 | |
| Caleb Moore, | 223 | |
| Elizabeth Moore, | 234 | |
| Henry Moore, | 264 | 233 |
| Daniel Davids' heirs, | 47, N. half 48, 60 | |
| John Littleman's heirs, | 113 | |
| Jane Dean's heirs, | 30 | |
| A. Miller's heirs, | 14 | |
| Mary McAllister, | N. half 280 | S. half 280 |
| Hope Welch, | 284 | |
| Catherine Mills, | S. half 194 | N. half 194 |
| Nancy Hom, | N. half 270 | S. half 270 |
| Margaret Beaulieu, | N. half 238 | S. half 238 |
| Sally Schenandoah, | 76 | |
| Jacob Moore, | 233 | 190 |
| Martha Moore, wife of Jacob Moore, | 253 | |
| Betsey Manague, | N. half 349 | S. half 349 |
| Levy Konkapot, | 61, 152 | |
| Mary Hendrick, | 78 | |

* See amendment inserting the name of John W. Abrams, *post*, p. 75.

The said Mary Hendrick and Levy Konkapot to have the privilege of joining again the said Stockbridges and Munsees in their new location.

Inconsistent treaties annulled.

ARTICLE XVII. So much of the treaties of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as is in contravention or in conflict with the stipulations of this agreement, is hereby abrogated and annulled.

ARTICLE XVIII. This instrument shall be binding upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Francis Huebschmann, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, and the said delegates of the Munsees of New York, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, [L. S.]
*Commissioner on the part of the United States.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZIBA T. PETERS, *sachem*, | | [L. S.] |
| JOHN N. CHICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, | *Counsellors.* | [L. S.] |
| JOHN W. ABRAMS, | | [L. S.] |
| LEVI KONKAPOT, | | [L. S.] |
| JOSHUA WILLSON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| *Delegate of Munsees of New York.* | | |
| THOMAS S. BRANCH, | | [L. S.] |
| JACOB DAVIDS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN W. QUINNEY, jr., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| TIMOTHY JOURDEN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN YOCCOM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WILLIAM MOHAWK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| *Delegate of Munsees of New York.* | | |
| GEORGE T. BENNETT, | | [L. S.] |
| JACOB KONKAPOT, | | [L. S.] |
| JESSEE JOURDEN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH BENNETT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ISAAC JACOBS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES JOSHUA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BENJAMIN PYE, 2d, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN HENDRICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| ELI WILLIAMS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CORNELIUS ANTHONY, | | [L. S.] |
| LEWIS HENDRICK, | | [L. S.] |
| ADAM DAVIDS, | | [L. S.] |
| ELIAS KONKAPOT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JEDIEHAL WILBER, | | [L. S.] |
| WILLIAM GARDNER, | | [L. S.] |
| STEPHEN GARDNER, | | [L. S.] |
| SIMEON GARDNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POLLY BENNETT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELEANOR CHARLES, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARY HENDRICK, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SUSAN HENDRICK, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOSEPH DOXTATOR, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOSEPH L. CHICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| SOLOMON DAVIDS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOB MOORE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SOPHIA MOORE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CALEB MOORE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH MOORE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HENRY MOORE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH BOMAN | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HUMBLE JOURDEN, | | [L. S.] |
| PHEBE PYE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACOB JACOBS, | | [L. S.] |
| AARON KONKAPOT, | | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH GARDNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ANDREW WILBER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PRUDENCE QUINNEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BERSHEBA WRIGHT, | | [L. S.] |
| ALONZO QUINNEY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| REBECCA THOMPSON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DIANAH DAVIDS, | | [L. S.] |
| MARY ANN LITTLEMAN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PETER BENNETT, SR., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PETER BENNETT, JR., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DANIEL GARDNER, | | [L. S.] |
| BASHIBA BROWN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DENNIS T. TURKEY, | | [L. S.] |
| BENJAMIN PYE, 3d, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ABRAM PYE, SR., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ABRAM PYE, JR., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DAVID PYE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH DOXTATOR, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARGARET DAVIDS, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CORNELIUS AARON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ANNA TURKEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LOUISA KONKAPOT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PHEBE SHICKET, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH AARON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| REBECCA AARON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BENJAMIN PYE, 4th. | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PAUL PYE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACKSON CHICKS, and 2 heirs of JOSIAH CHICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| ELECTA W. CANDY, sister of the late JOHN W. QUINNEY, | | [L. S.] |
| MARY JANE DEAN, | | [L. S.] |
| DANIEL P. DEAN, } Heirs of Jane Dean. | | [L. S.] |
| JOHN W. DEAN, | | [L. S.] |
| CORNELIUS YOCCOM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HARRIET JOURDEN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PETER D. LITTLEMAN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LOVINA PYE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CHARLOTTE PALMER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| RAMONA MILLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HANNAH TURKEY, | her x mark. | [L. S] |
| DIDEMA MILLER, | | [L. S.] |
| DR. BIG DEER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH WILBER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DARIUS DAVIDS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HARVY JOHNSTON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARY ELIZA BUTLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THOMAS TOUSEY, | | [L. S.] |
| CHESTER TOUSEY, | | [L. S.] |
| DANIEL TOUSEY, | | [L. S.] |
| SARAH TOUSEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PHILENA PYE, 1st, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LUCINDA QUINNEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SALLY SQHANANDOAH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARY McALLISTER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HOPE WELCH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CATHARINE MILLS, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NANCY HOM, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARGARET BOLREW, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZA FRANKS, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LUCINDA GARDNER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARY JANE BOMAN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DEBBY BALDWIN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| EDWARD BOMAN, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HANNAH SMITH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MOSES SMITH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BETSY MANAGUE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DOLLY DOXTATOR, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AARON SMITH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POLLY SMITH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MARY THEBEANT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACOB MOORE, | | [L. S.] |
| ABIGAIL MOORE, | | [L. S.] |
| CLARISSA MILLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POLLY KONKAPOT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN LEWIS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES CHICKS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Signed and sealed in presence of

THEODORE KOVEN, *Secretary to Commissioner.*
SAML. W. BEALL,
ADAM SCHERFF,
JAMES CHRISTIE,
LEMUEL GOODELL,
ENOS MCKENZIE,
ELAM C. PEASE.

*Roll and Census made in conformity to Article V. of the foregoing Treaty.*

| NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Census of the Munsees of New York, included in the treaty of September 3, 1839.* | | | | |
| Isaac Durkee | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| William Mohawk | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Titus Mohawk | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Thomas Snake's widow | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Austin Half White | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Clarissa Spragg | .. | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| George Moses | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Jonathan Waterman | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Jonathan Titus | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Levy Halftown | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Jefferson Halftown | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Eunice Red Eye | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| John Willson | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Joshua Willson | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

| NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Census of Stockbridges and Munsees at Stockbridge, Wisconsin.* | | | | |
| John N. Chicks | 1 | .. | 3 | 4 |
| Jeremiah Slingerland | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| John W. Abrams | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Ziba T. Peters | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Levy Konkapot | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Thomas S. Branch, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Jacob Davids | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| John W. Quinney, jr. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Timothy Jourdan | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| John Yoccum | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| George T. Bennet | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Jacob Konkapot | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Jesse Jourdan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Jeremiah Bennet | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Isaac Jacobs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

ROLL OF THOSE AT STOCKBRIDGE—*Continued.*

| NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Joshua | 1 | .. | . | 1 | Remona Miller | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Benjamin Pye, 2d | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | Hannah Turkey | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| John P. Hendricks | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Bigdeer | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Eli Williams | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Elizabeth Wilber | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cornelius Anthony | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Harvey Johnston | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Lewis Hendrick | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Mary Eliza Butler | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Adam Davids | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Thomas Tousey | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Elias Konkapot | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Chester Tousey | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Jedediah Wilber | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Daniel Tousey | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| William Gardner | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Sarah Tousey | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Stephen Gardner | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Philena Pye, 1st | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Simeon Gardner | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Lucinda Quinney | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Polly Bennet | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | Eliza Franks | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Eleanor Charles | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Lucinda Gardner | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mary Hendrick | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Mary Jane Bowman | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Susannah Hendrick | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Debby Baldwin | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Joseph Doxtator | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | Edward Bowman | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Joseph L. Chicks | 1 | .. | 3 | 4 | Moses Smith | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| James Chicks | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | Dolly Doxtator | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Solomon Davids | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Polly Smith | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Elizabeth Bowman | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | Aaron Smith, (Hannah Smith) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Humble Jourdan | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | Polly Konkapot, | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Phebe Pye | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | John Lewis, | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Jacob Jacobs | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Peter D. Littleman | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Aaron Konkapot | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Clarissa Miller | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Jeremiah Gardiner | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | John P. Quinney, (absent) | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Andrew Wilber | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Paul Quinney, (absent) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Prudence Quinney | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Charles Stevens | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bethseba Wright | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Samuel Stevens | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Alonzo Quinney | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Samuel Miller | .. | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Rebecca Thompson | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | John Metoxen, sen | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Peter Bennet, sr | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Simeon S. Metoxen | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Peter Bennet, jr | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | Nicholas Palmer | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Daniel Gardner | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Daniel Metoxen | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bathseba Brown | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Moses Doxtator | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Dennis T. Turkey | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | Darius Charles | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Benjamin Pye, 3d | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Catharine Butterfield | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Abram Pye, sen | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | Washington Quinney | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Abram Pye, jr | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Ezekiel Robinson | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| David Pye | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Sally Pye | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Elizabeth Doxtator | .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | James Palmer | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Margaret Davids | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | Jonas Thompson | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Cornelius Aaron | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | William Thompson | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Anna Turkey | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Austin E. Quinney | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Phebe Skicket | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | John Beaman | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Louisa Konkapot | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Simeon Quinney | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Elizabeth Aaron | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Elizabeth Palmer | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Rebecca Aaron | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Margaret Miller | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Benjamin Pye, 4th | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | William Miller | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Paul Pye | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Zachariah Miller | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Jackson Chicks and one other orphan, heirs of Josiah Chicks | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | Salomon Duchamp | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | | | | John Metoxen, jr | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Electa W. Candy | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Joseph M. Quinney | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Cornelius Yoccum | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | Mary Quinney | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Harriet Jourdan | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Frelinghuysen Quinney | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Levina Pye | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Bartholomew Bowman | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Charlotte Palmer | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | Lewis Bowman | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
*Commissioner on the part of the United States.*

ZIBA T. PETERS, *Sachem.*

*Roll and Census of Stockbridges and Munsees who prefer to remain at Stockbridge, according to ART. XVI.*

| NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | NAMES. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Moore | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Dideema Miller | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Job Moore | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | Darius Davids | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sophia Moore | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Mary McAllister | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Caleb Moore | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hope Welch | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Elizabeth Moore | .. | .. | .. | .. | Catherine Mills | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Henry Moore | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | Nancy Hom | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Diana Davids | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | Margaret Beaulieu | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Mary Ann Littleman | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | Sally Schenandoah | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mary Jane Dean, (Children of Jane Dean.) | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | Betsey Manague | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Daniel P. Dean, (Children of Jane Dean.) | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | Jacob Moore | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| John W. Dean, (Children of Jane Dean.) | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, *Commissioner.*
ZIBA T. PETERS, *Sachem.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Office Indian Affairs, March* 3, 1856.

Letter of Geo. W. Manypenny, Indian Commissioner.

SIR: Referring to my last two annual reports, where the embarrassed condition of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians is discussed, and to the paragraph of the general Indian appropriation bill, of the 3d March, 1855, Stat. at Large, vol. x, p. 699, where there is appropriated, "For the purpose of enabling the President to treat with, and arrange the difficulties existing among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the treaty of twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, of the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars;" and also to the treaty which was made between these Indians and Superintendent Francis Huebschmann, during the last summer, which, for reasons then given you, was disapproved of, I have now the honor to send up a treaty concluded with them, on the 5th ultimo, by Superintendent Huebschmann, the provisions of which are approved by me, and would recommend, if you agree, that it be laid before the President, to the end, if approved by him, that it may be sent to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon.

And I herewith transmit a copy of the letter of the superintendent sending on said treaty, together with a copy of a power of attorney from certain Munsees to Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Willson, for purposes therein indicated.

I would merely remark that, by locating the Stockbridges in Wisconsin, instead of Minnesota, about $20,000 of expense would be saved in removal, while a location in Minnesota could not be more out of the way of the whites, and the lands there would be worth to the government at least as much as the price to be paid the Menomonees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
*Secretary of the Interior.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

*Milwaukie, February* 23, 1856.

Letter of Francis Huebschmann, Superintendent.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a treaty with the Stockbridges and Munsees, concluded in conformity to your instructions. In consequence of the complicated difficulties at Stockbridge, and the factious spirit ruling among the Indians, the task imposed upon me was not an easy one, and required extraordinary patience and forbearance. I believe I have used all proper means to make the arrangement contemplated by the treaty as acceptable to all parties interested as could be expected under the circumstances. However, about one fifth of the Indians, headed by Austin E. Quinney, and mostly consisting of members of the Quinney family, did not sign the treaty, but without giving any sensible reason. The only two objections raised by Austin E. Quinney to the draft of the treaty were: *First*, That the issuing of patents to lands, to be apportioned to the individuals of the tribe, was contemplated. This objection was virtually obviated by amending the treaty, so that the application for a patent to be made after ten years, has first to be consented to by the general council of the Stockbridges and Munsees.

His second objection was, that there was no provision made for the payment of a claim he himself has against the tribe. Though I invited him to submit the claim to me for examination, he did not do so, and, from what I learned from himself and others, it appears that it would, if submitted, not bear very accurate examination, as about half of it is made up of high charges for meals furnished councillors of the Stockbridges, and the other half for funds advanced to one certain Chandler, on his share of the twenty thousand dollars, to be paid under the amendment to the treaty of 1848, for procuring the adoption of the said amendment.

The real objection on the part of the Quinneys to the reorganization of the Stockbridges and Munsees under this treaty, is, no doubt, the certainty staring them in the face, that their rule over the tribe will be at an end if the treaty is ratified. To show what use this family has made of their power over the tribe, I will only mention a few instances. Though claiming to hold their lands again in commonalty in consequence of the law of August 6, 1846, Austin E. Quinney, by barter and trade carried on with widows and other Indians, and by advancing to them a few provisions, pretended to have bought their lots of land, and, under the treaty of 1848, he not only received pay for the improvements on all these lands, (1,440 acres,) $2,760.63, but of the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars paid under V. article of treaty of 1848, he received $3,083, while under a proper per capita apportionment, the share of his family would not have been much more than about three hundred dollars. The interest of the $16,500, to be paid "as other annuities are paid by the United States," has been apportioned in direct violation of the said treaty until the Stockbridge affairs came under my superintendence, in the same manner as the $16,500, under art. V. had been paid; and for the benefit of Sam'l Miller, even that illegal apportionment was falsified so as to pay him one half of $1,662.50, and the interest on the other half instead of $412.50, the proportion to which he would have been entitled by the quantity of land held by him at the treaty of 1848. Austin E. Quinney realized about a thousand dollars more by selling his pretended right of occupancy to lots, so that it appears, that he has received about seven thousand dollars in addition to what he has received of the money paid to his tribe by the State of New York, and it is no doubt mortifying to him that his share of moneys hereafter, is to be no larger than that of any other member of the tribe. A great part of the funds received from the State of New York has been used by the Quinney family for their own aggrandizement and the sending of delegations to Washington; and the wishes of a

majority of the Stockbridges in relation to the application of those funds, have been frequently disregarded, and at the present time Sam'l Miller has been sent by Austin E. Quinney as delegate to Washington with a part of those funds, in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority.

I proposed to Austin E. Quinney and his followers to patent to them lands at Stockbridge, and to make other stipulations favorable to them, if they preferred to remain there and to separate from the tribe; but as they would not declare their willingness to accept of such provisions, and as Quinney declared that he would probably desire to remove with the others if the lands to be selected were of good quality, and deeming it more beneficial to them, that they should remove with the others and be settled by themselves, if they preferred it, in some corner of the new reservation, I did not feel prompted to provide for their remaining at Stockbridge, and increased the sums to be paid in proportion to their number.

I had made no secret, since my visit to Stockbridge during the forepart of December last, of the arrangement contemplated in relation to lands and land-titles at Stockbridge, (articles XIII. and XIV.,) and it appeared generally satisfactory to white settlers; yet there will be always found meddlesome individuals, and it appears that, at the request of a resident of Stockbridge, who, however, has no land himself, a lawyer of Green Bay had drawn up a petition or memorial asking the treaty to be amended.

When I saw the document, no names were attached to it, and I have not inquired afterwards, if it has been signed by anybody and forwarded. I read it very hastily; but it left the impression upon my mind that little legal knowledge was displayed by its author. Since the authority to issue patents, given by the law of 1843, was destroyed by the repealing act of 1846, and the list of patents to lots to be granted under the treaty of 1848, is imperfect and incorrect, the settlers at Stockbridge, if they understand it, will be the last to object to authority being granted to the proper officer, to issue patents; and the investigation of sales made by Indians provided for, I think, will not be seriously objected to, except by such who are afraid that the consideration paid by them would be found to have consisted of whiskey.

The minimum price fixed in the treaty for the land, to be sold by the United States government, is not too high nor unjust to any class of the settlers at Stockbridge. Those who settled there shortly after the treaty of 1848, and bought out, for a small consideration, the right of occupancy of Indians, to their houses, clearings, and fields, have since mostly confined themselves to cultivating the fields already made and raised fine crops, without paying any taxes or bearing any of the hardships of a new settlement. It has not been so much by their labor that these lands have become valuable, as by the settlements and improvements made in the surrounding country and the general prosperity of the State. The settlers who have recently squatted on lots of land at Stockbridge, have gone there with the perfect knowledge of the price which was expected to be fixed on those lands, and since it has become known that the treaty was signed, that part of the State has been under great excitement, and many have flocked to Stockbridge to make claims and to avail themselves of the privileges contemplated to be extended to actual settlers by the treaty. It is feared that there are even more settlers and claimants than lots of land, and if the price should be reduced, the excitement would, no doubt, become more intense, and the land officers would find it more difficult to settle the conflicting claims. The privilege of entering lands at the terms of payment, as prescribed for actual settlers, in ART. XIV., granted to a number of Indians by ART. XVI., was considered by all as very valuable, which seems to prove beyond a doubt, that the price is considered very moderate. If the petition above referred to has been signed generally by the settlers at Stockbridge, they have done so in consequence of its being represented to them, that it could do no harm to try to get the lands from the government at a less price, and not because the price is too high

or unjust to any one of them. A power of attorney of the Munsees of New York to their delegate is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
*Superintendent.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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Know all men that by these presents we make, constitute, and appoint Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Willson, or either two of them, in the absence of the other, to receive from the commissioner of the United States the share of us, and each of us, and our families in money, which, in consideration of annuities due us from the United States, or by virtue and effect of a treaty which it is understood, is about to be made between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, we are informed will be our due, and will be paid to us by the said commissioner, or by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Wisconsin. And we hereby authorize our attorneys as aforesaid to give receipts and vouchers to the said commissioner or superintendent, as may be right, or he may require; our intention being that our said attorneys shall transmit to us, in the State of New York, said moneys, to enable us immediately to remove to, improve, and subsist in our new homes in the State of Wisconsin.

Hereby ratifying the acts of our attorneys in the premises.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this ——— day of January, A. D. 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| ISAAC DURKEE, | |
| WILLIAM MOHAWK, | |
| TITUS MOHAWK, | his x mark. |
| AUSTIN HALF WHITE, | his x mark. |
| CLARISSA SPRAGG, | her x mark. |
| GEORGE MOSES, | his x mark. |
| JONATHAN WATERMAN, | his x mark. |
| JONATHAN TITUS, | his x mark. |
| LEVY HALF TOWN, | his x mark. |
| JEFFERSON HALF TOWN, | his x mark. |

In presence of

SAM'L W. BEALL,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

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STATE OF NEW YORK, }
*Cattaraugus County,* } *ss.*

On this 19th day of January, A. D. 1856, came before me Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, Titus Mohawk, Austin Half White, Clarissa Spragg, George Moses, Jonathan Watersnake, Jonathan Titus, Levy Half Town, Jefferson Half Town, proven to me, by the oath of George Jamison, to me well known, to be the individuals who signed and executed the within instrument of attorney, and acknowledged that they executed it freely. GEORGE JAMISON, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.

ELISHA BROWN,
*Justice of the Peace.*

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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 eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and

consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*April* 18, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two third of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees, who were included in the treaty of September 3, 1839, but are yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly authorized delegates, William Mohawk and Joshua Willson, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

ARTICLE II. Add thereto, the following:

"And the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars, (twelve thousand for the Stockbridges, and six thousand for the Munsees,) to be expended, at such time, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of stock and necessaries, the discharge of national or tribal debts, and to enable them to settle their affairs."

ARTICLE XVI. Insert the name of "John W. Abrams" in the list of persons provided for in this article; and in the column opposite his name, the words "lot No. 59"—and insert his name also after the name of "Levi Konkapot," in the paragraph below the list of names.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

And whereas the said amendments were, at Stockbridge, Wisconsin, on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, laid before the general council of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, and after having been read and fully explained to said council, were ratified and accepted by said council, by a written instrument in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE TRIBES OF INDIANS.

*Stockbridge, Wisconsin, July* 29, 1856.

The Senate of the United States having advised and consented to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees, who were included in the treaty of September 3d, 1839, but were yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly authorized delegates, William Mohawk and Joshua Willson, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments.

ARTICLE II. Add thereto, the following:

"And the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars, (twelve thousand for the Stockbridges, and six thousand for the Munsees,) to be expended, at such time, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of stock and necessaries, the discharge of national or tribal debts, and to enable them to settle their affairs."

ARTICLE XVI. Insert the name of "John W. Abrams" in the list of persons provided for in this article; and in the column opposite his name, the words, "lot No. 59"—and insert his name also after the name of "Levi Konkapot" in the paragraph below the list of names—we, the

abovenamed Stockbridges and Munsees, parties to the said articles of agreement and convention, after the said amendments have been read and explained to us, consent to and accept of the same.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZIBA T. PETERS, *sachem*, | | [L. S.] |
| JOHN N. CHICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, | | [L. S.] |
| JOHN W. ABRAMS, | *Counsellors*, | [L. S.] |
| LEVI KONKAPOT, | | [L. S.] |
| JOSHUA WILLSON, | | [L. S.] |
| JOHN YOCCOM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WILLIAM MOHAWK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES JOSHUA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BENJAMIN PYE, 2d, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN HENDRICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| ELI WILLIAMS, | | [L. S.] |
| ELIAS KONKAPOT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WILLIAM GARDNER, | | [L. S.] |
| STEPHEN GARDNER, | | [L. S.] |
| MARY HENDRICK, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOSEPH DOXTATOR, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH BOMAN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HUMBLE JOURDEN, | | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH GARDNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ABRAM PYE, sen., | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CORNELIUS YOCCOM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PETER D. LITTLEMAN, | | [L. S.] |
| LOVINA PYE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DR. BIG DEER, | | [L. S.] |
| HARVEY JOHNSTON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THOMAS TOUSEY, | | [L. S.] |
| CHESTER TOUSEY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DANIEL TOUSEY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SARAH TOUSEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DEBBY BALDWIN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ABIGAIL MOON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CLARISSA MILLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SOLOMAN DAVIDS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACOB KONKAPOT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ISAAC JACOBS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SUSAN HENDRICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| JEREMIAH BENNETT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DENNIS TURKEY, | | [L. S.] |
| ELECTA W. CANDY, | | [L. S.] |
| SALLY SCHANENDOAH, | | [L. S.] |
| DANIEL GARDNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SIMEON GARDNER, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SOPHRONIA THOMPSON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CATHERINE MILLS, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN W. QUINNEY, | | [L. S.] |
| PAUL QUINNEY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LUCINDA GARDNER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACOB JACOBS, | | [L. S.] |
| MARGARET DAVIDS, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PETER BENNETT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PHEBE PYE, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH DOXTATOR, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOHN LEWIS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH WILBER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REBECCA AARON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ELIZABETH AARON, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| THOMAS S. BRANCH, | | [L. S.] |
| JANE BOMAN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JAMES CHICKS, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HANNAH TURKEY, | | [L. S.] |
| BENJAMIN PYE, 3d, | | [L. S.] |
| POLLY KONKAPOT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JACOB DAVID, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ADAM DAVID, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LEVI KONKAPOT, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POLLY SMITH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AARON SMITH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JEDEDIAH WILBER, | | [L. S.] |
| MARY ELIZA BUTLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| HANNAH SMITH, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| POLLY BENNETT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BASHEBA WRIGHT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| BARSHEBA BROWN, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| TIMOTHY JOURDEN, | | [L. S.] |
| HARRIET JOURDEN, | | [L. S.] |
| DOLLY DOXTATOR, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PHEBE SKICKET, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LOUISA KONKAPOT, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| ANDREW JACKSON CHICKS, and two heirs of JOSHUA CHICKS, | | [L. S.] |
| HOPE WELCH, | | [L. S.] |
| CHARLOTTE PALMER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| RAMONA MILLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| DIDEMA MILLER, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |
| JOB MOORE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LUCINDA QUINNEY, | her x mark. | [L. S.] |

Signed and sealed in presence of

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*
DR. FERDINAND OSALLO,
H. BREWER,
J. H. CLEAVES,
THOMAS MCLEAN.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of September,
[L. S.] eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: Feb. 11, 1856.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Keshena, State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Whereas a treaty was entered into at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth of the present month, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians on the other, stipulating that a new home shall be furnished to the said Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, near the south line of the Menomonee reservation; and Preamble.

Whereas the United States desire to locate said Stockbridges and Munsees near the said line in the western part of the said reservation, on lands on which no permanent settlements have been made by the Menomonees; and

Whereas there is no objection on the part of the Menomonees to the location of the Stockbridges and Munsees in their neighborhood, therefore, this agreement and convention has been entered into—

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Keshena, State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council. Title.

ARTICLE 1. The Menomonee tribe of Indians cede to the United States a tract of land, not to exceed two townships in extent, to be selected in the western part of their present reservation on its south line, and not containing any permanent settlements made by any of their number, for the purpose of locating thereon the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, and such others of the New York Indians as the United States may desire to remove to the said location within two years from the ratification hereof. Cession of land to the U. States.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to pay for the said cession, in case the said New York Indians will be located on the said lands, at the rate of sixty cents per acre; and it is hereby stipulated, that the monies so to be paid shall be expended in a like manner, to promote the improvement of the Menomonees, as is stipulated by the third article of the treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the expenditure of the forty thousand dollars which had been set aside for their removal and subsistence, west of the Mississippi, by the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Payment for said cession.

ARTICLE 3. To promote the welfare and the improvement of the said Menomonees, and friendly relations between them and the citizens of the United States, it is further stipulated—

1. That in case this agreement and the treaties made previously with the Menomonees should prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now been [be] foreseen, to effect the said objects, the President of the United Laws may be made for the affairs of the Menomonees.

States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of the affairs of the Menomonees as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law, as experience shall prove to be necessary.

Suppression of use of ardent spirits.

2. That the Menomonees will suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people, and resist, by all prudent means, its introduction in their settlements.

Annuities may be paid semi-annually or quarterly.

3. That the President of the United States, if deemed by him conducive to the welfare of the Menomonees, may cause their annuity monies to be paid to them in semi-annual or quarterly instalments.

Right of way for roads.

4. That all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands of the said Indians on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. This instrument shall be binding upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Francis Huebschmann, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs and headmen of the said Menomonee tribe, in presence and with the consent of the warriors and young men of the said tribe, assembled in general council, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, [L. S.]
*Commissioner on the part of the United States.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OSH-KOSH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHO-NE-NIEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KE-SHE-NA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| LA-MOTTE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PE-QUAH-KAW-NAH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| CAR-RON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAU-KE-CHON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AH-KAMOTE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AH-YAH-METAH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| OSH-KE-HE-NA-NIEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KOTCH-KAW-NO-NAEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHO-NE-ON, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WA-PA-MASSAEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-NO-HA-TOKE, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MATCH-A-KIN-NAEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MAH-MAH-KE-WET, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| KO-MAN-E-KIM, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| SHAW-PUY-TUCK, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| OKEN-A-PO-WET, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAY-TAW-SAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| NAW-KAW-CHIS-KA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WA-TA-PUSH, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| PY-AW-WAH-SAY, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| WAY-AICH-KIEW, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| AY-OH-SHA, | his x mark. | [L. S.] |
| MO-SHA-HART. | his x mark. | [L. S.] |

Signed and sealed in presence of

BENJA HUNKINS, *Indian Agent.*
TALBOT PRICKET, *United States Interpreter.*
THEODORE KOVEN, *Secretary to Commissioner.*
JOHN WILEY.

R. OTTO SKOLLA.
H. L. MURNY.
BENJAMIN RICE.
JOHN WERDCHAFF.
STEPHEN CANFIELD.
THOMAS HEATON.

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 eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution, in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*April* 18, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement made and concluded at Keshena, State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council. Assent of Senate.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the 18th day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Siam. Concluded at Bangkok May 29th, 1856. Ratified March 16th, 1857. Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok June 15th, 1857. Proclaimed by the President of the United States August 16th, 1858.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

May 29, 1856.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and their Majesties the First King of Siam and the Second King of Siam was concluded and signed at Bangkok on the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the English version of which treaty—the original being in the English and Siamese languages—is word for word as follows:

Negotiators.

The President of the United States of America, and their Majesties Phra-Bard, Somdetch, Phra-Paramendr, Maha, Mongkut, Phra, Chom, Klau, Chau, Yu, Hua, the first King of Siam, and Phra, Bard, Somdetch, Phra, Pawarendr, Ramesr, Mahiswaresr, Phra, Pin Klau, Chau, Yu, Hua, the second King of Siam, desiring to establish upon firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States, Townsend Harris, Esq., of New York, Consul-General of the United States of America for the empire of Japan, and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, his royal highness the Prince Krom Hluang, Wongsa, Dhiraj, Snidh, his excellency Somdetch, Chau, Phaya, Param, Maha, Bijai, Neate, his excellency Chau, Phaya, Sri, Suriwongse, Samuha, Phra, Kralahom, his excellency Chau, Phaya, Rawe, Wongee, Maha, Kosa, Dhipade, the Phra Klang, his excellency Chau, Phaya, Yomray, the lord mayor, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Amity, &c.

ARTICLE I. There shall, henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam and their successors.

Mutual aid to be rendered.

All American citizens coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships trading to the ports of the United States, it is agreed that the ships-of-war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

American consul at Bangkok.

ARTICLE II. The interests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty, negotiated by Mr. Edmund Roberts, in 1833, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of American offenders, by the consul, according to American laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese; neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the citizens of the United States.

Powers and duties.

Vol. viii. p. 454.

Settlement of disputes, &c.

Offenders, &c., to be mutually surrendered.

ARTICLE III. If Siamese in the employ of American citizens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with American citizens in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American consul on his requisition.

Right to trade, &c.

ARTICLE IV. American citizens are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

Residence of traders, and rights, &c.

American citizens coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred seng (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation American residents in Siam may, at any time, buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses it will be necessary that the American citizen shall, in the first place, make application through the consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the consul, having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money; will make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the American purchaser under sealed deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities. He shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvements of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the American citizen the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Freedom of religion.

ARTICLE V. All American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any

Siamese servants.

other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Rights, &c. of American ships-of-war.

ARTICLE VI. American ships-of-war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they shall not proceed above Paknam unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship-of-war conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the American government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pachnuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese government. But, in the absence of an American ship-of-war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American citizens, and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

Siamese to aid American consul, when, &c.

American shipping, &c. subject only to import and export duties, &c.

ARTICLE VII. The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1833 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade will thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

Rate of import duty.

On the articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable, at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods.

Drawback.

Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and reëxported. Should the American merchant and the custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the consul and a proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Disagreement as to value of imports how settled.

Opium to be free.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be reëxported, and no impost or duty [shall be] levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Sale, &c.

Exports.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation is specified in the tariff attached to this treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same without the interference in either case of any other person.

Right to purchase and sell.

Rates of duty

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

Privileges of American shipping.

Americans may build ships in Siam, &c.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Exportation of salt, rice, and fish may be prohibited.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, and fish, the Siamese government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of these articles, giving 30 days, (say thirty days) notice, except in case of war.

Articles free of duty.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

Regulations now enforced.

ARTICLE VIII. The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be enforced by the consul, with the coöperation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty.

Fines and penalties.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese government.

Privileges, &c. of most favored nation.

ARTICLE IX. The American government and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese government to the government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

This treaty may be revised in 10 years.

ARTICLE X. After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and such portions of the treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations thereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

When to take effect and ratifications be exchanged.

ARTICLE XI. This treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, shall take effect immediately, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months from the date thereof.

Signature May 29, 1856.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty in triplicate at Bangkok, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth, corresponding to the tenth of the waning moon of the lunar month, Wesakh, or sixth month of the year of the Quadruped Serpent of the Siamese civil era, one thousand two hundred and eighteen, and the sixth of the reign of their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS,
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

*General Regulations under which American Trade is to be conducted in Siam.*

Regulations of trade.

REGULATION I. The master of every American ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam he will deliver into the custody of the custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition, and a custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Arrivals of vessels, &c. to be reported, &c.

Penalty for violation.

REGULATION II. A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam, to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Vessel's papers, &c. to be deposited with consul, &c.

REGULATION III. When an American vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the American consulate and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the consul's reporting these

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

particulars to the custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

Penalty for neglect.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Penalty for smuggling, &c.

REGULATION IV. An American vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Clearance of vessels.

REGULATION V. As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her, on application from the consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

The English text of these regulations to be taken to be the true one.

REGULATION VI. The American plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese government have agreed that the English text of these regulations, together with the treaty of which they form a portion, and the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying, in every respect, their true meaning and intention.

American citizens intending to reside in Siam to be registered, &c.

Privileges, &c.

Prohibitions, &c.

REGULATION VII. All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American consulate; they shall not go out to sea nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by the treaty for the residence of American citizens without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American consul; nor shall they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities show to the American consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under Article IV., of the treaty, American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the government stations in the interior may at any time call for the production of this pass; and immediately on its being exhibited they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters, and such detention shall be immediately reported to the consul.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.

[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

Tariff of duties.

*Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.*

Articles paying export duty only.

SECTION I. The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free from inland or other taxes on production or transit, and shall pay export duty as follows:

Export duty.

| | Tical. | Salung. | Fuang. | Hun. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ivory | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 2. Gamboge | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| 3. Rhinoceros' horns | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

| | | Tical. | Salung. | Fuang. | Hun. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Cardamums, best | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 5. | Cardamums, bastard | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 6. | Dried mussels | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 7. | Pelicans' quills | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 8. | Betel nut, dried | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 9. | Krachi wood | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 10. | Sharks' fins, white | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 11. | Sharks' fins, black | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 12. | Lukkrabau seed | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 13. | Peacocks' tails | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per 100 tails. |
| 14. | Buffalo and cow bones | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | per pecul. |
| 15. | Rhinoceros' hides | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do |
| 16. | Hide cuttings | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 17. | Turtle shells | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 18. | Soft shells | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 19. | Beche de mer | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 20. | Fish maws | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 21. | Birds' nests, uncleaned | 20 per ct. | | | | |
| 22. | Kingfishers' feathers | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per 100. |
| 23. | Cutch | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 24. | Beyche seed, [nux vomica] | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 25. | Pungtarai seed | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 26. | Gum Benjamin | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 27. | Angraï bark | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 28. | Agilla wood | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 29. | Ray skins | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 30. | Old deers' horns | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 31. | Soft or young horns | 10 per ct. | | | | |
| 32. | Deer hides, fine, | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per 100 hides. |
| 33. | Deer hides, common | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 34. | Deer sinews | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 35. | Buffalo and cow hides | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 36. | Elephants' bones | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 37. | Tigers' bones | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 38. | Buffalo horns | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 39. | Elephants' hides | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 40. | Tigers' skins | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | per skin. |
| 41. | Armadillo skins | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 42. | Stick lack | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 43. | Hemp | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 44. | Dried fish, flaheng | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 45. | Dried fish, plasalit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 46. | Sapan wood | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | do. |
| 47. | Salt meat | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 48. | Mangrove bark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 49. | Rosewood | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 50. | Ebony | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 51. | Rice | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per royan. |

Articles paying inland duties only.

SECTION II. The undermentioned articles, being subject to the inland or transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from export duty.

| | | Tical. | Salung. | Fuang. | Hun | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inland duty. 52. | Sugar, white | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 53. | Sugar, red | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 54. | Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned | 10 per cent. | | | | |
| 55. | Pepper | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |

| | | Tical. | Salung. | Fuang. | Hun. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | Salt fish, platu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per 10,000 fish. |
| 57. | Beans and peas | | | | | one twelfth. |
| 58. | Dried prawns | | | | | do. |
| 59. | Tilseed | | | | | do. |
| 60. | Silk, raw | | | | | do. |
| 61. | Beeswax | | | | | one fifteenth. |
| 62. | Tallow | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per pecul. |
| 63. | Salt | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | per royan. |
| 64. | Tobacco | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | per 1,000 bundles. |

SECTION III. All goods or produce unenumerated in this tariff shall be free of export duty, and shall only be subject to one inland tax or transit duty, not exceeding the rate now paid. Unenumerated articles to be free of duty.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Bangkok, on the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY, Consul of the United States at Ningpo, in China, and the royal Siamese Commissioners, on the part of their respective governments. Exchange of ratifications, June 15, 1857.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty 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 citizens thereof. Proclaimed Aug. 16, 1858.

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 sixteenth day of August,
[L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

* Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the third day of July last, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows: July 3, 1856.

Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Austria, on the other part.

Vertrag zwischen Oesterreich einerseits und den Vereinigten Staaten andererseits, wegen der in gewissen Fallen zu gewahrenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz fluchtigen Verbrecher. Title.

Whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parties, respectively, that persons committing certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly; and whereas the laws of Austria forbid the surrender of its own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction, the government of the United States, with a view of making the convention strictly reciprocal, shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States: therefore, on the one part, the United States of America, and on the other part, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, having resolved to treat on this subject, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, John George Chevalier de Hülsemann, his said Majesty's minister resident near the government of the United States, who, after reciprocal communication of their respective

Da es behufs besserer Verwaltung der Rechtspflege und zur Verhutung von Verbrechen innerhalb des Gebietes und der Gerichtsbarkeit der contrahirenden Theile zweckmassig befunden worden ist, dass Individuen, welche gewisse schwere Verbrechen begehen und vor der Justiz fluchtig geworden sind unter Umstanden gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden, auch dass die betreffenden Verbrechen namentlich aufgezchlt werden; und da die Gesetze Oesterreichs nicht gestatten, die eigenen Unterthanen einer auswartigen Jurisdiction zu uberliefern, also die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten mit Rucksicht darauf, dass der Vertrag unter strenger Reciprocitat geschlossen wird gleicherweise von jeder Verpflichtung frei sein soll, burger der Vereinigten Staaten auszuliefern so haben einerseits die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika, und andererseits der Kaiser von Oesterreich beschlossen uber diesen Gegenstand zu verhandeln und zu diesem Behufe ihre respectiven Bevollmachtigten ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft zu verhandeln und abzuschliessen namlich: Der Prasident den Staats-Secretar William L. Marcy, und Seine Majestat der Kaiser von Oesterreich Allerhochst Ihren Minister Residenten Preamble. Negotiators.

powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Provision for extradition of criminals.

It is agreed that the United States and Austria shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or 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 fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or 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. The provisions of the present convention shall not be applied, in any manner, to the crimes enumerated in the first arti-

Evidence.

Expense.

Not to apply retrospectively nor to political offences.

bei der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten Johann Georg Ritter von Hulsemann, welche nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer respectiven Vollmachten die folgende artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

ARTIKEL I.

Man ist dahin ubereingekommen dass die Vereinigten Staaten und Oesterreich auf gegenseitige requisitionen, welche respective sie selbst oder ihre Gesandten, Beamten, oder Behorden erlassen, alle Individuen der Justiz ausliefern sollen, welche beschuldigt das Verbrechen des Mordes, oder eines Angriffs in morderischer Absicht, oder des Seeraubs, oder der Brandstiftung, oder des Raubes, oder der Falschung, oder der Verfertigung oder Verbreitung falschen Geldes, sie es gemuntztes oder papier Geld, oder des Defects, oder der Unterschlagung offentlicher Gelder, innerhalb der Gerichtsbarkeit eines der beiden Theile begangen zu haben, im Gebiete des andern Theils eine Zuflucht suchen, oder dort aufgefunden werden: mit der Beschrankung jedoch dass dies nur auf solche Beweise fur die Strafbarkeit geschehen soll, welche nach den Gesetzen des Orts, wo der Fluchtling oder das so beschuldigte Individuum aufgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung und Stellung vor Gericht rechtfertigen wurden, wenn das Verbrechen oder Vergehen dort begangen ware; und die respectiven Richter und andere Behorden der beiden Regierungen sollen Macht, Befugniss und Autoritat haben, auf eidlich erhartete Angabe einen Befehl zur Verhaftung des Fluchtlings oder so beschuldigten Individuums zu erlassen, damit er vor die gadachten Richter oder andern Behorden zu dem Zwecke gestellt werde, dass der Beweis fur die Straf barkeit gehort und in Erwägung gezogen werde; und wenn bei dieser Vernehmung der Beweis fur ausreichend zur aufrechthaltung der Beschuldigung erkannt wird, so soll es die Pflicht des prufenden Richters, oder der Behorde sein selbigen fur die betreffende executive Behorde festzustellen, damit ein

cle committed anterior to the date thereof, nor to any crime or offence of a political character.

Befehl zur Auslieferung eines solchen Fluchtlings erlassen werden konne. Die Kosten einer solchen Verhaftung und Auslieferung sollen von dem Theil getragen und erstattet werden, welcher die Requisition erlastt und den Fluchtling in Empfang nimmt. Die Bestimmungen der gegenwartigen convention sollen in keiner Weise auf die in diesem I artikel aufgezahlten jedoch noch vor dem Datum der Convention begangenen Verbrechen, und ebenso wenig auf politische Verbrechen ihre anwendung finden.

ARTICLE II.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

ARTIKEL II.

Keiner der contrahirenden Theile soll gehalten sein, in Gemassheit der Bestimmungen dieser Uebereinkunft seine eigenen Burger oder Unterthanen auszuliefern.

Not to apply to citizens.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum, or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up, under the stipulations of this convention, until he shall have been tried and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquitted thereof.

ARTIKEL III.

Wenn ein Individuum, das eines der in Dieser Uebereinkunft aufgezahlten Verbrechen angeklagt ist, ein neues Verbrechen in dem Gebiete des Staates begangen haben sollte, wo er eine Zuflucht gesucht hat oder aufgefunden wird, so soll ein solches Individuum nicht eher in Gemassheit der Bestimmungen dieser Uebereinkunft ausgeliefert werden, als bis dasselbe vor Gericht gestellt worden sein, und die auf ein solches neues Verbrechen gesetzte Strafe erlitten haben, oder freigesprochen sein wird.

Person claimed may be retained to answer for offences in the country where he is found.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the ex-

ARTIKEL IV.

Die gegenwartige Uebereinkunft soll bis zum ersten Januar Ein tausend acht hundert und acht und funfzig in Kraft bleiben, und wenn kein Theil dem Andern sechs Monate vorher Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht dieselbe dann aufzuheben, so soll sie ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zu dem Ablauf von zwolf Monaten nachdem einer der hohen contrahirenden Theile dem Andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben, wobei jeder der hohen contrahirenden Theile sich das Recht vorbehalt dem Andern

Duration of this treaty.

piration of the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

ARTICLE V.

Ratifications. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the third day of July, in the Date. year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

W. L. MARCY.

eine solche Mittheilung zu jeder Zeit nach dem Ablauf des gedachten ersten Januar Ein tausend acht hundert und acht und funfzig zugehen zu lassen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die gegenwartige Uebereinkunft soll ratificirt werden von dem Prasidenten unter und mit der Genehmigung und Zustimmung des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten und von Seiner Majestat dem Kaiser von Oesterreich, und die Ratificationen sollen zu Washington innerhalb sechs Monaten von dem heutigen datum, oder wo moglich fruher, ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben wir, die respectiven Revollmachtigten, diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und unsere Siegel beigedruckt.

In zweifacher Ausfertigung geschehen zu Washington den dritten Juli Ein tausend acht hundert und sechs und funfzig im achtzigsten Jahre der Unabhangigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten.

HÜLSEMANN.

Exchange of ratifications. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 13th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Hülsemann, his Austrian Majesty's minister resident in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

# TREATIES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows: July 22, 1856.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, in order to render still more intimate their relations of friendship and good understanding, and desiring, for the benefit of their respective commerce and that of other nations, to establish an uniform system of maritime legislation in time of war, in accordance with the present state of civilization, have resolved to declare, by means of a formal convention, the principles which the two republics acknowledge as the basis of the rights of neutrals at sea, and which they recognize and profess as permanent and immutable, considering them as the true and indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime commerce and trade. Preamble.

For this purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John Randolph Clay, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Peru; and the Liberator President of the republic of Peru has conferred like full powers on Don José Maria Seguin, chief officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in charge of that department, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles: Negotiators.

### ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles: Declaration of principles as to

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, á fin de estrechar mas y mas cada dia sus cordiales relaciones de amistad y buena inteligencia, y deseando, en bien de su comercio respectivo y del de todas las naciones, contribuir á que sea una sola, como lo exige la actual civilizacion, la legislacion maritima universal en tiempo de guerra, han resuelto consignar en una convencion especial, los principios en que las dos republicas fundan los derechos de los neutrales en la mar, y que ambas reconocen y profesan como permanentes é inmutables, considerándolos absolutamente necesarios para la verdadera libertad de la navigacion y de todo comercio y tráfico maritimo.

Con tal objeto el Libertador Presidente de la República del Perú ha conferido plenos poderes á Don José Maria Seguin, Oficial Mayor del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, encargado de su despacho; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América ha conferido iguales plenos poderes á Don Juan Randolfo Clay, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los referidos Estados cerca del gobierno del Perú; quienes despues de haber canjeado sus dichos plenos poderes, que hallaron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:

### ARTICULO 1°.

Las dos altas partes contratantes reconocen como permanentes é inmutables los siguientes principios:

rights of neutrals at sea.

1st. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or merchandise belonging to a power or nation at war, or to its citizens or subjects, are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2d. That the property of neutrals on board of an enemy's vessel is not subject to detention or confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war; it being also understood that, as far as regards the two contracting parties, warlike articles, destined for the use of either of them, shall not be considered as contraband of war.

The two high contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

1°. Los buques libres hacen libres las mercaderias; es decir, que los efectos ó mercaderias pertenecientes á una potencia ó nacion que se halla en guerra con otra, ó á sus ciudadanos ó súbditos, estan libres de presa ó confiscacion si se encuentran á bordo de buques neutrales, con excepcion de los articulos de contrabando de guerra.

2°. Que las propiedades neutrales á bordo de un buque enemigo no estan sujetas á detencion ó confiscacion, salvo que sean contrabando de guerra; entendiendose que, en cuanto á las dos partes contratantes no se considerará tal contrabando de guerra los articulos bélicos destinados al uso y servicio de cada una de ellas.

Las dos altas partes contratantes se comprometen á aplicar los anteriores principios de comercio y navegacion á todas las Potencias y Estados que consientan en adoptarlos como permanentes é inmutables.

ARTICLE II.

Article 22d of treaty of July 26, 1851, annulled so far as it is opposed hereto. Vol. x. p. 936.

It is hereby agreed between the two high contracting parties, that the provisions contained in article twenty-second of the treaty concluded between them at Lima, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, are hereby annulled and revoked, in so far as they militate against, or are contrary to, the stipulations contained in this convention; but nothing in the present convention shall, in any manner, affect or invalidate the stipulations contained in the other articles of the said treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which shall remain in their full force and effect.

ARTICULO II°.

Se conviene asi mismo por las dos altas partes contratantes en que las estipulaciones contenidas en el articulo veintidos del tratado concluido entre ellas en Lima á veintiseis de Julio del año mil ochocientos cincuenta y uno, quedan anuladas y revocadas en cuanto se opongan ó sean contrarias á las estipulaciones contenidas en esta convencion. Pero que las estipulaciones de la presente convencion, no afectan ó invalidan de ninguna manera las estipulaciones contenidas en los demas articulos del dicho tratado del veintiseis de Julio del año mil ochocientos cincuenta y uno, las cuales subsistiran en todo su valor y efecto.

ARTICLE III.

Application of principles of the first article hereof, may be hereafter considered.

The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to an ulterior understanding, as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first

ARTICULO III°.

Las dos altas partes contratantes se reservan entrar en ulteriores acuerdos, si las circunstancias lo exijieren, acerca de la aplicacion y extension que deba darse, caso de haber razon para ello, á los principios establecidos en el articulo primero.

article. But they declare, from this time, that they will take the stipulations contained in the said article as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

Pero declaran desde ahora, que tomaran por regla las estipulaciones contenidas en dicho articulo, siempre que les sea necesario decidir en cuestiones sobre derechos de neutralidad.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that all nations which shall consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention by a formal declaration, stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two parties signing this convention; they shall communicate to each other the result of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

Nations acceding to these rules shall enjoy the resulting rights

ARTICULO IV°.

Se conviene por las dos altas partes contratantes en que todas las naciones que consientan en acceder á las reglas del articulo primero de esta convencion, mediante una declaracion formal, estipulando que las observaran, gozaran de los derechos de tal accecion, del mismo modo que seran gozados y observados por las dos partes que firman esta convencion; las cuales se comunicaran el resultado de las medidas que sobre el particular adoptaren.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention 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 said States, and by the President of the republic of Peru, with the authorization of the legislative body of Peru, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

Ratification.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the republic of Peru have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the city of Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-six.

Signatures.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY. [L. S.]
J. M. SEGUIN. [L. S.]

ARTICULO V°.

La presente convencion será aprobada y ratificada por el Presidente de la república del Perú con autorizacion del cuerpo legislativo, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, con el parecer y acuerdo del Senado de los dichos Estados, y las ratificaciones seran canjeadas en Washington á los diez y ocho meses contados desde la fecha en que ha sido firmada, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República del Perú y de los Estados Unidos de América han firmado y sellado la presente.

Hecha en la ciudad de Lima el veintidos de Julio del año del Señor mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.

J. M. SEGUIN. [L. S.]
J. RANDOLPH CLAY. [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the thirty-first ultimo:

Exchange of ratifications. Oct. 31, 1857.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony 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 November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

# FRANKLIN PIERCE,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 7, 1856

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks; and John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles, which treaty is in the words and figures following, viz:

Treaty.

Articles of agreement and convention between the United States, and the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks; and John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles:

Preamble.

Whereas the convention heretofore existing between the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi River, has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a re-adjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and whereas the United States desire, by providing the Seminoles remaining in Florida with a comfortable home west of the Mississippi River, and by making a liberal and generous provision for their welfare, to induce them to emigrate and become one people with their brethren already west, and also to afford to all the Seminoles the means of education and civilization, and the blessings of a regular civil government; and whereas, the Creek nation and individuals thereof, have, by their delegation, brought forward and persistently urged various claims against the United States, which it is desirable shall be finally adjusted and settled; and whereas it is necessary for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and said Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations shall, as far as practicable, be embodied in one comprehensive instrument; now therefore; the United States, by their commissioner, George W. Manypenny, the Creek tribe of Indians, by their commissioners, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh; and the Seminole tribe of Indians, by their commissioners, John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, viz:

Cession by Creeks to Seminoles.

ARTICLE I. The Creek Nation doth hereby grant, cede, and convey to the Seminole Indians, the tract of country included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning on the Canadian River, a few miles east of the ninety-seventh parallel of west longitude where Ock-hi-appo, or Pond Creek, empties into the same; thence, due north to the north fork of the Canadian; thence, up said north fork of the Canadian to the southern line of the Cherokee country; thence, with that line, west, to the one hundredth parallel of west longitude; thence, south along said parallel of longitude to the Canadian River, and thence down and with that river to the place of beginning.

Boundaries of Creek Country.

ARTICLE II. The following shall constitute and remain the boundaries of the Creek country, viz: beginning at the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian River, and running northerly four miles; thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the south bank of the Arkansas River, opposite to the east or lower bank of Grand River, at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course, south, forty-four degrees, west, one mile, to a post placed in the ground; thence along said line to the Arkansas and up the same and the Verdigris River, to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line, north, to a point twenty-five miles from the Arkansas River, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running west with the southern line of the Cherokee country, to the north fork of the Canadian River, where the boundary of the cession to the Seminoles defined in the preceding article, first strikes said Cherokee line; thence down said north fork, to where the eastern boundary line of the said cession to the Seminoles strikes the same; thence, with that line, due south to the Canadian River, at the mouth of the Ock-hi-appo, or Pond Creek; and thence down said Canadian River to the place of beginning.

Seminole and Creek countries as hereby fixed, guaranteed to them.

ARTICLE III. The United States do hereby solemnly guarantee to the Seminole Indians the tract of country ceded to them by the first article of this convention; and to the Creek Indians, the lands included within the boundaries defined in the second article hereof; and likewise that the same shall respectively be secured to and held by said Indians by the same title and tenure by which they were guaranteed and secured to

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the Creek Nation by the fourteenth article of the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the third article of the treaty of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and by the letters-

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patent issued to the said Creek Nation, on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and recorded in volume four of records of Indian deeds in the Office of Indian Affairs, pages 446 and 447. *Provided however*, that no part of the tract of country so ceded to the Seminole Indians, shall ever be sold, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of both tribes legally given.

No State or Territory to pass laws for said tribes.

ARTICLE IV. The United States do hereby solemnly agree and bind themselves, that no State or Territory shall ever pass laws for the government of the Creek or Seminole tribes of Indians, and that no portion of either of the tracts of country defined in the first and second articles of this agreement shall ever be embraced or included within, or annexed to, any Territory or State, nor shall either, or any part of either, ever be erected into a Territory without the full and free consent of the legislative authority of the tribe owning the same.

Said countries not to be included in any State or Territory without their consent.

Release by Creeks of all title to other lands, and all claims against United States, except, &c.

ARTICLE V. The Creek Indians do hereby, absolutely and forever, quitclaim and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to any lands heretofore owned or claimed by them, whether east or west of the Mississippi River, and any and all claim for or on account of any such lands, except those embraced within the boundaries described in the second article of this agreement; and it doth also, in like manner, release and fully discharge the United States from all other claims and demands whatsoever, which the Creek Nation or any individuals thereof may now have against the United States, excepting only such as are particularly or in terms provided for and secured to them by the provisions of existing treaties and laws; and which are as follows, viz: permanent annuities in money amounting to twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, secured to them by the fourth article of the treaty of

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seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, the second article of the

Vol. vii. p. 69.

treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and the fourth article of the treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; permanent provision for a wheelwright, for a blacksmith and assistant; blacksmith shop and tools, and for iron and steel under the eighth article

of the last-mentioned treaty; and costing annually one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars; two thousand dollars per annum, during the pleasure of the President, for assistance in agricultural operations under the same treaty and article; six thousand dollars per annum for education for seven years, in addition to the estimate for present fiscal year, under the fourth article of the treaty of January fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-five; one thousand dollars per annum during the pleasure of the President, for the same object, under the fifth article of the treaty of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; services of a wagon maker, blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, under the same treaty and article, and costing one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars annually; the last instalment of two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars for two blacksmiths and assistants, shops and tools, and iron and steel, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and which last it is hereby stipulated shall be continued for seven additional years. The following shall also be excepted from the foregoing quitclaim, relinquishment, release, and discharge, viz: the fund created and held in trust for Creek orphans under the second article of the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; the right of such individuals among the Creeks as have not received it, to the compensation in money provided for by the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in lieu of reservations of land to which they were entitled, but which were not secured to them, under the said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two; the right of the reservees under the same treaty, who did not dispose of their reservations to the amounts for which they have been or may be sold by the United States; and the right of such members of the tribe to military bounty lands, as are entitled thereto under existing laws of the United States. The right and interest of the Creek Nation and people in and to the matters and things so excepted, shall continue and remain the same as though this convention had never been entered into.

Vol. ix. p. 822.

Vol. vii. p. 419.

Vol. vii. p. 368.

Vol. vii. p. 366.

1837, ch. 41.

Vol. v. p. 186.

ARTICLE VI. In consideration of the foregoing quitclaim, relinquishment, release, and discharge, and of the cession of a country for the Seminole Indians contained in the first article of this agreement, the United States do hereby agree and stipulate to allow and pay the Creek Nation the sum of one million of dollars, which shall be invested and paid as follows, viz: two hundred thousand dollars to be invested in some safe stocks, paying an interest of at least five per cent. per annum; which interest shall be regularly and faithfully applied to purposes of education among the Creeks; four hundred thousand dollars to be paid *per capita*, under the direction of the general council of the Creek Nation, to the individuals and members of said nation,* as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement; and two hundred thousand dollars shall be set apart to be appropriated and paid as follows, viz: ten thousand dollars to be equally distributed and paid to those individuals, and their heirs, who, under act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, have received money in lieu of reservations of land to which they were entitled, but which were not secured to them under the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be equally and justly distributed and paid, under the direction of the general council, to those Creeks, or their descendants, who emigrated west of the Mississippi River prior to said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and to be in lieu of and in full compensation for the claims of such Creeks to an allowance equivalent to the reservations granted to the eastern Creeks by that treaty, and seventy thousand dollars for the adjustment and final settlement of such other

Payment to the Creeks for said cession and release of $1,000,000.

$200,000 to be invested.

$400,000 to be paid *per capita*.

$10,000 for arrears under act of 1837, ch. 41.

$120,000 for Creeks who emigrated before 1832.

$70,000 for individual claims.

* See Amendment *post*, p. 706.

claims of individual Creek Indians, as may be found to be equitable and just by the general council of the nation: *Provided however*, That no part of the three last-mentioned sums shall be allowed or paid to any other person or persons, whatsoever, than those who are actual and *bonâ fide* members of the Creek Nation and belonging, respectively, to the three classes of claimants designated; said sums to be remitted and paid as soon as practicable after the general council shall have ascertained and designated the persons entitled to share therein. And *provided further*, That any balance of the said sum of seventy thousand dollars, which may be found not to be actually necessary for the adjustment and settlement of the claims for which it is set apart, shall belong to the nation, and be applied to such object or objects of utility or necessity as the general council shall direct.

$200,000 to be retained till the Seminoles remove and then paid or invested.

The remaining sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be retained by the United States, until the removal of the Seminole Indians, now in Florida, to the country west of the Mississippi River herein provided for their tribe; whereupon the same, with interest thereon, at five per cent., from the date of the ratification of this agreement, shall be paid over to, or invested for the benefit of the Creek Nation, as may then be requested by the proper authorities thereof. *Provided however*, That if so paid over, it shall be equally divided and paid *per capita* to all the individuals and members of the Creek Nation, or be used and applied only for such objects or purposes of a strictly national or beneficial character as the interests and welfare of the Creek people shall actually require.

Educational, &c., funds, to be paid to treasurer.

ARTICLE VII. It being the desire of the Creeks to employ their own teachers, mechanics, and farmers, all of the funds secured to the nation for educational, mechanical, and agricultural purposes, shall as the same become annually due, be paid over by the United States to the treasurer of the Creek Nation. And the annuities in money due the nation under former treaties, shall also be paid to the same officer, whenever the general council shall so direct.

Release of Seminole claims.

ARTICLE VIII. The Seminoles hereby release and discharge the United States from all claims and demands which their delegation have set up against them, and obligate themselves to remove to and settle in the new country herein provided for them as soon as practicable. In consideration of such release, discharge, and obligation, and as the Indians must abandon their present improvements, and incur considerable expense in reëstablishing themselves, and as the government desires to secure their assistance in inducing their brethren yet in Florida to emigrate and settle with them west of the Mississippi River, and is willing to offer liberal inducements to the latter peaceably so to do, the United States do therefore

Payment for such release,

agree and stipulate as follows, viz: To pay to the Seminoles now west, the sum of sixty * thousand dollars, which shall be in lieu of their present improvements, and in full for the expenses of their removal and establishing themselves in their new country; to provide annually for ten years the sum of three thousand dollars for the support of schools; two thousand dollars for agricultural assistance; and two thousand two hundred dollars for the support of smiths and smith shops among them, said sums to be applied to these objects in such manner as the President shall direct. Also to invest for them the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per cent. per annum, the interest to be regularly paid over to them *per capita* as annuity; the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be invested in like manner whenever the Seminoles now remaining in Florida shall have emigrated and joined their brethren in the west, whereupon the two sums so invested, shall constitute a fund belonging to the united tribe of Seminoles, and the interest on which, at the rate aforesaid, shall be annually paid over to them *per capita* as an annuity; but no portion of the principal thus invested, or the interest thereon annu-

* See Amendment, substituting ninety for sixty, *post* p. 706.

ally due and payable, shall ever be taken to pay claims or demands against said Indians, except such as may hereafter arise under the intercourse laws.

United States to remove Seminoles who will emigrate, and give them certain supplies.

ARTICLE IX. The United States agree to remove comfortably to their new country west, all those Seminoles now in Florida who can be induced to emigrate thereto; and to furnish them with sufficient rations of wholesome subsistence during their removal and for twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; also, to provide each warrior of eighteen years of age and upwards, who shall so remove, with one rifle gun if he shall not already possess one; with two blankets, a supply of powder and lead, a hunting shirt, one pair of shoes, one and a half yards of strouding, and ten pounds of good tobacco; and each woman, youth, and child, with a blanket, pair of shoes, and other necessary articles of comfortable clothing, and to expend for them in improvements, after they shall all remove, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. And to encourage the Seminoles to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and become a sober, settled, industrious, and independent people, the United States do further agree to expend three thousand dollars in the purchase of ploughs and other agricultural implements, axes, seeds, looms, cards, and wheels; the same to be proportionately distributed among those now west, and those who shall emigrate from Florida.

Seminoles west to send a delegation to Florida.

ARTICLE X. The Seminoles west do hereby agree and bind themselves to furnish, at such time or times as the President may appoint, a delegation of such members of their tribe as shall be selected for the purpose, to proceed to Florida, under the direction of an agent of the government, to render such peaceful services as may be required of them, and otherwise to do all in their power to induce their brethren remaining in that State to emigrate and join them in the west; the United States agreeing to pay them and such members of the Creek tribe as may voluntarily offer to join them and be accepted for the same service, a reasonable compensation for their time and services, as well as their travelling, and other actual and necessary expenses.

Payment to certain Indians.

ARTICLE XI. It is further hereby agreed that the United States shall pay Foc-te-lus-te-harjo, his heirs or assigns, the sum of four hundred dollars, in consideration of the unpaid services of said Foc-te-luc-te-harjo, or Black Dirt, rendered by him as chief of the friendly band of Seminole warriors who fought for the United States during the Florida war.

Agency for Seminoles.

ARTICLE XII. So soon as the Seminoles west shall have removed to the new country herein provided for them, the United States will then select a site and erect the necessary buildings for an agency, including a council-house for the Seminoles.

Rights of Creeks and Seminoles in each other's countries.

ARTICLE XIII. The officers and people of each of the tribes of Creeks and Seminoles shall, at all times, have the right of safe conduct and free passage through the lands and territory of the other. The members of each shall have the right freely to settle within the country of the other, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of members thereof, except that no member of either tribe shall be entitled to participate in any funds belonging to the other tribe. Members of each tribe shall have the right to institute and prosecute suits in the courts of the other, under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by their respective legislatures.

Extradition of criminals between said Indian countries.

ARTICLE XIV. Any person, duly charged with a criminal offence against the laws of either the Creek or Seminole tribe, and escaping into the jurisdiction of the other, shall be promptly surrendered upon the demand of the proper authority of the tribe within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be alleged to have been committed.

Government of Creeks and Seminoles.

ARTICLE XV. So far as may be compatible with the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creeks and Seminoles

shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction over persons and property, within their respective limits; excepting, however, all white persons, with their property, who are not, by adoption or otherwise, members of either the Creek or Seminole tribe; and all persons not being members of either tribe, found within their limits, shall be considered intruders, and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agents for said tribes, respectively; (assisted, if necessary, by the military;) with the following exceptions, viz: such individuals with their families as may be in the employment of the government of the United States; all persons peaceably travelling, or temporarily sojourning in the country, or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States; and such persons as may be permitted by the Creeks or Seminoles, with the assent of the proper authorities of the United States, to reside within their respective limits without becoming members of either of said tribes.

Extradition of criminals to the United States or to States.

ARTICLE XVI. The Creeks and Seminoles shall promptly apprehend and deliver up all persons accused of any crime against the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, who may be found within their limits, on demand of any proper officer of a State or of the United States.

Traders to pay for use of land and timber.

ARTICLE XVII. All persons licensed by the United States to trade with the Creeks or Seminoles shall be required to pay to the tribe within whose country they trade, a moderate annual compensation for the land and timber used by them, the amount of such compensation, in each case, to be assessed by the proper authorities of said tribe, subject to the approval of the United States agent therefor.

Protection of said Creeks and Seminoles.

ARTICLE XVIII. The United States shall protect the Creeks and Seminoles from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons, not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such invasion or aggression, full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured out of the treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians.

Right to establish posts, roads, and agencies reserved to the United States.

Regulations respecting the same.

ARTICLE XIX. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, military and post-roads, and Indian agencies as may be deemed necessary within the Creek and Seminole country, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, roads, or agencies, the property of any Creek or Seminole be taken, destroyed, or injured, or any property of either nation, other than land and timber, just and adequate compensation shall be made by the United States. Such persons only as are or may be in the employment of the United States, in any capacity, civil or military, or subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Creeks and Seminoles, shall be permitted to farm or raise stock within the limits of any of said military posts or Indian agencies. And no offender against the laws of either of said tribes shall be permitted to take refuge therein.

Right of way for railroads and telegraphs.

ARTICLE XX. The United States, or any incorporated company, shall have the right of way for railroads, or lines of telegraphs, through the Creek and Seminole countries; but in the case of any incorporated company, it shall have such right of way only upon such terms, and payment of such amount to the Creeks and Seminoles, as the case may be, as may be agreed upon between it and the national council thereof; or, in case of disagreement by making full compensation, not only to individual parties injured, but also to the tribe for the right of way, all damage and injury done to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct. And the right of way granted by either of said tribes for any railroad, shall be perpetual or for such

shorter term, as the same may be granted, in the same manner as if there were no reversion of their lands to the United States provided for, in case of abandonment by them, or of extinction of their tribe.

Survey of boundaries.

ARTICLE XXI. The United States will cause such portions of the boundaries of the Creek and Seminole countries, as do not consist of well-defined natural boundaries, to be surveyed and permanently marked and established. The Creek and Seminole general councils may each appoint a commissioner from their own people to attend the running of their respective boundaries, whose expenses and a reasonable allowance for their time and services, while engaged in such duty, shall be paid by the United States.

Amnesty declared.

ARTICLE XXII. That this convention may conduce, as far as possible, to the restoration and preservation of kind and friendly feelings among the Creeks and Seminoles; a general amnesty of all past offences committed within their country, either west or east of the Mississippi, is hereby declared.

Allowance to delegations.

ARTICLE XXIII. A liberal allowance shall be made to each of the delegations signing this convention; including, with the Seminole delegation, George W. Brinton, the interpreter, as a compensation for their travelling and other expenses in coming to and remaining in this city and returning home.

Seminoles may set a tract apart for Florida Seminoles.

ARTICLE XXIV. Should the Seminoles in Florida desire to have a portion of the country described in the first article of this agreement, set apart for their residence, it is agreed that the Seminoles west may make such arrangement, not inconsistent with this instrument, as may be satisfactory to their brethren in Florida.

Creek laws, force of in Seminole country.

ARTICLE XXV. The Creek laws shall be in force and continue to operate in the country herein assigned to the Seminoles, until the latter remove thereto; when they shall cease and be of no effect.

This treaty to supersede former inconsistent ones.

ARTICLE XXVI. This convention shall supersede and take the place of all former treaties, between the United States and the Creeks, between the United States and the Florida Indians and Seminoles, and between the Creeks and Seminoles, inconsistent herewith; and shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties from the date hereof, whenever it shall be ratified by the Senate and President of the United States.*

When to take effect.

In testimony whereof, the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said commissioners on the part of the Creeks and Seminoles, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done in triplicate at the city of Washington, on the day and year first above written.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, [L. S.]
*United States Commissioner.*

TUCK-A-BATCHEE-MICCO, his x mark, [L. S.]
ECHO-HARJO, his x mark, [L. S.]
CHILLY McINTOSH, [L. S.]
BENJAMIN MARSHALL, [L. S.]
GEORGE W. STIDHAM, [L. S.]
DANIEL N. McINTOSH, [L. S.]
*Creek Commissioners.*

JOHN JUMPER, his x mark, [L. S.]
TUS-TE-NUC-O-CHEE, his x mark, [L. S.]
PARS-CO-FER, his x mark, [L. S.]
JAMES FACTOR, his x mark, [L. S.]
*Seminole Commissioners.*

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* For an additional article, see *post*, p. 706.

Executed in presence of:

JOHN W. ALLEN,
EDWARD HANRICK,
W. H. GARRETT, *Creek Agent*,
J. W. WASHBOURNE, *Seminole Agent*,
G. W. STIDHAM, *U. S. Interpreter*,
GEO. W. BRINTON, *Interpreter*,
JAMES R. ROCHE,
CHS. O. JOLINE.

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 sixteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:—

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
*August* 16*th*, 1856.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington, the seventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks; and John Jumper, Tus-te-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of Senate.

ARTICLE VI. After the words "individuals of said nation," insert "except such portion, as they shall by order of said national council, direct to be paid to the treasurer of said nation for any specified national object, not exceeding ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars."

ARTICLE VIII. Strike out the word "sixty" and insert "ninety."

Add the following as

ARTICLE XXVII. "And it is further agreed, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to release the United States from any liability, other than those in favor of said nations or individuals thereof."

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 18, 1856.

The Senate of the United States having advised and consented to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at the city of Washington, the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuch-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks, and John Jumper, Tus-te-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE VI. After the words "individuals of said nation," insert "except such portion, as they shall by order of said national council, direct to be paid to the treasurer of said nation for any specified national object, not exceeding ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars."

ARTICLE VIII. Strike out the word "sixty" and insert "ninety."

Add the following as the

ARTICLE XXVII. "And it is further agreed that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to release the United States from any liability, other than those in favor of said nations or individuals thereof."

Assent of Indians to said amendments.

We, the above named Creeks and Seminoles, commissioners as above stated, and parties to the above articles of agreement and convention, after the said amendments have been read and explained to us, consent to and accept of the same.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day of the date hereof.

TUCK-A-BATCHEE-MICCO, his x mark, [L. S.]
ECHO-HARJO, his x mark, [L. S.]
CHILLY McINTOSH, [L. S.]
B. MARSHALL, [L. S.]
GEORGE W. STIDHAM, [L. S.]
D. N. McINTOSH, [L. S.]

*Creek Commissioners.*

JOHN JUMPER, his x mark, [L. S.]
TUS-TE-NUC-O-CHEE, his x mark, [L. S.]
PARS-CO-FER, his x mark, [L. S.]
JAMES FACTOR, his x mark, [L. S.]

*Seminole Commissioners.*

Executed in the presence of:

EDWARD HANRICK,
ALFRED CHAPMAN,
WM. W. DENNISON,
W. H. GARRETT, *Creek Agent*,
J. W. WASHBOURNE, *Seminole Agent*,
G. W. STIDHAM, *U. S. Int.*,
GEO. W. BRINTON, *Int.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate as expressed in their resolution of the sixteenth of August, aforesaid, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of
[L. S.] August, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

Dec. 13, 1856.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Shah of Persia, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Constantinople, on the thirteenth day of December last, which treaty, being in the English and Persian languages, is, word for word, as follows:

In the name of God, the Clement and the Merciful—

Preamble.

The President of the United States of North America, and his Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn; the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars: whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the heir of the crown and throne of the Kayanians, the sublime Emperor of all Persia, being both equally and sincerely desirous of establishing relations of friendship between the two governments, which they wish to strengthen by a treaty of friendship and commerce, reciprocally advantageous and useful to the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, have for this purpose named for their plenipotentiaries—

Negotiators

The President of the United States of North America, Carroll Spence, minister resident of the United States near the Sublime Porte; and his Majesty the Emperor of all Persia, his excellency Emin ul Molk Farrukh Khan, ambassador of his imperial Majesty the Shah, decorated with the portrait of the Shah, with the great cordon blue, and bearer of the girdle of diamonds, &c. &c. &c. &c.

And the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Sincere and constant amity.

ARTICLE I. There shall be hereafter a sincere and constant good understanding between the government and citizens of the United States of North America and the Persian empire and all Persian subjects.

Ambassadors, &c. to be treated as those of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE II. The ambassadors or diplomatic agents whom it may please either of the two high contracting parties to send and maintain near the other, shall be received and treated, they and all those composing their missions, as the ambassadors and diplomatic agents of the most favored nations are received and treated in the two respective countries; and they shall enjoy there in all respects the same prerogatives and immunities.

Citizens, &c. of either power resident in the territory of the other, to be protected.

ARTICLE III. The citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, travellers, merchants, manufacturers, and others, who may reside in the territory of either country, shall be respected and efficiently protected by the authorities of the country and their agents, and treated in all respects as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation are treated.

May engage in commerce.

They may reciprocally bring by land or by sea into either country, and export from it, all kinds of merchandise and products, and sell, exchange, or buy, and transport them to all places in the territories of either of the high contracting parties. It being, however, understood that the merchants of either nation who shall engage in the internal commerce of either country,

shall be governed, in respect to such commerce, by the laws of the country in which such commerce is carried on; and in case either of the high contracting powers shall hereafter grant other privileges concerning such internal commerce to the citizens or subjects of other governments, the same shall be equally granted to the merchants of either nation engaged in such internal commerce within the territories of the other.

To have as large privileges as citizens of any nation.

ARTICLE IV. The merchandise imported or exported by the respective citizens or subjects of the two high contracting parties shall not pay in either country, on their arrival or departure, other duties than those which are charged in either of the countries on the merchandise or products imported or exported by the merchants and subjects of the most favored nation, and no exceptional tax, under any name or pretext whatever, shall be collected on them in either of the two countries.

Duties to be same as on goods of subjects of most favored nation.

ARTICLE V. All suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred at the place where a consul or agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity in the presence of an employé of the consul or agent of the United States.

Disputes in Persia between, Persians and citizens of United States, how settled.

All suits and disputes which may arise in the empire of Persia between citizens of the United States, shall be referred entirely for trial and for adjudication to the consul or agent of the United States, residing in the province wherein such suits and disputes may have arisen, or in the province nearest to it, who shall decide them according to the laws of the United States.

Between citizens of the United States.

All suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective consuls or agents.

Between citizens of the United States and other foreigners.

In the United States, Persian subjects, in all disputes arising between themselves, or between them and citizens of the United States or foreigners, shall be judged according to the rules adopted in the United States respecting the subjects of the most favored nation.

How in United States.

Persian subjects residing in the United States, and citizens of the United States residing in Persia, shall, when charged with criminal offences, be tried and judged in Persia and the United States in the same manner as are the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation residing in either of the above-mentioned countries.

Criminal offences, how tried.

ARTICLE VI. In case of a citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties dying within the territories of the other, his effects shall be delivered up integrally to the family or partners in business of the deceased; and in case he has no relations or partners, his effects in either country shall be delivered up to the consul or agent of the nation of which the deceased was a subject or citizen, so that he may dispose of them in accordance with the laws of his country.

Effects of persons dying, &c.

ARTICLE VII. For the protection of their citizens or subjects, and their commerce respectively, and in order to facilitate good and equitable relations between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the two high contracting parties reserve the right to maintain a diplomatic agent at either seat of government, and to name each three consuls in either country; those of the United States shall reside at Teheran, Bender, Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia, at Washington, New York, and New Orleans.

Each power may have diplomatic agent and three consuls.

Consulates.

The consuls of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, where their residences shall be established, the respect, privileges, and immunities granted in either country to the consuls of the most favored nation. The diplomatic agent or consuls of the United States shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the subjects of the Persian government, and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent.

Rights and privileges of consuls.

And it is further understood, that if any of those consuls shall engage in trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation engaged in commercial pursuits in the same place are subjected. If consuls engage in trade.

And it is also understood by the high contracting parties, that the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States shall not employ a greater number of domestics than is allowed by treaty to those of Russia residing in Persia. Number of domestics diplomatic agents of the United States to have.

ARTICLE VIII. And the high contracting parties agree that the present treaty of friendship and commerce, cemented by the sincere good feeling and the confidence which exists between the governments of the United States and Persia, shall be in force for the term of ten years from the exchange of its ratification; and if, before the expiration of the first ten years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by 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 twelve months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time may be at which it may take place; and the plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties further agree to exchange the ratifications of their respective governments at Constantinople in the space of six months, or earlier, if practicable. Duration of this treaty. To extend beyond stipulated time one year after notice. Ratifications to be exchanged in six months.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties have signed the present treaty, and have attached their seals to it. Signatures.

Done in duplicate in Persian and English, the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Hijereh the fifteenth day of the moon of Rebiul Sany, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three, at Constantinople. Dec. 13, 1856.

CARROLL SPENCE, [L. S.]
EMIN UL MOLK FARRUHK KHAN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Constantinople on the 13th of June last: Exchange of ratifications, June 13, 1857.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty 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 citizens thereof.

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 eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Baden, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Berlin, on the thirtieth day of January last, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows: January 30, 1857.

Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the other part.

Whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parties, respectively, that persons committing certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly; and whereas the laws and constitution of Baden do not allow its government to surrender its own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction, the government of the United States, with a view of making the convention strictly reciprocal, shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States: therefore, on the one part, the United States of America, and on the other part, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, having resolved to treat on this subject, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Peter D. Vroom, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of the kingdom of Prussia,

Vertrag zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einerseits und dem Grossherzogthum Baden andererseits, wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher. Preamble.

Da es Behufs, besserer Verwaltung der Rechtsflege und zur Verhütung von verbrechen innerhald des Gebietes und der Gerichtsbarkeit der contrahirenden Theile zweckmässig befunden worden ist, dass Individuen, welche gewisse schwere Verbrechen begehen und vor der Justiz flüchtig geworden sind, unter Umständen gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden, auch dass die betreffenden Verbrechen namentlich aufgezählt werden; und da die Gesetze und Verfassung Badens seiner Regierung nicht gestatten, die eigenen Unterthanen einer auswärtigen Jurisdiction zu überliefern, also die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten, mit Rücksicht darauf, dass der Vertrag unter strenger Reciprocität geschlossen wird, gleicherweise von jeder Verpflichtung frei sein soll, Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten auszuliefern; so haben die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einerseits und seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden andererseits, beschlossen, über diesen Gegenstand zu verhandeln und zu diesen Behufe ihre respectiven Bevollmächtigten ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft zu vereinbaren und abzuschliessen; nämlich: Der Prä- Negotiators.

and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, Adolph, Baron Marschall de Bieberstein, his said Royal Highness' envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.; who, after reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Extradition of criminals.

It is agreed that the United States and Baden shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum, or 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 fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or 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 ex-

Crimes for which extradition shall be made.

Proviso.

What proof of criminality required.

sident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Peter D. Vroom, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister der Vereinigten Staaten am Königlich Preussischen Hofe; und seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden, Adolph, Freiherrn Marschall V. Bieberstein, Allerhöchst Ihren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister an dem Hofe Seiner Preussischen Majestät, &c., &c., &c.; welche nach gegenseitiger mittheilung ihrer respectiven Vollmachten, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

ARTIKEL I.

Man ist dahin überein gekommen, dass die Vereinigten Staaten und Baden, auf gegenseitige Requisitionen, welche respective sie selbst oder ihre Gesandten, Beamten, oder Behörden erlassen, alle Individuen der Justiz ausliefern sollen, welche beschuldight das Verbrechen des Mordes, oder eines Angriffs in mörderischer Absicht oder des Seeraubs oder der Brandstiftung, oder des Raubes, oder der Fälschung, oder der Verfertigung oder Verbreitung falschen Geldes, sei es gemünztes oder Papier-geld, oder des Defects oder der Unterschlagung öffentlicher Gelder, innerhalb der Gerichtsbarkeit eines der beiden Theile begangen zu haben, in dem Gebiete des andern Theils eine zuflucht suchen oder dort aufgefunden werden; mit der Beschränkung jedoch, dass dies nur auf solche Beweise fur die Strafbarkeit geschehen soll, welche nach den Gesetzen des Orts, wo der Fluchtling oder das so beschuldigte Individuum afgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung und Stellung vor Gericht rechtfertigen würden, wenn das Verbrechen oder Vergehen dort begangen wäre; und die respectiven Richter und andere Behörden der beiden Regierungen sollen macht, Befugniss und Autorität haben, auf eidlich erhärtete Angabe einen Befehl zur Verhaftung des Flüchtlings oder so beschuldigten Individuums zu erlassen, damit er vor die gedachten Richter oder andern Behörden zu dem Zwecke

ecutive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

gestellt werde, dass der Beweis für die Strafbarkeit gehört und in Erwägung gezogen werde; und wenn bei dieser Vernehmung der Beweis für ausreichend zur Anfrechthaltung der Beschuldigung erkannt wird, so soll es die Pflicht des prüfenden Richters oder der Behörde sein, selbigen für die betreffende executive Behörde festzustellen, damit ein Befehl zur Auslieferung eines solchen Flüchtlings erlassen werde könne.

Expense how borne.

The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Die Kosten einer solchen Verhaftung und Auslieferung sollen von dem Thiel getragen und erstatet werden, welcher die Requisition erlässt und den Flüchtling in Empfang nimmt.

Not to extend to political crimes.

Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to extend to crimes of a political character.

Der Inhalt diesses Artikels darf keine solche ausdehnende Auslegung erhalten, dass er auf Vebrecher politischer natur anwendbar wäre.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

Neither party to deliver up its own citizens or subjects.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

Keiner der contrahirenden Theile soll gehalten sein, in Gemässheit der Bestimmungen dieser Uebereinkunft seine eigenen Bürger oder Unterthanen auszuliefern.

ARTICLE III.

ARTIKEL III.

Fugitive committing new crime in new place of residence not to be surrendered until tried for such new crime, &c.

Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum, or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of this convention until he shall have been tried, and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquitted thereof.

Wenn ein Individuum, das eines der in dieser Uebereinkunft aufgezählten Verbrechen angeklagt ist, ein neues Verbrechen in dem Gebiete des Staates begangen haben sollte, wo es eine Zuflucht gesucht hat oder aufgefunden wird, so soll ein solches Individuum nicht eher in Gemässheit der Bestimmungen dieser Uebereinkunft ausgeliefert werden, als bis dasselbe vor Gericht gestellt worden sein und die auf ein solches neues Verbrechen gessetzte Strafe erlitten haben oder freigesprochen sein wird.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTIKEL IV.

Duration of convention.

The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (1860;) and if neither

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll bis zum 1sten Januar, eintausend acht hundert und sechzig, (1860;) in Kraft bleiben, und wenn

party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the expiration of the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (1860).

kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vorher Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, dieselbe dann aufzuheben, so soll sie ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zu dem Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der hohen contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben hat; wobei jeder der hohen contrahirenden Theile sich dass Recht vorbehält dem andern eine solche Mittheilung zu jeder Zeit nach dem Ablauf des gedachten ersten Januar, eintausend acht hundert und sechzig, (1860,) zugehen zu lassen.

ARTICLE V.

Ratification.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the government of Baden, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Berlin, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

ARTIKEL V.

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratificirt werden von dem Präsidenten unter und mit der Genehmigung und Zustimmung des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten und von der Badischen Regierung, und die Ratificationen sollen zu Berlin innerhalb eines Jahres von dem heutigen Datum, oder wo möglich früher ausgewechselt werden.

Signatures.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berlin, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, (1857,) and the eighty-first year of the independence of the United States.

P. D. VROOM, [L. S.]
ADOLPH BAR. MARSCHALL DE BIEBERSTEIN, [L. S.]

Zu Urkunde dessen haben die respectiven Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und hierunter ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

Zu zweifacher Ausfertigung geschehen zu Berlin den dreissigsten Januar des Jahres eintausend acht hundert und sieben und fünfzig, und im ein und achtzigsten Jahre der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten.

PETER D. VROOM, [L. S.]
ADOLPH FRHR. MARCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, [L. S.]

Exchange of ratifications, April 21, 1857.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the 21st ultimo, by Peter D. Vroom, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Adolph, Baron Marschall de Bieberstein, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, at the court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

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 nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-first.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

April 11, 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, for the discontinuance of the Sound dues, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the eleventh day of April last, which convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between them in regard to the tolls levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, and commonly called the Sound dues, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Majesty the King of Denmark, Torben Bille, Esquire, Knight of the Dannebrog, and decorated with the Cross of Honor of the same order, his said Majesty's chargé d'affaires near the government of the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Negotiators.

Navigation of the Sound and Belts to be free to American vessels.

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the King of Denmark declares entire freedom of the navigation of the Sound and the Belts in favor of American vessels and their cargoes, from and forever after the day when this convention shall go into effect as hereinafter provided. And it is hereby agreed that American vessels and their cargoes, after that day, shall not be subject to any charges whatever in passing the Sound or the Belts, or to any detention in the said waters, and both governments will concur, if occasion should require it, in taking measures to prevent abuse of the free flag of the United States by the shipping of other nations which shall not have secured the same freedom and exemption from charges enjoyed by that of the United States.

Passages of Sound and Belts to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore, &c. without charge to American vessels.

ARTICLE II. His Danish Majesty further engages that the passages of the Sound and Belts shall continue to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore without any charge upon American vessels or their cargoes on passing the Sound and the Belts, and that the present establishments of Danish pilots in these waters shall continue to be maintained by Denmark. His Danish Majesty agrees to make such additions and improvements in regard to the lights, buoys, and pilot establishments in these waters as circumstances and the increasing trade of the Baltic may require. He further engages that no charge shall be made, in consequence of such additions and improvements, on American ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts.

Masters of American vessels may employ Danish pilots, or otherwise.

It is understood, however, to be optional for the masters of American vessels either to employ, in the said waters, Danish pilots, at reasonable rates fixed by the Danish government, or to navigate their vessels without such assistance.

United States to pay to Denmark $393,011.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the foregoing agreements and stipulation on the part of Denmark, whereby the free and unincumbered navigation of American vessels through the Sound and the Belts is forever

1858, ch. 8. *Ante*, p. 261.

secured, the United States agree to pay to the government of Denmark, once for all, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine rix dollars, or its equivalent, three hundred and ninety-three thousand and eleven dollars in United States currency, at London, on the day when the said convention shall go into full effect, as herein afterwards provided.

Citizens of the United States to enjoy all further privileges granted by Denmark to commerce of any nation.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that any other or further privileges, rights, or advantages which may have been, or may be, granted by Denmark to the commerce and navigation of any other nation at the Sound and Belts, or on her coasts and in her harbors, with reference to the transit by land through Danish territory of merchandise belonging to the citizens or subjects of such nation, shall also be fully extended to, and enjoyed by, the citizens of the United States, and by their vessels and property in that quarter.

Convention of April 26, 1826, except 5th article, to be again in force.

Vol. viii. p. 340.

ARTICLE V. The general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, on the twenty-sixth of April, 1826, and which was abrogated on the fifteenth of April, 1856, and the provisions contained in each and all of its articles, the fifth article alone excepted, shall, after the ratification of this present convention, again become binding upon the United States and Denmark; it being, however, understood, that a year's notice shall suffice for the abrogation of the stipulations of the said convention hereby renewed.

When convention to take effect.

ARTICLE VI. The present convention shall take effect as soon as the laws to carry it into operation shall be passed by the governments of the contracting parties, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be received by, or tendered to, Denmark; and for the fulfilment of these purposes, a period not exceeding twelve months from the signing of this convention shall be allowed.

But if, in the interval, an earlier day shall be fixed upon and carried into effect for a free navigation through the Sound and Belts in favor of any other power or powers, the same shall simultaneously be extended to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, in anticipation of the payment of the sum stipulated in Article III.; it being understood, however, that in that event the government of the United States shall also pay to that of Denmark four per cent. interest on the said sum, from the day the said immunity shall have gone into operation until the principal shall have been paid as aforesaid.

1858, ch. 8. *Ante*, p. 261.

Ratification.

ARTICLE VII. The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington within ten months from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

LEWIS CASS. [L. S.]
TORBEN BILLE. [L. S.]

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twelfth instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and W. de Raasloff, his Danish Majesty's chargé d'affaires and consul-general in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
[L. S.] fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, concluded at Simoda, June 17, 1857. Ratified by the President of the United States, June 30, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June 30, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

June 17, 1857.

Whereas a convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan, for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan, was concluded and signed at Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the English version of which convention—it being in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages—is word for word as follows:—

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, his excellency Townsend Harris consul-general of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and their excellencies Inouye Kaisi no Kami, and Nakamura Tsoo no Kami, governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:—

ARTICLE I. The port of Simoda in the principality of Idzu, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair for refreshments, procure such provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ARTICLE II. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodate, and the government of the United States may appoint consuls to reside at Hakodate.

This article to go into effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

ARTICLE III. In settlement of accounts the value of the money hereafter by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, (gold and silver bu-koo-gi) that is, gold with gold and silver with silver, or weights representing Japanese coin may be used, after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained the sum of o/s per cent shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expenses of exchange.

ARTICLE IV. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the Americans consul-general or consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

ARTICLE V. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodate, or Kanagawa, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

ARTICLE VI. The government of Japan admits the right of the consul-general of the United States to go beyond the limits of Simoda, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c., to which he has assented.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, Concluded at Simoda, June* 17, 1857. *Ratified by the President of the United States, June* 30, 1858. *Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June* 30, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

June 17, 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan, for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan, was concluded and signed at Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the English version of which convention—it being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages—is word for word as follows:—

Negotiators.

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and, after due deliberation, his excellency Townsend Harris, consul-general of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and their excellencies Inowouye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamoera, Prince of Dewa, governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:—

Port of Nangasaki to be open to American vessels.

ARTICLE I. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

American citizens may reside at Simoda and Hakodade.

Vice-consul at Hakodade.

ARTICLE II. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to take effect July 4, 1858.

This article to go into effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred fifty-eight.

Relative value of American and Japanese coin.

ARTICLE III. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, (gold and silver itsebues,) that is, gold with gold and silver with silver, or weights representing Japanese coin may be used, after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

Allowance for recoinage.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of six per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

Jurisdiction of offences.

ARTICLE IV. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American consul-general or consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

Medium of exchange, &c.

ARTICLE V. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

Rights of consul-general, &c.

ARTICLE VI. The government of Japan admits the right of his excellency the consul-general of the United States to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c., to which he has assented.

Purchases for consul-general, how made.

ARTICLE VII. Purchases for his excellency the consul-general, or his family, may be made by him only, or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller, for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to his excellency the consul-general.

The Dutch version of these articles to be taken to give the true meaning.

ARTICLE VIII. As his excellency the consul-general of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor their excellencies the governors of Simoda, a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

When to take effect.

ARTICLE IX. All the foregoing articles shall go into effect from the date hereof, except article two, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Signature June 17, 1857.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese, and Dutch,) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, in the year of the Christian era eighteen hundred fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first, corresponding to the fourth Japanese year of Ansei, Mi, the fifth month, the twenty-sixth day, the English version being signed by his excellency the consul-general of the United States of America, and the Japanese version by their excellencies the governors of Simoda.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, [L. S.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified:

Proclaimed June 30, 1858.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

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 thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru. Interpreting the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of July 26, 1851. Signed at Lima, July 4, 1857. Ratified by President of United States, May 7, 1858. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 13, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, October 14, 1858.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

July 4, 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru with regard to the interpretation to be given to article XIIth of the treaty of the twenty-sixth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was signed at Lima on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen with regard to the interpretation to be given to article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, as to the goods, other than oil and the produce of their fishery, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell, or barter, duty free, for the purpose of obtaining provisions and refitting, a concession which, in articles eighty-one and one hundred and ten of the General Commercial Regulations, is not so extensive; and it being convenient, for the advantage of the citizens of the United States employed in the whale fishery, and of the citizens of Peru, who furnish provisions, to fix, clearly and definitively, the proper meaning of the concessions stipulated in the abovementioned article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th July, 1851, so that while those reciprocal benefits are secured, all and every controversy in the matter may be avoided:

The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru, John Randolph Clay, in virtue of his full powers, and his excellency Doctor Don Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Peru, fully authorized to act in the premises by the excellent council of ministers charged with the government of the Republic, after having held repeated conferences, and come to a mutual

Habiendose suscitado dudas sobre la inteligencia que debia darse al articulo 12 del tratado de 26 de Julio de 1851, relativo á las mercaderias, que ademas del aceite y los productos de la pesca, se permite á los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos, desembarcar y vender libres de derechos, con el objeto de procurarse viveres y repararse; permiso que en los articulos 81 y 110 del Reglamento General de Comercio no tiene la misma latitud; y siendo conveniente en provecho del comercio de los naturales Peruanos que proveen de viveres, y en utilidad de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que se dedican a la pesca, fijar clara y definitivamente el sentido propio de las concesiones estipuladas en el preindicado articulo 12 del tratado de 26 de Julio, de 1851, de manera que, á la vez que se alcancen aquellas reciprocas ventajas, se eviten para en adelante cualesquiera diferencias sobre esta materia:

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Negotiators.

Su exelencia el ministro de relaciones esteriores de la Republica del Peru, Doctor Don Manuel Ortiz de Zevallos, autorisado al efecto por el exelentisimo consejo de ministros encargado del gobierno de la Republica; y su exelencia el Señor Juan Randolfo Clay, enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos cerca del gobierno del Peru, en virtud de sus plenos poderes; despues de haber conferen-

understanding, upon the true spirit and extent of the exemption from duties conceded to the said whale ships in the sale and barter of their stores and merchandise, by article twelfth of the treaty of 1851, which provides:

ciado repetidos veces, hasta llegar á un avenimiento mutuo sobre la verdadera extension y espiritu, de las esenciones de derechos concedidas á los buques balleneros en la venta de sus provisiones y mercaderias por el articulo 12 del tratado de 1851, que dice:

"ARTICLE XII.

"The whale-ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbez as well as to the ports of entry of Peru, and may sail from one port to another for the purposes of refreshment and refitting, and they shall be permitted to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the amount of two hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, without paying any tonnage or harbor dues, or any duties or imposts upon the articles so sold or bartered. They shall be also permitted, with like exemption from tonnage and harbor dues, further to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, upon paying for the said additional articles the same duties as are payable upon like supplies or goods and oil when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nations:" —

Have agreed and declared:

"ARTICULO XII.

"Los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos podran entrar en el puerto de Tumbez, y en los puertos mayores del Peru, y pasar de uno á otro con el objeto de tomar viveres y repararse, y les será permitido vender ó cambiar sus provisiones ó mercaderias, inclusive el aceite, hasta la cantidad de doscientos pesos *ad valorem* por cada buque, sin que esten obligados á pagar los derechos de tonelada ó de puerto, ni derecho alguno ó impuesto por los articulos vendidos ó cambiados de esta manera. Se les permitirá adémas, con la misma esencion de derechos de toneladas y puerto, vender ó cambiar sus provisiones ó mercaderias, incluso el aceite, hasta la suma adicional de mil pesos *ad valorem* por cada buque, pagando por la parte adicional de dichos articulos, los mismos derechos, que se satisfacen por iguales provisiones ó mercaderias y aceite, cuando se importan en buques y por ciudadanos de la nacion mas favorecida:" —

Han convenido y declarado:

ARTICLE I.

Extent of exemption of whale-ships from duty.

That the permission to the whale-ships of the United States to barter or sell their supplies and goods to the value of two hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, without being obliged to pay port or tonnage dues, or other imposts, should not be understood to comprehend every kind of merchandise without limitation, but those only that whale-ships are usually provided with for their long voyages.

ARTICULO I.

Que el permiso concedido a los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos para que puedan cambiar ó vender sus provisiones ó mercaderias hasta la cantidad de doscientos pesos *ad valorem*, sin que esten obligados á pagar derechos de tonelada y de puerto, ni otro impuesto alguno, no debe extenderse sin limitacion á toda clase de mercaderias, sino solamente á aquellas de que es costumbre a proveer á los buques balleneros para sus largas navigaciones.

ARTICLE II.

That in the said exemption from duties of every kind are included the following articles, in addition to the produce of their fishery, viz:

White unbleached domestics.
White bleached domestics.
Wide cotton cloths.
Blue drills.
Twilled cottons.
Shirting stripes.
Ticking.
Cotton shirtings. } Prints. }
Sailor's clothing of all kinds.
Soap.
Slush.
Boots, shoes, and brogans.
Axes, hatchets.
Biscuit of every kind.
Flour.
Lard.
Butter.
Rum.
Beef.
Pork.
Spermaceti and composition candles.
Canvass.
Rope.
Tobacco.

ARTICULO II.

Que en esta esencion de derechos estan comprendidos, ademas de los productos de la pesca, los articulos siguientes: Articles exempted.

Tocuyos blancos crudos.
Tocuyos blancos.
Imperiales.
Driles azules.
Tocuyos asargados.
Amotapes.
Cotines.
Indianas ó sarazas.
Ropa de marinero de todas clases.
Javon.
Grasa.
Botas, zapatos, y zapatones.
Hachas y machetes.
Galleta.
Harina.
Manteca.
Mantequilla.
Ron.
Carne salada.
Tocino.
Belas esterinas y de esperma.
Lona.
Cordaje.
Tabaco.

ARTICLE III.

It is also agreed upon and understood between the contracting parties, that the whale-ships of the United States may land and sell or barter, free of all duties or imposts whatsoever, the supplies and merchandise specified in the preceding article to the amount of five hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, in conformity with article eighty-one of the General Commercial Regulations; but for every additional quantity from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, the exemption shall only extend to port and tonnage dues.

ARTICULO III.

Que se permite ademas á los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos desembarcar sin derecho alguno las provisiones y mercaderias especificadas en el articulo anterior hasta la cantidad de quinientos pesos *ad valorem*, de conformidad con el articulo 81 del Reglamento General de Comercio, pero que por toda cantidad adicional, desde quinientos á mil pesos *ad valorem* la esencion debe limitarse a los derechos de puerto y tonelada. Enumerated articles to the value of $500 may be sold free of duty. Value between $500 and $1,000 to be exempt only from port and tonnage dues.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations in this convention shall have the same force and effect as if inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded in Lima on the 26th

ARTICULO IV.

Que las declaraciones de este convenio tendran la misma fuerza que los articulos del tratado celebrado en Lima en 26 de Julio de 1851, como Effect to be given hereto.

of July, 1851, and of which they shall be deemed and considered as explanatory. For which purpose the present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the executive power of the Republic of Peru, with the authorization of the national Peruvian legislature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington in as short a time as possible. In faith whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed, in quadruplicate, this convention, explanatory of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

si estuvieran en el insertas, palabra por palabra, y del cual seran consideradas como interpretativas. A cuyo efecto, el presente convenio sera aprobado y ratificado por el poder ejecutivo de la Republica del Peru, con la autorizacion de la Convencion Nacional Peruana, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America, con el parecer y acuerdo del Senado de los Etados Unidos; debiendo canjearse las ratificaciones en Washington en el menor tiempo posible.

En testimonio de lo cual, los infrascritos, su exelencia el ministro de relaciones esteriores de la republica del Peru y su exelencia el enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos, firmaron por cuadruplicado este convenio, interpretativo del tratado de 26 de Julio de 1851, y lo sellaron con sus respectivos sellos.

Signature.

Done at Lima, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY, [L. S.]
MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS, [L. S.]

Hecho en Lima el cuatro de Julio del año del Señor mil ochocientos cincuenta y siete.

MANUEL ORTIS DE ZEVALLOS. [L. S.]
J. RANDOLPH CLAY. [L. S.]

Exchange of Ratifications, October 13, 1858.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 13th instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Señor Juan Y. de Osma, Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru, in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Proclaimed October 14, 1858.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention 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 citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President;
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

# A PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Sept. 24, 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Table Creek, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States of America, by James W. Denver, commissioner duly authorized thereto, and the Chiefs and Head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee Tribe, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Title.

Articles of agreement and convention made this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1857, at Table Creek, Nebraska Territory, between James W. Denver, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and Head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee Tribe.

Lands hereby ceded by Pawnees to the United States.

ARTICLE I. The confederate bands of the Pawnees aforesaid, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands now owned or claimed by them, except as hereinafter reserved, and which are bounded as follows, viz: on the east by the lands lately purchased by the United States from the Omahas; on the south by the lands heretofore ceded by the Pawnees to the United States; on the west by a line running due north from the junction of the North with the South Fork of the Platte River, to the Keha-Paha River; and on the north by the Keha-Paha River to its junction with the Niobrara, L'eauqui court, or Running Water River, and thence, by that river, to the western boundary of the late Omaha cession. Out of this cession the Pawnees reserve a tract of country, thirty miles long from east to west, by fifteen miles wide from north to south, including both banks of the Loup fork of the Platte River; the east line of which shall be at a point not further east than the mouth of Beaver Creek. If, however, the Pawnees, in conjunction with the United States agent, shall be able to find a more suitable locality for their future homes, within said cession, then, they are to have the privilege of selecting an equal quantity of land there, in lieu of the reservation herein designated, all of which shall be done as soon as practicable; and the Pawnees agree to remove to their new homes, thus reserved for them, without cost to the United States, within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States, and, until that time, they shall be permitted to remain where they are now residing, without molestation.

Reservation.

Payment to Pawnees.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the Pawnees the sum of forty thousand dollars per annum, for five years, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and, after the end of five years, thirty thousand dollars per annum, as a perpetual annuity, at least one half of which annual payments shall be made in goods, and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them.

United States to establish manual labor schools.

ARTICLE III. In order to improve the condition of the Pawnees, and teach them the arts of civilized life, the United States agree to establish among them, and for their use and benefit, two manual-labor schools, to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, who shall also appoint the teachers, and, if he deems it necessary, may increase the number of schools to four. In these schools, there shall be taught the various branches of a common school education, and, in addition, the arts of agriculture, the most useful mechanic arts, and whatever else the President may direct. The Pawnees, on their part agree that each and every one of their children, between the ages of seven and eighteen years, shall be kept constantly at these schools for, at least, nine months in each year; and if any parent or guardian shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so keep the child or children under his or her control at such school, then, and in that case, there shall be deducted from the annuities to which such parent or guardian would be entitled, either individually or as parent or guardian, an amount equal to the value, in time, of the tuition thus lost; but the President may at any time change or modify this clause as he may think proper. The chiefs shall be held responsible for the attendance of orphans who have no other guardians; and the United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum not less than five thousand dollars per annum shall be applied to the support of each school, so long as the Pawnees shall, in good faith, comply with the provisions of this article; but if, at any time, the President is satisfied they are not doing so, he may, at his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in part

Children to be kept at school.

Pawnees to be protected in their new homes.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agree to protect the Pawnees in the possession of their new homes. The United States also agree to furnish the Pawnees:

To supply certain tools, &c.

First, with two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith tools, not to exceed in cost seven hundred and fifty dollars; and erect shops at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars; also five hundred dollars annually, during the pleasure of the President, for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for the same. The United States are also to furnish two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith; but the Pawnees agree to furnish one or two young men of their tribe to work constantly in each shop as strikers or apprentices, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their labor.

Farming utensils and stock.

Second. The United States agree to furnish farming utensils and stock, worth twelve hundred dollars per annum, for ten years, or during the pleasure of the President, and for the first year's purchase of stock, and for erecting shelters for the same, an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars, and also to employ a farmer to teach the Indians the arts of agriculture.

To erect and run a steam-mill.

Third. The United States agree to have erected on said reservation a steam-mill, suitable to grind grain and to saw lumber, which shall not exceed in cost six thousand dollars, and to keep the same in repair for ten years; also, to employ a miller and engineer for the same length of time, or longer, at the discretion of the President; the Pawnees agreeing to furnish apprentices, to assist in working the mill, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their services.

Dwellings for interpreter, &c.

Fourth. The United States agree to erect dwelling-houses for the interpreter, blacksmiths, farmer, miller and engineer, which shall not exceed in cost, five hundred dollars each; and the Pawnees agree to prevent the members of their tribe from injuring or destroying the houses, shops, machinery, stock, farming utensils, and all other things furnished by the government, and if any such shall be carried away, injured, or destroyed, by any of the members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted from the tribal annuities. Whenever the President shall become satisfied

that the Pawnees have sufficiently advanced in the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the arts and pursuits to which this article relates, then, and in that case, he may turn over the property to the tribe, and dispense with the services of any or all of the employees herein named.

Pawnees to be friendly, and not to make war, except, &c.

ARTICLE V. The Pawnees acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens, nor on that of any other person belonging to any tribe or nation at peace with the United States. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby.

United States may build forts, &c. on lands of Pawnees.

White persons not to reside thereon unless licensed.

ARTICLE VI. The United States agent may reside on or near the Pawnee reservation; and the Pawnees agree to permit the United States to build forts and occupy military posts on their lands, and to allow the whites the right to open roads through their territories; but no white person shall be allowed to reside on any part of said reservation unless he or she be in the employ of the United States, or be licensed to trade with said tribe, or be a member of the family of such employé or licensed trader; nor shall the said tribe, or any of them, alienate any part of said reservation, except to the United States; but, if they think proper to do so, they may divide said lands among themselves, giving to each person, or each head of a family, a farm, subject to their tribal regulations, but in no instance to be sold or disposed of to persons outside, or not themselves of the Pawnee tribe.

Pawnees not to alienate any part thereof, except to the United States.

United States to furnish six laborers.

ARTICLE VII. The United States agree to furnish, in addition to the persons heretofore mentioned, six laborers for three years, but it is expressly understood that while these laborers are to be under the control, and subject to the orders, of the United States' agent, they are employed more to teach the Pawnees how to manage stock and use the implements furnished, than as merely laboring for their benefit; and for every laborer thus furnished by the United States, the Pawnees engage to furnish at least three of their tribe to work with them, who shall also be subject to the orders of the agent, and for whom the chiefs shall be responsible.

Offenders against United States laws, &c. to be surrendered.

ARTICLE VIII. The Pawnees agree to deliver up to the officers of the United States all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, whenever they may be found within the limits of their reservation; and they further agree to assist such officers in discovering, pursuing, and capturing any such offender or offenders, anywhere, whenever called on so to do; and they agree, also, that, if they violate any of the stipulations contained in this treaty, the President may, at his discretion, withhold a part, or the whole, of the annuities herein provided for.

Provision for the half-breeds of the tribe.

ARTICLE IX. The Pawnees desire to have some provision made for the half-breeds of their tribe. Those of them who have preferred to reside, and are now residing, in the nation, are to be entitled to equal rights and privileges with other members of the tribes, but those who have chosen to follow the pursuits of civilized life, and to reside among the whites, viz: Baptiste Bayhylle, William Bayhylle, Julia Bayhylle, Frank Tatahyee, William Nealis, Julia Nealis, Catharine Papan, Polite Papan, Rousseau Papan, Charles Papan, Peter Papan, Emily Papan, Henry Geta, Stephen Geta, James Cleghorn, Eliza Deroine, are to be entitled to scrip for one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, of land for each, provided application shall be made for the same within five years from this time, which scrip shall be receivable at the United States land-offices, the same

as military bounty land-warrants, and be subject to the same rules and regulations.

$2,000 to be paid Samuel Allis.

ARTICLE X. Samuel Allis has long been the firm friend of the Pawnees, and in years gone by has ministered to their wants and necessities. When in distress, and in a state of starvation, they took his property and used it for themselves, and when the smallpox was destroying them, he vaccinated more than two thousand of them; for all these things, the Pawnees desire that he shall be paid, but they think the government should pay a part. It is, therefore, agreed that the Pawnees will pay to said Allis one thousand dollars, and the United States agree to pay him a similar sum of one thousand dollars, as a full remuneration for his services and losses.

Acknowledgment of certain services by United States.

ARTICLE XI. Ta-ra-da-ka-wa, head chief of the Tappahs band, and four other Pawnees, having been out as guides for the United States troops, in their late expedition against the Cheyennes, and having to return by themselves, were overtaken and plundered of everything given them by the officers of the expedition, as well as their own property, barely escaping with their lives; and the value of their services being fully acknowledged, the United States agree to pay to each one of them one hundred dollars, or, in lieu thereof, to give to each a horse worth one hundred dollars in value.

Contingent claims against Pawnees.

ARTICLE XII. To enable the Pawnees to settle any just claims at present existing against them, there is hereby set apart, by the United States, ten thousand dollars, out of which the same may be paid, when presented, and proven to the satisfaction of the proper department; and the Pawnees hereby relinquish all claims they may have against the United States under former treaty stipulations.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof, the said James W. Denver, Commissioner, as aforesaid, and the undersigned, chiefs and head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

JAMES W. DENVER,
*U. S. Commissioner.*

*Grand Pawnees.*

PE-TA-NA-SHARO, or the Man and the Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
SA-RA-CHERISH, the Cross Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
TE-RA-TA-PUTS, he who Steals Horses, his x mark. [L. S.]
LE-RA-KUTS-A-NASHARO, the Grey Eagle Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Pawnee Loups.*

LA-LE-TA-RA-NASHARO, the Comanche Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
TE-STE-DE-DA-WE-TEL, the Man who Distributes the Goods, his x mark. [L. S.]
LE-TA-KUTS-NASHARO, the Grey Eagle Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
A-SA-NA-SHARO, the Horse Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]

*Pawnee Republicans.*

NA-SHARO-SE-DE-TA-RA-KO, the one the Great Spirit smiles on, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO-CHA-HICKO, a Man, but a Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
DA-LO-LE-KIT-TA-TO-KAH, the Man the Enemy steals from, his x mark. [L. S.]
DA-LO-DE-NA-SHARO, the Chief like an Eagle, his x mark. [L. S.]

KE-WE-KO-NA-SHARO, the Buffalo Bull Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO-LA-DA-HOO, the Big Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO, the Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
DA-KA-TO-WA-KUTS-O-RA-NA-SHARO, the Hawk Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
*Pawnee Tappahs.*

Signed and sealed in presence of—
WM. W. DENNISON, *U. S. Indian Agent,*
A. S. H. WHITE, *Secretary to Commissioner.*
N. W. TUCKER,
WILL. E. HARVEY,
O. H. IRISH,
SAMUEL ALLIS, *Interpreter.*
J. STERLING MORTON.

Submitted to Senate.

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 thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution and with an amendment in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, March 31, 1858.

*Resolved*, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Pawnee Indians, made the 24th day of September, 1857, with the following

*Amendment:*

Amendment.

At the end of the 2d (second) article, add: "And it is further agreed that the President may, at any time, in his discretion, discontinue said perpetuity, by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to, or expended for the benefit of, said Indians, in such manner as to him shall seem proper."

Attest:
ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*
By W. HICKEY, *Chief Clerk.*

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully interpreted and explained to the chiefs and head-men of the Pawnee tribe as aforesaid, they did thereunto, on the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in the city of Washington, give their free and voluntary assent, in words and figures as follows, to wit:

We, the undersigned, chiefs and head-men of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, with full powers so to do, hereby give our free and voluntary assent to the amendment made by the Senate of the United States on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to the treaty concluded between the United States and our tribe on the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, after having the same interpreted and fully explained to us.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, at the city of Washington, this third day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

PE-TA-NA-SHARO, the Man and the Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-HOC-TARO-NA-SHARO, the Pipe Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
TE-DA-WAT-KA-ROKE, the Man that makes the Enemy poor, his x mark. [L. S.]
KE-WE-EKE, Buffalo Bull, his x mark. [L. S.]
*Grand Pawnees.*

LE-ITS-A-NA-SHARO, the Sword Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
LE-TA-KUTS-NA-SHARO, the Grey Eagle Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
TE-STE-DE-DA-WE-TEL, the Man that Distributes Goods, his x mark. [L. S.]
} *Pawnee Loup.*

NA-SHARO-SE-DE-TA-RA-KO, the one the Great Spirit smiles on, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO-CHO-HICKO, a Man, but a Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO-RA-DA-A-COATS, Chief and a Brave, his x mark. [L. S.]
LA-LA-WE-KU-WA-RA, the Man always at War, his x mark. [L. S.]
} *Pawnee Republicans.*

DA-KA-TO-WA-KUTS-O-RA-NA-SHARO, the Hawk Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
NA-SHARO-LAD-A-HOO, the Big Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
PAW-NEE-KI-EKE, Principal Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]
LAD-O-NA-SHARO-KA-CHA, a Man that Defeats his Enemy in the Water, his x mark. [L. S.]
} *Pawnee Tappah.*

Signed and sealed in presence of—
WM. W. DENNISON, *U. S. Indian Agent.*
J. NEWTON SEARS,
JAMES R. ROCHE,
D. C. DAVIS,
SAMUEL ALLIS, *U. S. Interpreter.*
C. A. STEUART.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm said treaty, with the amendment as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.
[L. S.]

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, Concluded November 5, 1857. Supplemental Articles, November 5, 1857. Ratified by the Senate, June 4, 1858. Proclaimed by the President, March 31, 1859.**

# JAMES BUCHANAN,

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Nov. 5, 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the meeting-house, on the Tonawanda reservation, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York, on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by Charles E. Mix, as a commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the following persons, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. Parker, duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made this fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda reservation, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York, between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the following persons, duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. Parker.

Contracting parties.

Whereas a certain treaty was heretofore made between the Six Nations of New York Indians and the United States on the 15th day of January, 1838, and another between the Seneca nation of Indians and the United States on the 20th day of May, 1842, by which, among other things, the Seneca nation of Indians granted and conveyed to Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows the two certain Indian reservations in the State of New York known as the Buffalo Creek and the Tonawanda reservations, to be surrendered to the said Ogden and Fellows, on the performance of certain conditions precedent defined in said treaties; and

Former Treaties. Vol. vii. pp. 550, 557. Vol. vii. p. 586.

Whereas in and by the said treaties there were surrendered and relinquished to the United States 500,000 acres of land in the then Territory of Wisconsin; and

Terms of said Treaties.

Whereas the United States, in and by said treaties, agreed to set apart for said Indians certain lands in the Indian territory immediately west of Missouri, and to grant the same to them, to be held and enjoyed in fee-simple, the quantity of said lands being computed to afford 320 acres to each soul of said Indians, and did agree that any individual, or any number of said Indians, might remove to said territory, and thereupon be entitled to hold and enjoy said lands, and all the benefits of said treaties, according to numbers, respectively; and

Whereas the United States did further agree to pay the sum of $400,000 for the removal of the Indians of New York to the said territory, and for their support and assistance during the first year of their residence in said territory; and

* This treaty does not appear in the pamphlet laws for the 2d session of the 35th Congress, as it was not received by the publishers until after their publication. It will be printed with the pamphlet laws of the 1st session of the 36th Congress. It is inserted here to make the references from the Public Laws in this volume complete.

Whereas the said Ogden and Fellows did agree to pay to the said Seneca nation of Indians, as the consideration of the surrender and relinquishment of the said two reservations, known as the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations, certain sums of money, one part of which was to be paid to the individual Indians residing upon said reservations, for the improvements held and owned by them in severalty, the amount of which "improvement money," heretofore apportioned to those residing upon the Tonawanda reservation, being $15,018.36, which money has been paid into, and still remains in the Treasury of the United States; and

Whereas, for divers reasons and differences, the said treaties remain unexecuted as to the said Tonawanda reservation, and the band of Senecas residing thereon; and

Whereas it is ascertained, at the date of these articles, that the Seneca Indians, composing the Tonawanda band and residing upon the Tonawanda reservation, amount to 650 souls in number; and

Whereas the United States are willing to exercise the liberal policy which has heretofore been exercised in regard to the Senecas, and for the purpose of relieving the Tonawandas of the difficulties and troubles under which they labor,

These articles are entered into:

Certain claims under former treaties relinquished.

ARTICLE I. The said persons, authorized as in the caption hereof stated, hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all claims severally and in common as a band of Indians, and as a part of the Seneca nation, to the lands west of the State of Missouri, and all right and claim to be removed thither, and for support and assistance after such removal, and all other claims against the United States under the aforesaid treaties of 1838 and 1842, except, however, such moneys as they may be entitled to under said treaties, paid or payable by the said Ogden and Fellows.

Pay for such surrender.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of which aforesaid surrender and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay and invest, in the manner hereinafter specified, the sum of $256,000 for the said Tonawanda band of Indians.

Tonawandas may purchase reservation.

United States will pay therefor not over $20 an acre.

ARTICLE III. It is hereby agreed that the Tonawanda band may purchase of the said Ogden and Fellows, or the survivor of them, or of their heirs or assigns, the entire Tonawanda reservation, or such portions thereof as they may be willing to sell and said band may be willing to purchase; and the United States undertake and agree to pay for the same out of the said sum of $256,000, upon the express condition that the rate of purchase shall not exceed, on an average, $20 per acre.

*Post*, p. 738.

Deed to run to Secretary of the Interior in trust.

The land so purchased shall be taken by deed of conveyance to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and his successors in office, in fee, to be held by him in trust for the said Tonawanda band of Indians and their exclusive use, occupation and enjoyment, until the legislature of the State of New York shall pass an act designating some persons, or public officer of that State, to take and hold said land upon a similar trust for said Indians; whereupon they shall be granted by the said Secretary to such persons or public officer.

Unimproved lands surrendered.

ARTICLE IV. And the said Tonawanda band of Indians hereby agree to surrender, relinquish, and give up to the said Ogden and Fellows, the survivor of them, or their assigns—provided the whole reservation shall not be purchased—the unimproved lands which they shall not purchase, as aforesaid, within thirty days after this treaty shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and the improved lands which they shall not purchase, as aforesaid, on the 1st day of June, 1859.

Tonawandas may appoint one or more attorneys.

ARTICLE V. For the purpose of contracting for and making purchase of the lands contemplated herein, a majority of the chiefs and headmen of said Tonawanda band, in counsel assembled, may appoint one or more attorneys with adequate powers, which appointment must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before such attorney or attorneys can have power to act in the premises.

Part of purchase money to be invested in stocks.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever a quantity of said lands, amounting to 6,500 acres, at the least, upon the terms hereinbefore provided, may be purchased, written notice, executed by the chiefs and headmen in council, and acknowledged before a justice of the supreme court of New York, or judge of the superior court of the city of Buffalo, shall be given to the Secretary of the Interior, whereupon the portion of said sum of $256,000, not expended in the purchase of lands, as aforesaid, shall be invested by the said Secretary of the Interior in stocks of the United States, or in stocks of some of the States, at his discretion; and the increase arising from such investment shall be paid to the said Tonawanda Indians, at the time and in the manner that the annuities are paid which said Indians are now entitled to receive from the United States.

Improvement money to be apportioned.

ARTICLE VII. It is hereby agreed that the sum of $15,018.36 "improvement money," heretofore apportioned to the Indians upon the Tonawanda reservation, shall be again apportioned by an agent, to be appointed by the chiefs and headmen in council assembled, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which agent shall make a report of such apportionment to the said Secretary of the Interior, and if he concur therein, the shares so ascertained shall be paid to the individual Indians entitled thereto, who shall surrender and relinquish to the said Ogden and Fellows, or the survivor of them, or their assigns, their improvements, and any balance remaining shall be paid to the chiefs and headmen of the band, to be disbursed by them in payment of the debts, or for the use of the band. The services of the agent to be thus appointed, and all other expenses attending the execution of these articles, are to be paid by the United States out of any moneys coming to the Tonawandas.

Signature.

In testimony whereof the said Charles E. Mix, commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned persons, representing the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.* [L. S.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISAAC x SHANKS. | [L. S.] | JESSE x SPRING. | [L. S.] |
| GEORGE x SKY. | [L. S.] | ELY S. PARKER. | [L. S.] |
| JABEZ x GROUND. | [L. S.] | | |

The foregoing instrument was, on the day of the date thereof, executed in our presence, and we have hereunto at the same time affixed our names as subscribing witnesses.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
FREDERICK FOLLETT.
WILLIAM G. BRYAN.
C. B. RICH.
LEANDER MIX.
HENRY BETTINGER.

NICHOLSON H. PARKER, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Also, the following chiefs and headmen heartily concur in the foregoing articles in behalf of themselves and their people:—

| | |
|---|---|
| JESSE x SPRING. | GEORGE x SKY. |
| WM. x PARKER. | SNOW x COOPER. |
| JABEZ x GROUND. | ISAAC x DOCTOR. |
| JOHN x WILSON. | ISAAC x SHANKS. |
| JOHN x BIGFIRE. | WILLIAM x MOSES. |
| THOMSON x BLINKEY. | DAVID x PRINTUP. |
| JAMES x MITTEN. | BENJ. x JONAS. |
| JOHN x JOSHUA. | ADDISON x CHARLES. |
| JAMES x WILLIAMS. | JOHN x HATCH. |

*Headmen.*

JOHN x SMITH.
SMALL x PETER.
JOHN x BEAVER.
JOHN x FARMER.
TOMMY x WHITE.
JOHN x GRIFFIN.
GEO. x MOSES.
HENRY x MOSES.
SAML. x BLUE SKY.
JAMES x SCROGGS.
MONROE x JONAS.
WM. x JOHNSON.
JACKSON x GROUND.
HARRISON x SCROGG.
WM. x ALICK.
WM. x STEWART.
ANDREW x BLACKCHIEF.
JOHN x INFANT.
WM. x TAYLOR.
JAMES x BILLY.
DANL. x PETER.
JOHN x HILL.
JOHN x JONES.
JOHN x SHANKS.
LEVI x PARKER.
JOHN x JEMISON.
CHAUNCEY x ABRAM.

Signed in open council, in presence of—
FREDERICK FOLLETT.
NICHOLSON H. PARKER, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Supplemental articles.

Nov. 5, 1857.

And whereas certain supplemental articles of agreement and convention were also concluded at the meeting-house, on the Tonawanda reservation, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the following persons duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. Parker—which supplemental articles are in the words and figures following, to wit:

Supplemental articles of agreement and convention made this fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda reservation, in the county of Genesee, State of New York, between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on behalf of the United States, of the first part, and the following persons duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. Parker, of the second part.

Whereas, at the date hereof and concurrent with the execution of this instrument, articles of agreement and convention have been entered into between the parties aforesaid, in and by which articles it is provided that the said Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians may purchase portions of the Tonawanda reservation, "upon the express condition that the rate of purchase shall not exceed $20 per acre on an average."

*Ante*, p. 736.

And whereas the President of the United States may deem it discreet and expedient that certain portions of said reservation, held in severalty by the assigns of said Ogden and Fellows, should be purchased by said Indians if it shall be necessary so to do, at a rate exceeding $20 per acre on an average.

Portions of reservation may be bought for more than $20 per acre, if, &c.

Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part agree, that portions of said reservation may be purchased by the authorized agents of said Indians for them, and paid for out of said sum of $256,000, at a rate exceeding $20 per acre on an average, provided the contract or contracts therefor shall be first submitted to and approved by the President, or some public officer to be designated by him.

And the said parties of the second part solicit the President to accept and adopt this supplement as a part of the said articles of agreement and convention entered into concurrent with the execution of this agreement.

In testimony whereof the said Charles E. Mix, commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned persons representing the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.* [L. S.]

ISAAC x SHANKS. [L. S.]
GEORGE x SKY. [L. S.]
JABEZ x GROUND. [L. S.]
JESSE x SPRING. [L. S.]
ELY S. PARKER. [L. S.]

The foregoing instrument was, on the day of the date thereof, executed in our presence, and we have hereunto, at the same time, affixed our names as subscribing witnesses.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
FREDERICK FOLLETT.
WILLIAM G. BRYAN.
C. B. RICH.
LEANDER MIX.
HENRY BETTINGER.

NICHOLSON H. PARKER, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Also, the following chiefs and headmen heartily concur in the foregoing supplemental articles in behalf of themselves and their people :—

LEWIS x POODRY.
JESSE x SPRING.
WM. x PARKER.
JABEZ x GROUND.
JOHN x WILSON.
ISAAC x SHANKS.
SNOW x COOPER.
ISAAC x DOCTOR.
JOHN x BIGFIRE.
WILLIAM x MOSES.
THOMSON x BLINKEY.
JAMES x MITTEN.
JOHN x JOSHUA.
JAMES x WILLIAMS.
SAMUEL x PARKER.
GEORGE x SKY.
DAVID x PRINTUP.
BENJ. x JONAS.
ADDISON x CHARLES.
JOHN x HATCH.

*Headmen.*

JOHN x SMITH.
SMALL x PETER.
JOHN x BEAVER.
JOHN x FARMER.
TOMMY x WHITE.
JOHN x GRIFFIN.
GEORGE x MOSES.
HENRY x MOSES.
JOHN x HILL.
JOHN x JONES.
MONROE x JONAS.
WM. x JOHNSON.
JACKSON x GROUND.
HARRISON x SCROGG.
WM. x ALICK.
WM. x STEWART.
ANDREW x BLACKCHIEF.
JOHN x INFANT.
WM x TAYLOR.
JAMES x BILLY.
DANL. x PETER.
SAML. x BLUE SKY.
JAMES x SCROGG.
JOHN x SHANKS.
LEVI x PARKER.
JOHN x JEMISON.
CHAUNCEY x ABRAM.

Signed in open council, in presence of—

FREDERICK FOLLETT.
NICHOLSON H. PARKER, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Ratification by the Senate, June 4, 1858.

And whereas, the said treaty and the supplementary articles thereunto appended, having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, advise and consent to the rati-

fication of the same by a resolution, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
"SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, June 4, 1858.

"*Resolved*, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, of New York, made the 5th day of November, 1857.

"Attest: "ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

Proclaimed March 31, 1859.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of June the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty and supplementary articles.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] nine, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS.

*Convention between the United States and France, agreeing to an additional Article to the Extradition Convention between the two Countries. Signed at Washington, February* 10, 1858. *Ratifications exchanged at Washington, February* 12, 1859. *Proclaimed by the President of the United States, February* 14, 1859.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Feb. 10, 1858.

Preamble. Vol. viii. p. 580. Vol. viii. p. 617.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States and France, of the 9th November, 1843, and [the] additional article thereto of the 24th February, 1845, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 10th day of February, 1858, which additional article, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Additional article to the extradition convention between the United States and France of the 9th of November, 1843, and to the additional article of the 24th of February, 1845.

Article additionel à la convention d'extradition entre les Etats-Unis et la France du 9 Novembre, 1843, et à l'article additionnel du 24 Février, 1845.

Persons charged with forgery, or passing counterfeit coin, &c., or embezzlement, &c., to be surrendered.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the provisions of the treaties for the mutual extradition of criminals between the United States of America and France, of November 9th, 1843, and February 24th, 1845, and now in force between the two governments, shall extend not only to persons charged with the crimes therein mentioned, but also to persons charged with the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, namely: forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

Il est convenu entre les hautes parties contractantes que les stipulations des traités entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la France, du 9 Novembre, 1843, et du 24 Février, 1845, pour l'extradition mutuelle des criminels, et actuellement en vigueur entre les deux gouvernements, comprendront non seulement les personnes accusées des crimes qui y sont mentionnés, mais aussi les personnes accusées des crimes suivants, soit comme principales, accessoires, ou complices, nommément: de fabriquer ou de passer sciemment ou de mettre en circulation de la fausse monnaie ou de faux billets de banque, ou d'autres papiers ayant cours comme monnai, avec intention de faire du tort àtoute personne ou personnes que cesoit; détournement partoute personne ou personnes employées ou salariées, au détriment des personnes qui les employent, lorsque ces crimes entraînent une peine infamante.

Date.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé, en triple, le

present article in triplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the tenth of February, 1858.

LEW. CASS. [L. S.]

présent article, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, le dix de Février, 1858.

SARTIGES. [L. S.]

Ratifications exchanged February 12, 1859.

And whereas the said additional article, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 12th instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c. &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, accredited to the government of the United States on the part of their respective governments:

Proclaimed by President, February 14, 1859.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
[L. S.] nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America, and the Yancton Tribe of Sioux, or Dacotah Indians. Concluded at Washington, April* 19, 1858. *Ratified by the Senate, February* 16, 1859. *Proclaimed by the President of the United States, February* 26, 1859.

## JAMES BUCHANAN,

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: April 19, 1858.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, as a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates of the Yancton Tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, viz:

Pa-la-ne-a-*pa*-pe, the man that was struck by the Ree.
Ma-to-sa-be-*che*-a, the smutty bear.
Charles F. Picotte, Eta-ke-cha.
Ta-ton-ka-*wete*-co, the crazy bull.
Pse-cha-wa-*kea*, the jumping thunder.
Ma-ra-*ha*-ton, the iron horn.
Nombe-kah-pah, one that knocks down two.
Ta-ton-ka-e-yah-ka, the fast bull.
A-ha-ka-ma-ne, the walking elk.
A-ha-ka-na-zhe, the standing elk.
A-ha-ka-ho-che-cha, the elk with a bad voice.
Cha-ton-wo-ka-pa, the grabbing hawk.
E-ha-we-cha-sha, the owl man.
Pla-son-wa-*kan-na*-ge, the white medicine cow that stands.
Ma-ga-scha-*che*-ka, the little white swan.
Oke-*che-la*-wash-ta, the pretty boy.

They being thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Contracting Parties.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates of the Yancton Tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, viz:

Pa-la-ne-a-*pa*-pe, the man that was struck by the Ree.
Ma-to-sa-be-*che*-a, the smutty bear.
Charles F. Picotte, Eta-ke-cha.
Ta-ton-ka-*wete*-co, the crazy bull.
Pse-cha-wa-*kea*, the jumping thunder.
Ma-ra-*ha*-ton, the iron horn.
Nombe-kah-pah, one that knocks down two.
Ta-ton-ka-e-*yah*-ka, the fast bull.
A-*ha*-ka-*ma*-ne, the walking elk.
A-*ha*-ka-na-zhe, the standing elk.
A-*ha*-ka-ho-*che*-cha, the elk with a bad voice.
Cha-ton-*wo-ka*-pa, the grabbing hawk.
E-ha-we-*cha*-sha, the owl man.
Pla-*son*-wa-*kan-na-ge*, the white medicine cow that stands.
Ma-ga-scha-*che-ka*, the little white swan.
Oke-*che-la*-wash-ta, the pretty boy.

(The three last names signed by their duly authorized agent and representative, Charles F. Picotte,) they being thereto duly authorized and empowered by said tribe of Indians.

Lands relinquished to the United States, except, &c.

Boundaries of lands reserved.

ARTICLE I. The said chiefs and delegates of said tribe of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands now owned, possessed, or claimed by them, wherever situated, except four hundred thousand acres thereof, situated and described as follows, to wit—Beginning at the mouth of the Naw-izi-wa-koo-pah or Chouteau River and extending up the Missouri River thirty miles; thence due north to a point; thence easterly to a point on the said Chouteau River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include the said quantity of four hundred thousand acres. They, also, hereby relinquish and abandon all claims and complaints about or growing out of any and all treaties heretofore made by them or other Indians, except their annuity rights under the treaty of Laramie, of September 17, A. D. 1851.

Boundaries of lands ceded.

ARTICLE II. The land so ceded and relinquished by the said chiefs and delegates of the said tribe of Yanctons is and shall be known and described as follows, to wit—"Beginning at the mouth of the Tchan-kas-an-data or Calumet or Big Sioux River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Pa-hah-wa-kan or East Medicine Knoll River; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direction to the head of the main fork of the Wan-dush-kah-for or Snake River; thence down said river to its junction with the Tchan-san-san or Jaques or James River; thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with the said Big Sioux River; thence down the Big Sioux River to its junction with the Missouri River." And they also cede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to and in all the islands of the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Medicine Knoll River.

Islands in the Missouri River.

Title.

And the said chiefs and delegates hereby stipulate and agree that all the lands embraced in said limits are their own, and that they have full and exclusive right to cede and relinquish the same to the United States.

Necessary roads may be built across the lands reserved, paying damages therefor.

ARTICLE III. The said chiefs and delegates hereby further stipulate and agree that the United States may construct and use such roads as may be hereafter necessary across their said reservation by the consent and permission of the Secretary of the Interior, and by first paying the said Indians all damages and the fair value of the land so used for said road or roads, which said damages and value shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. And the said Yanctons hereby agree to *remove* and *settle* and *reside* on said reservation within one year from this date, and, until they do so remove, (if within said year,) the United States guarantee them in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their present settlements.

Indians to settle, &c., on reservation within a year.

Agreements on the part of the United States.

ARTICLE IV. In consideration of the foregoing cession, relinquishment, and agreements, the United States do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, to wit:

Protection on the reserved lands.

1st. To protect the said Yanctons in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said tract of four hundred thousand acres of land so reserved for their future home, and also their persons and property thereon during good behavior on their part.

Payment of annuities.

2d. To pay to them, or expend for their benefit, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars per annum, for ten years, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to, and settle and reside upon, their said reservation—forty thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter—twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter—and fifteen thousand dollars per annum for and during twenty years thereafter; making *one million and six hundred thousand dollars in annuities in the period of fifty years*, of which sums the President of the United States shall, from time to time, determine what proportion shall be paid to said Indians, in cash, and what proportion shall be expended for their benefit, and, also, in what manner and for what objects such expen-

diture shall be made, due regard being had in making such determination to the best interests of said Indians. He shall likewise exercise the power to make such provision out of said sums as he may deem to be necessary and proper for the support and comfort of the aged or infirm, and helpless orphans of the said Indians. In case of any material decrease of said Indians, in number, the said amounts may, in the discretion of the President of the United States, be diminished and reduced in proportion thereto—or they may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be discontinued entirely, should said Indians fail to make reasonable and satisfactory efforts to advance and improve their condition, in which case, such other provision shall be made for them as the President and Congress may judge to be suitable and proper.

Subsistence. Purchase of stock, &c.

3d. In addition to the foregoing sum of one million and six hundred thousand dollars as annuities, to be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Indians, during the period of fifty years, as before stated, the United States hereby stipulate and agree to expend for their benefit the sum of fifty thousand dollars more, as follows, to wit: Twenty-five thousand dollars in maintaining and subsisting the said Indians during the first year after their removal to and permanent settlement upon their said reservation; in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, or other articles of a beneficial character, and in breaking up and fencing land; in the erection of houses, storehouses, or other needful buildings, or in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare.

Schools and school-houses.

4th. To expend ten thousand dollars to build a school-house or school-houses, and to establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools (so far as said sum will go) for the education and training of the children of said Indians in letters, agriculture, the mechanic arts, and housewifery, which school or schools shall be managed and conducted in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct. The said Indians hereby stipulating to keep constantly thereat, during at least nine months in the year, all their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years; and if any of the parents, or others having the care of children, shall refuse or neglect to send them to school, such parts of their annuities as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, shall be withheld from them and applied as he may deem just and proper; and such further sum, in addition to the said ten thousand dollars, as shall be deemed necessary and proper by the President of the United States, shall be reserved and taken from their said annuities, and applied annually, during the pleasure of the President to the support of said schools, and to furnish said Indians with assistance and aid and instruction in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mills, hereafter mentioned, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider necessary and advantageous for said Indians; and all instruction in reading shall be in the English language. And the said Indians hereby stipulate to furnish, from amongst themselves, the number of young men that may be required as apprentices and assistants in the mills and mechanic shops, and at least three persons to work constantly with each white laborer employed for them in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, it being understood that such white laborers and assistants as may be so employed *are* thus employed more for the instruction of the said Indians than merely to work for their benefit; and that the laborers so to be furnished by the Indians may be allowed a fair and just compensation for their services, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid out of the shares of annuity of such Indians as are able to work, but refuse or neglect to do so. And whenever the President of the United States shall become satisfied of a failure, on the part of said Indians, to fulfil the aforesaid stipulations, he may, at his discretion, discontinue the allowance and expenditure of the sums so provided and set apart for said school or schools, and assistance and instruction.

Indians to furnish apprentices, &c. for mills.

President may discontinue allowance for schools.

U. S. to furnish mills, mechanic shops, &c.

5th. To provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing timber; one or more mechanic shops, with the necessary tools for the same; and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) a farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, and to expend therefor a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

Mills, &c. not to be injured.

ARTICLE V. Said Indians further stipulate and bind themselves to prevent any of the members of their tribe from destroying or injuring the said houses, shops, mills, machinery, stock, farming utensils, or any other thing furnished them by the government, and in case of any such destruction or injury of any of the things so furnished, or their being carried off by any member or members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted from their general annuity; and whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that said Indians have become sufficiently confirmed in habits of industry, and advanced in the acquisition of a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts to provide for themselves, he may, at his discretion, cause to be turned over to them all of the said houses and other property furnished them by the United States, and dispense with the services of any or all the persons hereinbefore stipulated to be employed for their benefit, assistance, and instruction.

If injured, value to be deducted from annuity.

Houses, &c. to be given to the Indians when, &c.

ARTICLE VI. It is hereby agreed and understood that the chiefs and head men of said tribe may, in their discretion, in open council, authorize to be paid *out of their said annuities* such a sum or sums as may be found to be necessary and proper, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to satisfy their just debts and obligations, and to provide for such of their half-breed relations as do not live with them, or draw any part of the said annuities of said Indians: *Provided, however*, That their said determinations shall be approved by their agent for the time being, and the said payments authorized by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, also*, That there shall not be so paid out of their said annuities in any one year, a sum exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

Portion of annuities may be paid for debts, &c.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Grants of land to Charles F. Picotte, Zephyr Rencontre, Paul Dorian, and others.

ARTICLE VII. On account of their valuable services and liberality to the Yanctons, there shall be granted in fee to Charles F. Picotte and Zephyr Rencontre, each, one section of six hundred and forty acres of land, and to Paul Dorian one half a section, and to the half-breed Yancton, wife of Charles Reulo, and her two sisters, the wives of Eli Bedaud and Augustus Traverse, and to Louis Le Count, each, one half a section. The said grants shall be selected in said ceded territory, and shall not be within said reservation, nor shall they interfere in any way with the improvements of such persons as are on the lands ceded above by authority of law; and all other persons (other than Indians, or mixed bloods) who are now residing within said ceded country, by authority of law, shall have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres thereof, to include each of their residences or improvements, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Persons other than Indians or mixed bloods, may enter 160 acres at $1.25 per acre.

Yanctons to be secure in the use of the Red Pipe-stone quarry.

ARTICLE VIII. The said Yancton Indians shall be secured in the free and unrestricted use of the Red Pipe-stone quarry, or so much thereof as they have been accustomed to frequent and use for the purpose of procuring stone for pipes; and the United States hereby stipulate and agree to cause to be surveyed and marked so much thereof as shall be necessary and proper for that purpose, and retain the same and keep it open and free to the Indians to visit and procure stone for pipes so long as they shall desire.

United States may maintain military posts, &c.

ARTICLE IX. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, roads, and Indian agencies, as may be deemed necessary, within the tract of country herein reserved for the use of the Yanctons; but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, roads, and agencies, the property of

any Yancton shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United States.

No trade with Indians unless licensed.

ARTICLE X. No white person, unless in the employment of the United States, or duly licensed to trade with the Yanctons, or members of the families of such persons, shall be permitted to reside or make any settlement upon any part of the tract herein reserved for said Indians, nor shall said Indians alienate, sell, or in any manner dispose of any portion thereof, except to the United States; whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, said tract shall be surveyed and divided as he shall think proper among said Indians, so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm, with such rights of possession or transfer to any other member of the tribe or of descent to their heirs and representatives as he may deem just.

Land not to be alienated except, &c.

The Yanctons to preserve friendly relations.

ARTICLE XI. The Yanctons acknowledge their dependence upon the government of the United States, and do hereby pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property, nor on those of members of any other tribe or nation of *of* Indians; and in case of any such injuries or depredations by said Yanctons full compensation shall, as far as possible, be made therefor out of their tribal annuities, the amount in all cases to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to engage in hostilities with any other tribe or nation, unless in self-defence, but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and difficulty between themselves and other Indians for the decision of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and abide thereby. They also agree to deliver, to the proper officer of the United States all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders, who may be within the limits of their reservation, whenever required to do so by such officer.

Surrender of offenders.

Tribal annuities to be withheld, if intemperate, &c.

ARTICLE XII. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the Yanctons shall drink, or procure for others, intoxicating liquor, their proportion of the tribal annuities shall be withheld from them for at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of the Yanctons they shall be liable to have their annuities withheld, in whole or in part, and for such length of time as the President of the United States shall direct.

Annuities not to be subject to debts except, &c.

ARTICLE XIII. No part of the annuities of the Yanctons shall be taken to pay any debts, claims, or demands against them, except such existing claims and demands as have been herein provided for, and except such as may arise under this agreement, or under the trade and intercourse laws of the United States.

Release of all demands, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. The said Yanctons do hereby fully acquit and release the United States from all demands against them on the part of said tribe, or any individual thereof, except the before mentioned right of the Yanctons to receive an annuity under said treaty of Laramie, and except, also, such as are herein stipulated and provided for.

Indian agent for the Yanctons.

ARTICLE XV. For the special benefit of the Yanctons, parties to this agreement, the United States agree to appoint an agent for them, who shall reside on their said reservation, and shall have set apart for his sole use and occupation, at such a point as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Expense hereof to be borne by the United States.

ARTICLE XVI. All the expenses of the making of this agreement and of surveying the said Yancton reservation, and of surveying and marking said Pipe-stone quarry, shall be paid by the United States.

When to take effect.

ARTICLE XVII. This instrument shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting parties whenever ratified by the Senate and the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Charles E. Mix, commissioner, as afore-

Signatures.

said, and the undersigned chiefs, delegates, and representatives of the said tribe of Yancton Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day first above written.

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.* [L. S.]

PA-LA-NE-APA-PE, or the Man that was struck by the Ree, his x mark. [L. S.]
MA-TO-SA-BE-CHE-A, or the Smutty Bear, his x mark [L. S.]
CHARLES F. PICOTTE, or Eta-ke-cha, [L. S.]
TA-TON-KA-WETE-CO, or the Crazy Bull, his x mark. [L. S.]
PSE-CHA-WA-KEA, or the Jumping Thunder, his x mark. [L. S.]
MA-RA-HA-TON, or the Iron Horn, his x mark [L. S.]
NOMBE-KAH-PAH, or One that knocks down two, his x mark. [L. S.]
TA-TON-KA-E-YAH-KA, or the Fast Bull, his x mark. [L. S.]
A-HA-KA MA-NE, or the Walking Elk, his x mark. [L. S.]
A-HA-KA-NA-ZHE, or the Standing Elk, his x mark. [L. S.]
A-HA-KA-HO-CHE-CHA, or the Elk with a bad voice, his x mark. [L. S.]
CHA-TON-WO-KA-PA, or the Grabbing Hawk, his x mark. [L. S.]
E-HA-WE-CHA-SHA, or the Owl Man, his x mark. [L. S.]
PLA-SON-WA-KAN-NA-GE, or the White Medicine Cow that stands, by his duly authorized delegate and representative, Charles F. Picotte. [L. S.]
MA-GA-SCHA-CHE-KA, or the Little White Swan, by his duly authorized delegate and representative, Charles F. Picotte. [L. S.]
O-KE-CHE-LA-WASH-TA, or the Pretty Boy, by his duly authorized delegate and representative, Chas. F. Picotte. [L. S.]

Executed in the presence of—
A. H. REDFIELD, *Agent.*
J. B. S. TODD,
THEOPHILE BRUGUIER,
JOHN DOWLING,
FR. SCHMIDT,
JOHN W. WELLS,
D. WALKER,
E. B. GRAYSON,
S. J. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. MAPES,
H. BITTINGER,
D. C. DAVIS,
ZEPHIER RONCONTRE, his x mark, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Witness: J. B. S. TODD,
PAUL DORAIN, his x mark.
CHARLES RULO, his x mark.
Witness: J. B. S. TODD.

Consent of senate. Feb. 16, 1859.

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 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of its articles by the following resolution:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, February 16, 1859.

*Resolved*, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the

Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Yancton Tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians. Signed the 19th day of April, 1858.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty. Proclaimed. Feb. 26, 1859.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of Febru-
[SEAL] ary, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

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## TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

This treaty was concluded September 17, 1851. When it was before the Senate for ratification, certain amendments were made which require the assent of the Tribes, parties to it, before it can be considered a complete instrument. This assent of all the Tribes has not been obtained, and, consequently, although Congress appropriates money for the fulfilment of its stipulations, it is not yet in a proper form for publication. This note is added for the purpose of making the references from the Public Laws complete, and as an explanation why the Treaty is not published.

# APPENDIX. PROCLAMATIONS.

## PROCLAMATIONS.*

No. 1. *Respecting a Survey of, and defining the Limits of, the District of Columbia.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Jan. 24, 1791.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble as to cession by Maryland.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, by an act passed on the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, intituled "An act to cede to Congress a District of ten miles square in this State, for the seat of the government of the United States," did enact, that the Representatives of the said State, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York, on the first Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be and they were thereby authorized and required on the behalf of the said State, to cede to the Congress of the United States, any District in the said State, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of Government of the United States.

Preamble as to cession by Virginia.

And the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and intituled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government," did enact that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity to be located within the limits of the said State, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of Government of the United States.

Act of 1790, ch. 28. Vol. i. p. 130.

And the Congress of the United States, by their act passed the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and intituled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners to survey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the River Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connogocheque, which District, so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said act of Congress, as the District for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

Four lines of experiment to be run.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that

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* The original plan of the Statutes at Large did not contemplate the publication of Proclamations. See Joint Resolution of March 3, 1845, 5 Stats. at Large, p. 798. But many have been printed in the different volumes in an Appendix; and since some Proclamations have the force of law, and all of them are of historical interest, it has been thought best to print in a chronological order, in this Appendix, all those not already published. Vol. v. p. 798.

the location of one part of the said District of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say, running from the Court-house of Alexandria in Virginia, due southwest half a mile, and thence a due southeast course, till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment:

Then beginning the first of the said four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek, where the said southeast course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due northwest ten miles: thence the second line into Maryland due northeast ten miles; thence the third line due southeast ten miles: and thence the fourth line due southwest ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

Certain territory within said four experimental lines, to be part of the District of Columbia, and to be surveyed.

And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, that all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the State of Maryland and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of experiment which shall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the Upper Cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due southwest, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the said District accepted by the said act of Congress for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; (hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said District, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is or shall be agreeable to law.)

Lines to be run and report made.

And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same, which is hereinbefore directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done [L. S.] at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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No. 2. *Respecting the Acts of James O'Fallon in Kentucky.*

March 19, 1791. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, that James O'Fallon is levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Kentucky, disturbs the public peace, and sets at defiance the treaties of the United States with the Indian tribes, the act of Congress, intituled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," and my proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty-sixth days of August last, founded thereon;* And it is my earnest desire that those who have incautiously associated themselves with the said James O'Fallon, may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publish this proclamation, hereby declaring that all persons violating the treaties and act aforesaid, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

1790, ch. 33.

Vol. i. p. 137.

All persons warned not to violate said act, or the Indian treaties.

And I do, moreover, require all officers of the United States whom it may concern, to use their best exertions to bring to justice any persons offending in the premises.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

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* These proclamations have been lost from the files.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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No. 3. *Enjoining Neutrality as to War against France.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. April 22, 1793.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble reciting that war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands on the one side, and France on the other.

WHEREAS it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands of the one part, and France on the other, and the duty and interest of the United States require that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers:

Disposition of the United States declared.

I have therefore thought fit, by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

Citizens violating laws of war not to be protected.

And I do hereby also make known that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

Officers to enforce the laws of neutrality.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with [L. S.] my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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No. 4. *Respecting enlisting Men in Kentucky to invade a neighboring Nation.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: March 24, 1794.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble that enlistments are made in Kentucky to invade a neighboring nation.

WHEREAS I have received information that certain persons, in violation of the laws, have presumed, under colour of a foreign authority, to enlist citizens of the United States, and others, within the State of Kentucky, and have there assembled an armed force for the purpose of invading and plundering the territories of a nation at peace with the said United States: And whereas such unwarrantable measures, being contrary to the laws of nations, and to the duties incumbent on every citizen of the United States, tend to disturb the tranquillity of the same, and to involve them in the calamities of war: And, whereas it is the duty of the executive to take care that such criminal proceedings should be suppressed, the offenders brought to justice, and all good citizens cautioned

Warning against such acts.

against measures likely to prove so pernicious to their country and themselves, should they be seduced into similar infractions of the laws, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby solemnly warning every person, not authorized by the laws, against enlisting any citizen or citizens of the United States, or levying troops, or assembling any persons within the United States for the purposes aforesaid, or proceeding in any manner to the execution thereof, as they will answer the same at their peril: And I do also admonish and require all citizens to refrain from enlisting, enrolling, or assembling themselves for such unlawful purposes, and from being in anywise concerned, aiding, or abetting therein, as they tender their own welfare, inasmuch as all lawful means will be strictly put in execution for securing obedience to the laws, and for punishing such dangerous and daring violations thereof.

Officers to endeavour to prevent or punish such acts.

And I do, moreover, charge and require all courts, magistrates, and other officers whom it may concern, according to their respective duties, to exert the powers in them severally vested, to prevent and suppress all such unlawful assemblages and proceedings, and to bring to condign punishment those who may have been guilty thereof, as they regard the due authority of government, and the peace and welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my [L. S.] hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

EDM. RANDOLPH.

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No. 5. *Day of Public Thanksgiving appointed.*

Jan. 1, 1795.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed, the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore Him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1795, appointed as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together, and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the great Ruler of Nations for the manifest and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a Nation; particularly for the possession of Constitutions of Government which unite and by their union establish liberty with order, for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic, for the seasonable controul which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time, humbly and fervently to beseech the kind author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us,—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to Him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favors, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for

them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men; to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries; to extend among us true and useful knowledge; to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety, and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my
[L. S.] hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
EDM. RANDOLPH.

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No. 6. *Respecting Coinage and Tender.*

BY JOHN ADAMS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. July 22, 1797.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Act of the Congress of the United States was passed on the ninth day of February, 1793, intituled "An act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes," in which it was enacted "that foreign gold and silver coins, shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands" at the several and respective rates therein stated: and that "at the expiration of three years, next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver agreeably to the act intituled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence at the Mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the Proclamation of the President of the United States,) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender as aforesaid. 1793, ch. 5. Vol. i. p. 300. 1792, ch. 16. Vol. i. p. 246.

Now therefore, I, the said JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, hereby proclaim, announce, and give notice to all whom it may concern, that agreeably to the act last above mentioned, the coinage of silver at the Mint of the United States, commenced on the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and the coinage of gold on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: and that, consequently, in conformity to the act first above mentioned, all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, will cease to pass current as money within the United States and to be a legal tender for the payment of any debts or demands after the fifteenth day of October next, and all foreign gold coins will cease to pass current as money within the United States and to be a legal tender as aforesaid for the payment of any debts or demands after the thirty-first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Coinage of silver declared to have commenced Oct. 15, 1794, and the coinage of gold July 1, 1795. Foreign coins not to be a tender after those dates.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

No. 7. *Day of Public Humiliation appointed.*

March 23, 1798. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# A PROCLAMATION.

As the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God, and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to Him, but a duty whose natural influence is favourable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed, and as this duty at all times incumbent, is so especially in seasons of difficulty or of danger, when existing or threatening calamities, the just judgments of God against prevalent iniquity, are a loud call to repentance and reformation; and as the United States of America are, at present, placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct, and demands of a Foreign Power, evinced by repeated refusals to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our Commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens, while engaged in their lawful business on the seas.—Under these considerations it has appeared to me that the duty of imploring the mercy and benediction of Heaven on our country, demands, at this time, a special attention from its inhabitants.

Wednesday, May 9, 1798, appointed as a day of Public Humiliation.

I have, therefore, thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that Wednesday, the ninth day of May next, be observed throughout the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer: That the Citizens of these States, abstaining on that day from their customary worldly occupations, offer their devout addresses to the Father of Mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming: That all Religious Congregations do, with the deepest humility, acknowledge before God the manifold sins and transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as individuals and as a nation, beseeching him at the same time of His infinite Grace through the Redeemer of the World, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us, by his Holy Spirit, to that sincere Repentance and Reformation, which may afford us reason to hope for his inestimable favour and Heavenly Benediction: That it be made the subject of particular and earnest supplication, that our country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it: That our civil and religious privileges may be preserved inviolate, and perpetuated to the latest generations: That our Public Councils and Magistrates may be especially enlightened and directed at this critical period: That the American people may be united in those bonds of amity and mutual confidence, and inspired with that vigour and fortitude by which they have in times past been so highly distinguished, and by which they have obtained such invaluable advantages: That the health of the inhabitants of our land may be preserved, and their Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, Arts and Manufactures, be blessed and prospered: That the principles of genuine piety and sound morality may influence the minds and govern the lives of every description of our Citizens, and that the blessings of peace, freedom, and pure religion, may be speedily extended to all the nations of the Earth.

And, finally, I recommend, that on the said day, the duties of Humiliation and Prayer be accompanied by fervent thanksgiving to the bestower of every good gift, not only for His having hitherto protected and preserved the people of these United States, in the independent enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Freedom, but also for having prospered them in a wonderful progress of population, and for conferring on them many and great favours, conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-second.

JOHN ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

No. 8. *Respecting Resistance in Pennsylvania to the Laws levying Taxes.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. March 12, 1799.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble reciting the fact of combinations to resist the laws.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws for the valuation of the lands and dwelling-houses within the United States, have existed in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery, and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, and have proceeded in a manner subversive of the just authority of the government, by misrepresentations to render the law odious, by deterring the public officers of the United States to forbear the execution of their functions, and by openly threatening their lives: And whereas the endeavors of the well-affected citizens, as well as of the executive officers, to conciliate a compliance with those laws, have failed of success, and certain persons in the county of Northampton aforesaid, have been hardy enough to perpetrate certain acts, which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States, the said persons exceeding one hundred in number, and armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, having, on the seventh day of this present month of March, proceeded to the house of Abraham Lovering, in the town of Bethlehem, and there compelled William Nichols, Marshal of the United States, in and for the District of Pennsylvania, to desist from the execution of certain legal process in his hands to be executed, and having compelled him to discharge and set at liberty certain persons whom he had arrested by virtue of criminal process duly issued for offences against the United States, and having impeded and prevented the Commissioner and the Assessors, appointed in conformity with the laws aforesaid, in the county of Northampton, aforesaid, by threats and personal injury from executing the said laws, avowing as the motives of these illegal and treasonable proceedings, an intention to prevent, by force of arms, the execution of the said laws, and to withstand, by open violence, the lawful authority of the government of the United States: And whereas by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, I am authorized, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals, to call forth military force to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed: And whereas it is in my judgment necessary to call forth military force in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws aforesaid to be duly executed: And I have accordingly determined so to do, under the solemn conviction that the essential interests of the United States demand it: Wherefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before Monday next, being the eighteenth day of this present month, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding, abetting, or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and I do require all officers and others, good and faithful citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress such dangerous and unlawful proceedings.

Insurgents commanded to disperse.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of [L. S.] March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the said United States of America the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

No. 9. *Suspending, as to St. Domingo, the Restraints of the Act of* 1799, ch. 2.

June 26, 1799. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

1799, ch. 2, § 4. Vol. 1. p. 615.

WHEREAS by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed the ninth day of February last, entitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," it is provided, "That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient and consistent with the interests of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue for the time being, the restraints and prohibitions by the said act imposed, either with respect to the French Republic, or to any island, port or place, belonging to the said Republic, with which a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed; and also to revoke such order whenever in his opinion the interest of the United States shall require; and he is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

And whereas the arrangements which have been made at St. Domingo for the safety of the commerce of the United States, and for the admission of American vessels into certain ports of that island, do in my opinion, render it expedient and for the interest of the United States to renew a commercial intercourse with such ports.

Restraints suspended as to Island of St. Domingo under certain regulations.

Therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above recited act, do hereby remit and discontinue the restraints and prohibitions therein contained, within the limits and under the regulations here following, to wit:

1. It shall be lawful for vessels which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois, and Port Republicain, formerly called Port-au-Prince, in the said Island of St. Domingo, on and after the first day of August next.

2. No vessel shall be cleared for any other port in St. Domingo, than Cape Francois and Port Republicain.

3. It shall be lawful for vessels which shall enter the said ports of Cape Francois and Port Republicain, after the thirty-first day of July next, to depart from thence to any other port in said island between Monte Christi on the North, and Petit Goave on the West: provided it be done with the consent of the government of St. Domingo, and pursuant to certificates or passports expressing such consent, signed by the Consul-General of the United States, or Consul residing at the port of departure.

4. All vessels sailing in contravention of these regulations, will be out of the protection of the United States, and be moreover liable to capture, seizure, and confiscation.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

No. 10. *Suspending, as to Hispaniola, the Restraints of the Act of* 1799, *ch.* 2.

BY JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Sept. 6, 1800.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-seventh day of February last, entitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof;" it is enacted, "That at any time after the passing of the said act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue for the time being, whenever he shall deem it expedient and for the interest of the United States, all or any of the restraints and prohibitions imposed by the said act, in respect to the territories of the French Republic, or to any island, port or place belonging to the said republic, with which, in his opinion, a commercial intercourse may be safely renewed; and to make proclamation thereof accordingly:" And it is also thereby further enacted that the whole of the Island of Hispaniola shall, for the purposes of the said act, be considered as a dependence of the French republic: Preamble. 1799, ch. 2, §4. Vol. i. p. 615.

And whereas the circumstances of the said island are such that, in my opinion, a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed with every part thereof, under the limitations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned: Therefore I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby remit and discontinue the restraints and prohibitations imposed by the act aforesaid, in respect to every part of the said island, so that it shall be lawful for vessels of the United States to trade at any of the ports and places thereof: Provided it be done with the consent of the government of St. Domingo; and for this purpose it is hereby required, that such vessels first clear for and enter the port of Cape Francais or Port Republicain in the said Island, and there obtain the passports of the said government, which shall also be signed by the Consul-General of the United States, or their consul residing at Cape Francais, or their consul residing at Port Republicain, permitting such vessels to go thence to the other ports and places of the said Island. Of all which the collectors of the customs, and all other officers and citizens of the United States are to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Restraints of said act taken off, as to Hispaniola, on certain terms.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States of America, at the city of Washington, this sixth day of September, in the year of [L. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the independence of the said States the twenty-fifth.

JOHN ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

J. MARSHALL, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 11. *Requiring Removal of British Armed Vessels from United States Ports and Waters.*

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. July 2, 1807.

## A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain with all the belligerents their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse; taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use Preamble as to offences committed by British armed vessels.

of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succor to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too, amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place; at length a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected her purpose, she returned to anchor with her squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality, under such circumstances, ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light, the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers, or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately, and without any delay, to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

British armed vessels required to leave the waters of the United States.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

Citizens forbidden to afford aid or supplies to those remaining or hereafter arriving.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public despatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

Penalties of the law threatened.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided, nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the United States, by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with despatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and despatches, the commanding officer, immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

Exception as to vessels driven in by distress or by an enemy.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same. Given at the city of [L. S.] Washington the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

TH. JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 12. *Respecting taking Possession of Part of Louisiana.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Oct. 27, 1810.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the territory south of the Mississippi Territory and eastward of the River Mississippi and extending to the River Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the United States in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them, as being within the colony of Louisiana conveyed by the said treaty, in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France originally possessed it.

Preamble as to title of the United States to the territory south of Mississippi Territory, eastward of Mississippi River and extending to the River Perdido. Vol. viii. p. 200.

And whereas, the acquiescence of the United States in the temporary continuance of the said territory under the Spanish authority was not the result of any distrust of their title, as has been particularly evinced by the general tenor of their laws, and by the distinction made in the application of those laws between that territory and foreign countries, but was occasioned by their conciliatory views, and by a confidence in the justice of their cause; and in the success of candid discussion and amicable negotiation with a just and friendly power.

And whereas a satisfactory adjustment, too long delayed, without the fault of the United States, has for some time been entirely suspended by events over which they had no control, and whereas a crisis has at length arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, whereby a failure of the United States to take the said territory into its possession may lead to events ultimately contravening the views of both parties, whilst in the mean time the tranquillity and security of our adjoining territories are endangered, and new facilities given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws, and of those prohibiting the introduction of slaves.

Considering, moreover, that under these peculiar and imperative circumstances, a forbearance on the part of the United States to occupy the territory in question, and thereby guard against the confusions and contingencies which threaten it, might be construed into a dereliction of their title, or an insensibility to the importance of the state: considering that in the hands of the United States it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation and adjustment: considering finally that the acts of Congress tho' contemplating a present possession by a foreign authority, have contemplated also an eventual possession of the said territory by the United States, and are accordingly so framed, as in that case to extend in their operation, to the same:

Now be it known that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite, that possession should be taken of the said ter-

Possession to be taken of said territory.

W. C. C. Claiborne, to execute this order and to act as Governor.

ritory, in the name and behalf of the United States. William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Orleans Territory of which the said territory is to be taken as part, will accordingly proceed to execute the same; and to exercise over the said territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to his office. And the good people inhabiting the same, are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character, to be obedient to the laws; to maintain order; to cherish harmony; and in every manner to conduct themselves as peaceable citizens; under full assurance that they will be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the [L. S.] city of Washington, the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1810, and in the thirty-fifth year of the independence of the said United States.

JAMES MADISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 13. *Directing the British Blockade of the Coast of the United States to be disregarded.*

June 29, 1814. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Recital as to illegality of British blockade.

WHEREAS it is manifest that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbors, and navigable inlets, cannot be carried into effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and notoriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and of other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed: And whereas a blockade thus destitute of the character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognized by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral and friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States; and whereas it accords with the interest and the amicable views of the United States, to favor and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and with that view to afford to their vessels, destined to the United States, a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions, molestations, or vexations whatever from the cruisers of the United States:

Public and private armed vessels not to obstruct but assist neutrals trading to the United States.

Now be it known that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do, by this my proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisal, not to interrupt, detain, or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States; but on the contrary to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thou- [L. S.] sand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
JAS. MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

## No. 14. *Day of Public Humiliation appointed.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Nov. 16, 1814.

# A PROCLAMATION.

THE two houses of the National Legislature having, by a joint resolution expressed their desire that, in the present time of public calamity and war, a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of public humiliation and fasting, and of prayer to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms and a speedy restoration of peace: I have deemed it proper, by this proclamation, to recommend that Thursday the twelfth of January next be set apart as a day on which all may have an opportunity of voluntarily offering, at the same time, in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their vows of repentance and amendment. They will be invited by the same solemn occasion to call to mind the distinguished favors conferred on the American people, in the general health which has been enjoyed, in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts instrumental to their comfort, their prosperity, and their security; and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and protection of our country; a devout thankfulness for all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the Beneficent Parent of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the precious advantages flowing from political institutions, so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad, to their tranquillity at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that He would, in a special manner, preside over the nation, in its public councils and constituted authorities, giving wisdom to its measures and success to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile designs and attempts against it; and finally, that, by inspiring the enemy with dispositions favorable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored. Thursday, Jan. 12, 1815, appointed as a day of public humiliation.

Given at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of November, one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

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## No. 15. *Pardon to certain Offenders off Louisiana.* Feb. 6, 1815.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# A PROCLAMATION.

AMONG the many evils produced by the wars which, with little intermission, have afflicted Europe, and extended their ravages into other quarters of the globe, for a period exceeding twenty years, the dispersion of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of different countries, in sorrow and in want, has not been the least injurious to human happiness, nor the least severe in the trial of human virtue. Preamble.

It had long been ascertained that many foreigners, flying from the dangers of their own home, and that some citizens, forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the River Mississippi, for the purposes of a clandestine and lawless trade. The government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up and destroyed; and having obtained the means of designating the offenders of every description, it only remained to answer the demands of justice by inflicting an exemplary punishment.

But it has since been represented that the offenders have manifested a sincere penitence; that they have abandoned the prosecution of the worse cause for the support of the best; and, particularly, that they have exhibited, in the defence of New Orleans, unequivocal traits of courage and fidelity. Offenders, who have refused to become the associates of the enemy in the war, upon the most seducing terms of invitation, and who have aided to repel his hostile invasion of the territory of the United States, can no longer be considered as objects of punishment, but as objects of a generous forgiveness.

Pardon declared for certain offences to those who joined in the defence of New Orleans and the adjacent country.

Certificate to be procured from the governor of Louisiana.

It has, therefore, been seen with great satisfaction that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana earnestly recommend those offenders to the benefit of a full pardon: And in compliance with that recommendation, as well as in consideration of all the other extraordinary circumstances of the case, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do issue this proclamation, hereby granting, publishing, and declaring a free and full pardon of all offences committed in violation of any act or acts of the Congress of the said United States, touching the revenue, trade, and navigation thereof, or touching the intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations, at any time before the eighth day of January in the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by any person or persons whomsoever, being inhabitants of New Orleans and the adjacent country, or being inhabitants of the said island of Barrataria, and the places adjacent. Provided, That every person claiming the benefit of this full pardon, in order to entitle himself thereto, shall produce a certificate in writing from the governor of the State of Louisiana, stating that such person has aided in the defence of New Orleans, and the adjacent country, during the invasion thereof as aforesaid.

And I do hereby further authorize and direct all suits, indictments, and prosecutions, for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, against any person or persons who shall be entitled to the benefit of this full pardon, forthwith to be stayed, discontinued, and released: And all civil officers are hereby required, according to the duties of their respective stations to carry this proclamation into immediate and faithful execution.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of February in the year
[L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JAS. MONROE, *Acting as Secretary of State.*

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## No. 16. *Day of Public Thanksgiving appointed for Peace.*

March. 4, 1815.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

The second Thursday in April next, appointed a day of public Thanksgiving for peace.

THE Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire that a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving, and of devout acknowledgments to Almighty God for His great goodness manifested in restoring to them the blessing of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling-place allotted for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under His fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits prepared them for a transition, in due time, to a state of independence and self-government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of His benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, He reared them into the strength and endowed them with the resources which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now so happily terminated by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land.

It is for blessings such as these, and especially for the restoration of the blessing of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next, be set apart as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices in a free will

offering to their heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the city of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year
[L. S.] of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

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No. 17. *Respecting an apprehended Invasion of the Spanish Dominions.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Sept. 1, 1815.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the State of Louisiana, are conspiring together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels, and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprises; are organizing, officering, and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens, who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons who are engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprises; in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or providing for the same; and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise by all the lawful means within their power. And I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs; and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

Preamble.

Citizens enjoined to desist from assisting in an invasion of the Spanish dominions.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with
[L. S.] my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

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No. 18. *Ordering Persons to remove from the Public Lands.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Dec. 12, 1815.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented that many uninformed or evil-disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on, the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been pre-

Preamble.

viously recognized and confirmed by the United States; which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited: And whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed.

1807, ch. 46.

Vol. ii. p. 445.

Ordering persons to remove from the public lands.

Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom: And I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any State or Territory where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with [L. S.] my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAS. MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 19. *Respecting Naval Forces on the Lakes.*

April 28, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas an arrangement was entered into at the city of Washington, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, between Richard Rush, Esquire, at that time acting as Secretary for the Department of State of the United States, for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for and in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, which arrangement is in the words following, to wit:—

Arrangement as to naval forces on the Lakes

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by his majesty and the government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with two eighteen pound cannon

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

"If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

Assent of Senate.

And whereas the Senate of the United States have approved of the said arrangement, and recommended that it should be carried into effect, the same having also received the sanction of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic majesty.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do, by this my proclamation, make known and declare that the arrangement afore-

said, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 20. *Offering a Reward for Apprehension of a Murderer.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. July 10, 1821.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that an atrocious murder, aggravated by the additional crime of robbery, was on the sixth or seventh day of this present month committed, in the county of Alexandria, and District of Columbia, on William Seaver, late of this city: And whereas the apprehension and punishment of the murderer or murderers, and his or their accessary or accessaries will be an example due to justice and humanity, and every way salutary in its operation; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting the citizens of the United States, and particularly those of this District, and requiring all officers according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring the principal or principals, accessary or accessaries to the said murder, to justice: And I do moreover offer a reward of three hundred dollars for each principal, if there be more than one, and one hundred and fifty for each accessary before the fact, if there be more than one, who shall be apprehended after the day of the date hereof and brought to justice, to be paid upon his conviction of the crime or crimes aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of July, A. D. 1821, and of the independence of the United States the forty-sixth. [L. S.]

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 21. *Opening United States Ports to British Vessels from certain West India Ports.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. August 24, 1822.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the sixth day of May last, it was provided, that on satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that the ports in the islands or colonies in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the President should be and thereby was authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States should thereafter be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and such islands or colonies, subject to such reciprocal rules and restrictions as the President of the United States might, by such proclamation, make and publish, any thing in the laws, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," or an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning Navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding:— Preamble. 1822, ch. 56. Vol. iii. p. 681. 1818, ch. 70. Vol. iii. p. 432. 1820, ch. 122. Vol. iii. p. 602.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been given to the President of the United States, that the ports hereinafter named, in the islands or colonies in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, that is to say, the ports of Kingston, Savannah, Le Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, Saint Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay, in Jamaica; Saint George, Grenada; Rosseau, Dominica; Saint John's, Antigua; San Josef, Trinidad; Scarborough, Tobago; Road Harbour, Tortola; Nassau, New Providence; Pittstown, Crooked Island; Kingston, St. Vincent; Port St. George and Port Hamilton, Bermuda; any port where there is a custom-house, Bahamas; Bridgetown, Barbadoes; St. John's, St. Andrew's, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Quebec, Canada; St. John's, Newfoundland; Georgetown, Demarara; New Amsterdam, Berbice; Castries, St. Lucia; Besseterre, St. Kitts; Charlestown, Nevis; and Plymouth, Montserrat:

The ports of the United States opened to British vessels from the above ports.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the ports of the United States shall hereafter, and until the end of the next session of the Congress of the United States, be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and the islands and colonies hereinbefore named, any thing in the laws entitled "An act concerning Navigation," or an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning Navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding, under the following reciprocal rules and restrictions, namely:—

1818, ch. 70. 1820, ch. 122.

Vol. iii. pp. 432, 602.

To vessels of Great Britain, *bona fide* British built, owned and the master and three-fourths of the mariners of which at least shall belong to Great Britain, or any United States built ship or vessel, which has been sold to and become the property of British subjects, such ship or vessel being also navigated with a master and three fourths of the mariners at least belonging to Great Britain,—and provided always, that no articles shall be imported into the United States in any such British ship or vessel, other than articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Islands and colonies in the West Indies, when imported in British vessels coming from any such island or colony, and articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the British colonies in North America, or of the Island of Newfoundland, in vessels coming from the port of St. John's, in that island, or from any of the aforesaid ports of the British colonies in North America.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day
[L. S.] of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the forty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 22. *Suspending Discriminating Duties as to Subjects of the Pope, under Act of* 1824, ch. 4.

June 7, 1827.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble as to authority under act of 1824, ch. 4, to suspend discriminating duties.

WHEREAS by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," 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 within the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, 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 nation, and the mer-

chandise of its produce or manufacture imported into the United States in the same: 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 merchandise as aforesaid, therein laden, shall be continued, and no longer:

Recital that satisfactory evidence has been given as to the legislation of the Pope.

And whereas satisfactory evidence was given to the President of the United States, on the 30th day of May last, by Count Lucchesi, Consul-General of His Holiness the Pope, that all foreign and discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the dominions of His Holiness, so far as respected the vessels of the United States, and the merchandise of their produce or manufacture, imported in the same, were suspended and discontinued:

Discriminating duties of tonnage and impost suspended as to subjects of the Pope.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, conformably to the fourth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby *proclaim* and *declare*, 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 subjects of His Holiness the Pope, and the merchandise of the produce or manufacture of his dominions, imported into the United States in the same: the said suspension to take effect from the 30th of May aforesaid, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and merchandise as aforesaid, therein laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-first.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

H. CLAY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 23. *Offering Reward for Apprehension of Willis Anderson.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sept. 10, 1827.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Willis Anderson, of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, is charged with having recently murdered Gerrard Arnold, late of the said county; and whereas it is represented to me that the said Willis Anderson has absconded, and secretes himself, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought to justice for the offence of which he is so charged; and whereas the apprehension and trial of the said Willis Anderson is an example due to justice and humanity, and would be every way salutary in its influence: Now, therefore, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting the citizens of the United States, and particularly those of this District, and requiring all officers, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring the said Willis Anderson to justice, for the atrocious crime with which he stands charged, as aforesaid; and I do moreover offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Willis Anderson, and his delivery to an officer or officers of justice, in the county aforesaid, so that he may be brought to trial for the murder aforesaid, and be otherwise dealt with according to law.

Reward for the apprehension of Willis Anderson.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at Washington, this tenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-second.

J. Q. ADAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

H. CLAY, *Secretary of State.*

No 24. *Ordering Persons to remove from the Public Lands.*

March 6, 1830. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. WHEREAS it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made settlement on, the public lands of the United States, within the district of lands subject to sale, at Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States; which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited: and whereas, the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

1807, ch. 46.

Vol. ii. p. 445.

Ordering persons to remove from the public lands. Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on, or who now unlawfully occupy any of the public lands within the district of lands subject to sale at Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in that State, where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways, as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. [L. S.]

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-fourth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

M. VAN BUREN, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 25. *Ordering Persons to remove from Public Lands in Arkansas.*

Feb. 10, 1831. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. WHEREAS information has been transmitted to the President of the United States, by the governor of the Territory of Arkansas, that certain persons pretending to act under the authority of the Mexican government, and without any lawful right or power derived from that of the United States, have attempted to, and do survey, for sale and settlement, a portion of the public lands in said Territory, and particularly in the counties of Lafayette, Sevier, and Miller, and have presumed to, and do administer to the citizens residing in said counties, the oath of allegiance to the said Mexican government: and whereas such acts and practices are contrary to the law of the land, and the provisions of the act of Congress approved the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and are offences against the peace and public tranquility of the said Territory, and the inhabitants thereof:—

1807, ch. 46.

Vol. ii. p. 445.

Ordering persons to remove from the public Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, in and by the said act of Congress, do issue this my proclamation, commanding and strictly

enjoining all persons who have unlawfully entered upon, taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands, in the said counties of Lafayette, Sevier, or Miller, or who may be in the unlawful occupation or possession of the same or any part thereof, forthwith to depart and remove therefrom: and I do hereby command and require the marshal of the said Territory of Arkansas, or other officer or officers acting as such marshal, from and after the fifteenth day of April, next, to remove or cause to be removed, all persons who may then unlawfully be upon, in possession of, or who may unlawfully occupy any of the public lands in the said counties of Lafayette, Sevier, or Miller, or who may be surveying or attempting to survey the same, without any authority therefor from the government of the United States: and to execute and carry into effect this proclamation, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may be necessary, pursuant to the act of Congress aforesaid, and warn all offenders in the premises, that they will be prosecuted and punished, in such other way and manner as may be consistent with the provisions and requisitions of the law in such case made and provided. lands in Arkansas.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of February, A. D. 1831, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-fifth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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No. 26. *Respecting the Nullifying Laws of South Carolina.*

## PROCLAMATION

### BY ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dec. 10, 1832.

WHEREAS a convention assembled in the State of South Carolina, have passed an ordinance, by which they declare, "That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially," two acts for the same purposes, passed on the 19th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State, or its officers; and by the said ordinance, it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts, within the same State, and that it is the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said ordinance: 1828, ch. 55. Vol. iv. p. 270. 1832, ch. 227. Vol. iv. p. 583.

And whereas, by the said ordinance, it is further ordained, that, in no case of law or equity decided in the courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said ordinance, or of the acts of the legislature that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States, no appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and that any person attempting to take such appeal shall be punished as for contempt of court:

And, finally, the said ordinance declares that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act, by Congress, abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do:

And whereas the said ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United

States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence,—that sacred Union hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favor of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations,—To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be invested, for preserving the peace of the Union, and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority, and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures while there is a hope that any thing will be yielded to reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation, of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require me to pursue.

The ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be endured; but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that instrument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true, they add, that to justify this abrogation of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory, there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why it is not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an unconstitutional act by Congress? There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress—one to the Judiciary, the other to the People, and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory, and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both judges and jurors being sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous, when our social compact, in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land—and, for greater caution, adds "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be asserted without fear of refutation, that no Federative Government could exist without a similar provision. Look for a moment to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected any where; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat, that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest, will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been shown, there is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have been dissolved in its infancy. The excise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-intercourse law in the Eastern States, the carriage tax in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional, and were more unequal in their operation than any of the laws now complained of; but fortunately, none of those States

discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The war, into which we were forced to support the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens, might have ended in defeat and disgrace, instead of victory and honor, if the States who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure, had thought they possessed the right of nullifying the act by which it was declared, and denying supplies for its prosecution. Hardly and unequally as those measures bore upon several members of the Union, to the legislatures of none did this efficient and peaceable remedy, as it is called, suggest itself. The discovery of this important feature in our Constitution was reserved to the present day. To the statesmen of South Carolina belongs the invention, and upon the citizens of that State will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of the Union carries with it internal evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation had it been proposed to form a feature in our government.

In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other. Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the Declaration of Independence, we were known in our aggregate character as *the United Colonies of America.* That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts, and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league of several States, by which they agreed that they would collectively form one nation for the purpose of conducting some certain domestic concerns, and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that Union is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress, on all questions which, by that confederation, should be submitted to them."

Under the confederation, then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions, but they were not complied with. The government could not operate on individuals. They had no Judiciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the confederation need not be detailed. Under its operation we could scarcely be called a nation. We had neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy Constitution was formed, but formed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the preamble, made in the name and by the authority of the people of the United States, whose delegates framed, and whose conventions approved it. The most important among these objects, that which is placed first in rank, on which all the others rest, is "*to form a more perfect Union.*" Now, is it possible, that even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the Constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States—can it be conceived, that an instrument made for the purpose of "*forming a more perfect Union,*" than that of the confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country, as to substitute for that confederation a form of government dependent for its existence on the local interest, the party spirit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State? Every man of plain, unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the Union. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have devised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, *incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.*

After this general view of the leading principle, we must examine the particular application of it which is made in the ordinance.

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds: It assumes, as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for raising revenue, were, in reality, intended for the protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the operation of these laws is unequal;—that the amount raised by them is greater than is required by the wants of the government;—and finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only causes alleged to justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first virtually

acknowledges that the law in question was passed under a power expressly given by the Constitution to lay and collect imposts; but its constitutionality is drawn in question from the *motives* of those who passed it. However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted under a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? Who is to make the scrutiny? How often may bad purposes be falsely imputed—in how many cases are they concealed by false professions—in how many is no declaration of motive made? Admit this doctrine, and you give to the States an uncontrolled right to decide, and every law may be annulled under this pretext. If, therefore, the absurd and dangerous doctrine should be admitted, that a State may annul an unconstitutional law, or one that it deems such, it will not apply to the present case.

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest effort for its preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor of our safety in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and, with all the solemnities of religion, have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying, visionary theory the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify, such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken. The letter of this great instrument is free from this radical fault; its language directly contradicts the imputation; its spirit, its evident intent contradicts it. No, we did not err! Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them. The sages whose memory will always be reverenced, have given us a practical, and, as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States, when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by implication. Search the debates in all their conventions,—examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers of Federal authority,—look at the amendments that were proposed,—they are all silent, not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made, to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States, or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No, we have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the ordinance to these laws, are, that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed.

The Constitution has given, expressly, to Congress, the right of raising revenue, and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the representatives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may, undoubtedly, abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the representatives of all the people, checked by the representatives of the States and by the executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the legislature or the

convention of a single State, where neither the people of the different States, nor the States in their separate capacity, nor the chief magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you, fellow-citizens, which is the constitutional disposition; that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think the safest depository of this discretionary power in the last resort? Would you add a clause giving it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are you, can you be ready, to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct presents at this day, would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a nation.

The ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be reserved for the law so applying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in the ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow-citizens,—judge for yourselvs. I appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear, so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness; and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far they justify the reckless, destructive course which you are directed to pursue. Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? Every law, then, for raising revenue, according to the South Carolina ordinance, may be rightfully annulled, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State have a right to oppose their execution—two rights directly opposed to each other; and yet is this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collisions between the States and the general government, by an assembly of the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution, that those laws and that Constitution shall be the "supreme law of the land, and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! ineffectual restrictions! vile profanation of oaths! miserable mockery of legislation!—if a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation,—say here it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally;—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed;—there it taxes those that ought to be free;—in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve;—in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is true, are invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion; Congress is composed of the representatives of all the States, and of all the people of all the States; but *we*, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—*we*, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law—*we*, most of whom have sworn to support it—*we* now abrogate this law, and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed—and we do this not because Congress have no right to pass such laws; this we do not allege, but because they have passed them with improper views. They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who passed them, which we can never with certainty know—from their unequal operation, although it is impossible, from the nature of things, that they should be equal—and from the disposition which we presume may be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the ordinance in relation to laws which it abrogates for alleged unconstitutionality. But it does not stop there. It repeals, in ex-

press terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and of laws passed to give it effect, which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional.

The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States, and that such laws, the Constitution, and treaties, shall be paramount to the State Constitutions and laws. The judiciary act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The ordinance declares there shall be no appeal—makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the United States—forces judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even makes it penal in a suitor to attempt relief by appeal. It further declares that it shall not be lawful for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the revenue laws within its limits.

Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogated by the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the ordinance grounds not only an assertion of the right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union if any attempt is made to execute them.

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between Sovereign States, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and therefore, are subject to no superior; that, because they made the compact, they can break it when, in their opinion, it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State legislatures in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction, show it to be a government in which the people of all the States, collectively, are represented. We are *one people* in the choice of President and Vice-President. Here the States have no other agency than to direct the mode in which the votes shall be given. The candidates having the majority of all the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of States may have given their votes for one candidate, and yet another may be chosen. The people then, and not the States, are represented in the Executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice-President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members, each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; nor are they accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions; and however they may in practice, as it is their duty to do, consult and prefer the interests of their particular constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local interest, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good.

The Constitution of the United States then forms a *government* not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation, because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only

be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. It may by its terms have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction, other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt, by force of arms, to destroy a government, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such government has the right, by the law of self-defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained, or resumed by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant, provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that union which connects us; but, as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow-citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent, on their part, an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed, in this sovereign capacity, a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How, then, can that State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against their separate power—but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have, for their common interest, made the general government the depository of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the royal government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppressions began as *United Colonies*. We were the *United States* under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated, and the Union rendered more perfect by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence. How, then, with all these proofs, that, under all changes of our position we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created national governments—how is it, that the most perfect of those several modes of union should now be

considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonomous with league, although the true term is not employed, because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is,) and then to argue that as league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league, and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown that, in this sense, the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the national Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States, who magnanimously surrendered their title to the territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention; a repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known, if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force; that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace, and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a convention assembled for the purpose, have dictated these terms, or rather this rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention of all the States, which, he says, they "sincerely and anxiously seek and desire." Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the general government, of the merits of the controversy," such a convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the general government, has authority to call such a convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. This suggestion, then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a general convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out? The assertion that they "earnestly seek it," is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State convention; that convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The governor of that State has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended; and it is the intent of this instrument to *Proclaim*, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose, but to warn the citizens of South Carolina who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the

illegal and disorganizing ordinance of the convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it, to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country,—and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the First Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves, or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason, on which you stand! First, a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the tariff laws. The effect of those laws was confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burthens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union, and bear none of its burthens. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask, which concealed the hideous features of *disunion*, should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which, not long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive, with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admission of your leaders, the unconstitutionality must be *palpable*, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the word *palpable*, in the sense in which it is here used? that which is apparent to every one; that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides, in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty emulating the fame of our Revolutionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed people, contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that, too, on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was underrated, and you were authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on

to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part!—Consider its Government uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of *American Citizens*—protecting their commerce—securing their literature and their arts—facilitating their intercommunication—defending their frontiers—and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say, *we, too, are citizens of America!* Carolina is one of these proud States—her arms have defended, her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men! for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings? for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is *treason*. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion, of which you would be the first victims—its First Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Rutledges, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of your revolutionary history, will not abandon that Union, to support which so many of them fought, and bled and died.

I adjure you, as you honor their memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State, the disorganizing edict of its Convention—bid its members to re-assemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity and honor. Tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!—Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

Fellow-citizens of the United States! The threat of unhallowed disunion—the names of those once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs, on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments may depend. The conjuncture demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties, which has been expressed, I rely, with equal confidence, on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven, that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow-citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people, shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

May the great Ruler of Nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost; and may his wise Providence bring those who have produced this crisis to see the folly, before they feel the misery of civil strife; and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate his designs, he has chosen as the only means of attaining the high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

EDW. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 27. *Suspending discriminating Duties as to Mechlenberg Schwerin.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. April 28, 1835.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble, reciting act relative to discriminating duties. 1828, ch. 111. Vol. iv. p. 308.

Whereas by an act of 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 hereby 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.

Reciting acts of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me from His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mechlenberg Schwerin, through an official communication of Leon Herckenrath, his consul at Charleston, in the United States, under date of the thirteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Grand Duchy of Mechlenberg Schwerin, 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.

Discriminating duties on vessels and cargoes of Mechlenberg Schwerin, suspended, from 13th April, 1835.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, 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 Grand Duchy of Mechlenberg Schwerin, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported into the United States, in the same, from the said Grand Duchy, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, above mentioned, 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.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] thirty-five, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-ninth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 28. *Suspending discriminating Duties as to Tuscany.*

Sept. 1, 1836.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble reciting act relative to discriminating duties.

1828, ch. 111.

Vol. iv. p. 308.

WHEREAS, by an act of 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 hereby 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.

Reciting acts of Tuscany.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from the government of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, through an official communication of Baron Lederer, the Consul-General of His Imperial and Royal Highness in the United States, under date of the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, that no discriminating

duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied, in the ports of Tuscany, 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.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, 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 Grand Dukedom of Tuscany, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported into the United States in the same, from the said Grand Dukedom, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, above mentioned, 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.

Declares the discriminating duties, so far as respects the vessels of Tuscany, suspended.

From 6th August, 1836.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 29. *Convening an extra Session of Congress.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. May 15, 1837.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult, and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

Congress to convene on the first Monday in September.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

[L. S.]

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 30. *Suspending Tonnage Duty on Greek Vessels.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. June 14, 1837.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the third section of the act of Congress of the United States, of the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," it is provided, that whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating duties or countervailing duties of tonnage levied by any foreign nation on the ships or vessels of the United States, shall have been abolished, he may direct that the tonnage duty on the vessels of such nation shall cease to be levied in the ports of the United States:

Preamble that President is authorized to abolish tonnage duties.

1832, ch. 207. Vol. iv. p. 578.

Discriminating tonnage duties levied by Greece on American vessels, abolished.

Tonnage duty on Greek vessels in U. S. ports shall cease to be levied.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received from His Majesty, the King of Greece, that the discriminating duties of tonnage levied by said nation on the ships or vessels of the United States, have been abolished:

Now, therefore, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the tonnage duty on the vessels of the Kingdom of Greece shall, from this date, cease to be levied in the ports of the United States.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1837, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 31. *Levying Tonnage Duty on Portuguese Vessels.*

Oct. 11, 1837. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble reciting that tonnage duty on vessels of Portugal is provisionally abolished, but the President authorized to levy said duty. 1832, ch. 104. Vol. iv. p. 517.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress of the United States of the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to exempt the vessels of Portugal from the payment of duties of tonnage," it was enacted as follows: "No duties upon tonnage shall be hereafter levied or collected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: *Provided, always*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the vessels of the United States are subjected, in the ports of the kingdom of Portugal, to payment of any duties of tonnage, he shall, by proclamation, declare the fact, and the duties now payable by vessels of that kingdom, shall be levied and paid as if this act had not been passed."

Vessels of U. S. subjected to tonnage duty in ports of Portugal.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me, not only that the vessels of the United States are subjected in the ports of the said kingdom of Portugal to payment of duties of tonnage, but that a discrimination exists in respect to those duties against the vessels of the United States.

Tonnage duty henceforth to be levied on vessels of Portugal.

Now, therefore, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that fact, and proclaim, that the duties payable by vessels of the said kingdom of Portugal, on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall henceforth be levied and paid as if the said act of the twenty-fifth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not been passed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-second.

M. VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 32. *Enjoining Neutrality as to Canada.*

Jan. 5, 1838. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble as to citizens of U. S. interfering in civil war in Canada.

WHEREAS information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the United States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the governors of the adjoining States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British Provinces: additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the governors

of the States of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States; and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who, by my directions, have visited the scenes of commotion with a view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree—that arms and munitions of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force, consisting in part, at least, of citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of this government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

Liable to arrest and punishment.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-second of the independence of the United States.

[L. S.]

M. VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 33. *Enjoining Neutrality as to Canada.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Nov. 21, 1838.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the general government, and by some of the governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation, and whereas information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated or associating for the same purpose: and whereas disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: and whereas a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the government of their country to foreign nations.

Preamble as to invasion of Canada by citizens of United States.

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own government; upon every officer, civil or military, and upon every citizen; by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government; by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country; by his love of order and respect for the sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated; to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in,

Citizens of U. S. warned not to countenance it.

And those engaged in it warn-

ed that the Government of the United States will not interfere in their behalf.

that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this government, in any form on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes of their own government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 34. *Convening an Extra Session of Congress.*

March 17, 1841. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Congress to convene on Monday the 31st of May, 1841.

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective senators and representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union, as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city [L. S.] of Washington, the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 35. *Enjoining Neutrality as to Canada.*

Sept. 25, 1841. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble reciting that associations have been formed for the purpose of making lawless incursions into Canada, &c.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the government of the United States that sundry secret lodges, clubs, or associations exist on the northern frontier; that the members of these lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms, and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territories of a power with which the United States are at peace, and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions, on the ignorant and credulous, for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching

themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British government there being:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this government in their behalf. And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations, and illegal proceedings, and to assist the government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Persons concerned in these illegal proceedings are warned of the consequences, and exhorted to desist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1841, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

[L. S.]

JOHN TYLER.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 36. *Revoking the Exequatur of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans.*

ZACHARY TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Jan. 4, 1850.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Preamble.

AN exequatur having been granted to Señor Carlos de España, bearing date the 29th October, 1846, recognizing him as the consul of Her Catholic Majesty at the port of New Orleans, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States: These are now to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Carlos de España, as consul of Her Catholic Majesty in any part of the United States; nor permit him to exercise and enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges, allowed to the consuls of Spain; and I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given; and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

Exequatur of Señor Carlos de España, as consul of Spain, at New Orleans, revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.]

Given under my hand, this fourth day of January, in the 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:
JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 37. *Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Cuba.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 25, 1851.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a

colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power; and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes,—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people, in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression,—and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country,—in violation of the laws of nations,—and expressly prohibited by our own. Our statutes declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years:"

Now, therefore, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition in violation of our laws and national obligations that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. 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, by all lawful means, prevent 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 of the country.

Given under my hand, the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

W. S. DERRICK, *Acting Secretary of State.*

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No. 38. *Call of an extraordinary Session of the Senate.*

Feb. 25, 1853. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble respecting a former precedent and the establishing a new one.

The attention of the President having been called to the proceedings of Congress at the close of its session, on the 4th of March, 1851, from which it appears that the constitutional term of that body was held not to have expired until 12 o'clock at noon of that day; and a notice having been issued, agreeably to former usage, to convene the Senate at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the 4th of March next, it is apparent that such call is in conflict with the decision aforesaid:

Now, therefore, as well for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the legality of such call, as of establishing a precedent of what is deemed a proper mode of convening the Senate, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my Proclamation, revoking said call, and hereby declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol, in the city of Washington, on Friday, the 4th day of March next, at twelve o'clock, at noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1853, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-seventh.

[L. S.]

MILLARD FILLMORE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
EDWARD EVERETT, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 39. *Privileges of Act of* 1845, *ch.* 70, *given to certain Places.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 2, 1855.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "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," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond, the privilege of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandise may be exported, and further 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:" 1850, ch. 79. Vol. ix. p. 508. 1845, ch. 70, § 7. Vol. v. p. 751.

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the ports of Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Suspension Bridge, and Dunkirk, in the State of New York; Swanton, Alburg, and Island Pond, in the State of Vermont; Toledo, in the State of Ohio; Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin; Michilimackinac, in the State of Michigan; Eastport, in the State of Maine; and Pembina, in the territory of Minnesota, are and shall be entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces, adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the 7th section of the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, 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 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 40. *Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Nicaragua.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 8, 1855.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or

undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

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 eighth day of December, one thou-
[L. S.] sand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 41. *Newfoundland to have Benefits of Reciprocity Treaty.*

Dec. 12, 1855. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

1854, ch. 269, § 2. Vol. x. p. 587 Whereas, by the second section of an act of the Congress of the United States approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained:

And whereas I have satisfactory evidence that the province of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the aforesaid treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, so far as they are applicable to that province:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the articles enumerated in the preamble of this proclamation, being the growth and produce of the British North American colonies, shall be admitted from the aforesaid province of Newfoundland into the United States free of duty, so long as the aforesaid treaty shall remain in force.

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 twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 42. *Respecting Disturbances in Kansas Territory.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Feb. 11, 1856.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas, are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote states, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

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 eleventh day of February, in the year
[L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 43. *Revoking the Exequatur of the British Consul at New York.*

May 28, 1856. FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Preamble. WHEREAS by letters-patent, under the seal of the United States, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1843, the President recognized Anthony Barclay as consul of Her Britannic Majesty at New York, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations; but, for good and sufficient reasons, it is deemed proper that he should no longer exercise the said functions within the United States:

Exequatur of Anthony Barclay revoked. Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said Anthony Barclay, are revoked and annulled.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day
[L. S.] of May, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the 80th.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 44. *Revoking the Exequatur of the British Consul at Philadelphia.*

May 28, 1856. FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Preamble. WHEREAS by letters-patent, under the seal of the United States, bearing date the second day of August, A. D. 1853, the President recognized George Benvenuto Mathew as consul of Her Britannic Majesty at Philadelphia, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations; but, for good and sufficient reasons, it is deemed proper that he should no longer exercise the said functions within the United States.

Exequatur of G. B. Mathew revoked. Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said George Benvenuto Mathew, are revoked and annulled.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day
[L. S.] of May, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the 80th.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

No. 45. *Revoking the Exequatur of the British Consul at Cincinnati.*

FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. May 28, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by letters-patent, under the seal of the United States, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1852, the President recognized Charles Rowcroft as consul of Her Britannic Majesty at Cincinnati, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations; but, for good and sufficient reasons, it is deemed proper that he should no longer exercise the said functions within the United States:

Exequatur of Charles Rowcroft revoked.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said Charles Rowcroft, are revoked and annulled.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day [L. S.] of May, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the 80th.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 46. *Respecting the Boundary with Mexico.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. June 2, 1856.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Vol. x. p. 1032.

WHEREAS pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the true limits between the territories of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows:

"Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows:

"Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47′ north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31° 20′ north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20′ to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said River Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico:"

And whereas, the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out, and established, by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the said treaty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and shall be respected as such by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 47. *Calling an Extra Session of Congress.*

August 18, 1856. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

[SEAL.]

Done at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY ORDER:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 48. *Respecting taking the Sense of the Citizens of the District of Columbia for or against the Adoption of the Code prepared for the District.*

Dec. 24, 1857. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

1855, ch. 174. Vol. x. p. 642. WHEREAS by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same," the President of the United States was directed to appoint a time and place for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia for or against the adoption of the Code prepared in pursuance of said act, and further to provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting such election:—

Now, therefore, be it known that I do hereby appoint Monday, the 15th day of February, 1858, as the day for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia, as aforesaid.

The polls will be opened at nine o'clock, A. M., and closed at five o'clock, P. M. Every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the said fifteenth day of February, 1858, shall be allowed to vote at said election.

The voting shall be by ballot. Those in favor of the adoption of the Revised

Code will vote a ballot with the words "For the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same; and those opposed to the adoption of the said code will vote a ballot with the words "Against the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same.

The places where the said election shall be held, and the judges who shall conduct and preside over the same will be as follows:—

For the First Ward, in the city of Washington, at Samuel Drury's office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Judges: Southey S. Parker, Terence Drury, and Alexander H. Mechlin.

For the Second Ward, on 12th street, one door above Pennsylvania Avenue. Judges: Charles L. Coltman, Charles J. Canfield, and Edward C. Dyer.

For the Third Ward, near the corner of 9th street, between F and G, west of the Patent-Office. Judges: Valentine Harbaugh, Joseph Bryan, and Harvey Cruttenden.

For the Fourth Ward, at the west end of City Hall. Judges: William A. Kennedy, John T. Clements, and Francis Mohun.

For the Fifth Ward, at the Columbia engine-house. Judges: Henry C. Purdy, Thomas Hutchinson, and Jas. A. Brown.

For the Sixth Ward, at the Anacostia engine-house. Judges: John D. Brandt, George A. Bohrer, and George R. Ruff.

For the Seventh Ward, at Island Hall. Judges: Samuel Pumphrey, James Espey, and John L. Smith.

For Georgetown, at the Mayor's office. Judges: Edward Chapman, John L. Kidwell, and Wm. H. Edes.

For that portion of the county of Washington which lies west of Rock Creek, at Conrad's tavern, in Tenallytown. Judges: Joshua Peirce, Charles R. Belt, and William D. C. Murdock.

For that portion of said county which lies between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Seventh street toll-gate. Judges: Thomas Blagden, Dr. Henry Haw, and Abner Shoemaker.

And for that portion of said county which lies east of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Goodhope Tavern. Judges: Selby B. Scaggs, Fenwick Young, and Dr. Wellford Manning.

The judges presiding at the respective places of holding the elections shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully; and, immediately after the close of the polls, they shall count up the votes and certify what number were given "For the Revised Code," and what number "Against the Revised Code;" which certificates shall be transmitted within twenty-four hours to the Attorney-General of the United States, who will report the same to me.

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen
[L. S.] hundred and fifty-seven, and of independence the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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No. 49. *Respecting discriminating Duties of Tonnage and Impost upon Vessels and Cargoes of the Subjects of His Holiness, the Pope.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 25, 1858.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of 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

1828, ch. 111. Vol. iv. p. 3[illegible]

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 from the government of his Holiness the Pope, through an official communication addressed by Cardinal Antonelli, his secretary of state, to the minister resident of the United States at Rome, under date of the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Pontifical States 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:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim 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 subjects of His Holiness the Pope, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the Pontifical States, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, above mentioned, 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.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. S.] and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 50. *Respecting the Rebellion and Mormon Troubles in the Territory of Utah.*

April 6, 1858. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States, and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. The officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed it seemed to me right

and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act in case of need as a *posse* for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the mean time, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage-wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and unreserved enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

Fellow-citizens of Utah! this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin, and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of their treasury; the proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a free and full pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good-will.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their

power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

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 sixth day of April, one thousand
[L. S.] eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN

BY THE PRESIDENT:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 51. *Convening an Extraordinary Session of the Senate.*

June 14, 1858. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an extraordinary occasion has occurred, rendering it necessary and proper that the Senate of the United States shall be convened to receive and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington,
[L. S.] this fourteenth day of June, anno Domini, 1858, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

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No. 52. *Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Nicaragua.*

October 30, 1858. BY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfilment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders, unless the pres-

ent government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force. Besides, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit Route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper minister or consul-general of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, "will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country." From these circumstances, the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, obtained a clearance from the collector of the port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet, when they arrived in Nicaragua, they were found to be armed and equipped and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation enjoining upon all officers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect; exhorting all good citizens, by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

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 thirtieth day of October, one thou-
[L. S.] sand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

---

No. 53. *Convening an Extraordinary Session of the Senate of the United States.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Feb. 26, 1859.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an extraordinary occasion has occurred rendering it necessary and proper that the Senate of the United States shall be convened to receive and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the

Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of next month, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 26th day of February, anno Domini, 1859, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

[L. S.]

JAMES BUCHANAN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State*

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