

Newspaper postage between east of Rocky Mountains and Pacific, &c.

Cost of service, how paid.

Letter postage between east of Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

Steamers between New York and San Francisco.

Service on certain routes, how to be paid.

master General shall have the same authority over this route as over all others; and after said daily overland mail has gone into operation, the postage between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific, on each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the cost of the service on the routes named in this act shall be paid, after annual appropriation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certificate of the Postmaster General. And that the rate of letter postage between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific coast, shall be ten cents per half ounce.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to provide temporary steamship service by the nearest and most expeditious route between New York and San Francisco, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, reserving to the Government the privilege of annulling the contract, after the commencement of the overland service, upon sixty days' notice.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the cost of the service authorized in the three preceding sections of this act, and that now performing on the inland routes numbered eight thousand nine hundred and eleven, twelve thousand eight hundred and one, twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, and eight thousand and seventy-six, shall be paid, after annual appropriation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certificate of service from the Postmaster General, except so far as appropriations may already have been made for such service.

APPROVED, February 27, 1861.

February 28, 1861. CHAP. LVIII. — *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-two.*

Consular and diplomatic appropriation.

Envoys, ministers, and commissioners.

Secretaries of legation, &c.

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

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 June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely:

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, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, and Japan, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

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

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars. Turkish consulates.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars. Relief, &c. of seamen.

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.

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, thirty thousand dollars. Blank books, &c.

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 of consuls-general, &c.

For salaries of consuls-general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Kanagawa and Nagasaki in Japan, 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, St. Petersburg, Mantanzas, 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, St. Thomas, Elsinour, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgart, 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, Cape-Town, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoros, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paiza, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guyaquil, 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-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the office of consul-general at Simoda is hereby abolished. And the salaries of the consuls at Kanagawa and Nagasaki, in Japan, shall be three thousand dollars each. Salaries of consuls-general and consuls.

For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars. Office of consul-general at Simoda abolished. Persons charged with crime.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars. Interpreters in China.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, seven thousand dollars. Marshals in China.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey; and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand eight hundred dollars. Prisons in Japan, &c.

To enable the Secretary of State to have prepared and transmitted to the executives of the several States having boundaries with foreign States a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department, ten thousand dollars. Boundaries of certain States.

Bringing home
seamen of ship
"Staghound."

To meet an extraordinary emergency which has arisen in bringing from Batavia twenty-four seamen of the ship "Staghound," charged with mutiny, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be deemed just and fair; said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, February 28, 1861.

February 28, 1861.

1863, ch. 70.
Post, p. 700.

Territory of
Colorado estab-
lished.

Boundaries.

Indian rights
preserved.

Indian terri-
tory excepted,
until, &c.

Territory may
be divided.

Governor.
Appointment,
term, powers, and
duties.

Secretary of
Territory, &c.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, viz: commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Colorado: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Colorado until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed: *Provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Colorado shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of De-