

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE

Statutes at Large and Treaties

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1845, TO MARCH 3, 1851,

Arranged in Chronological Order;

WITH

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

EDITED BY

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LITTLE & BROWN.

BOSTON, October 1, 1851.

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VOL. IX. — d

THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

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

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

STATUTE I.

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

Dec. 29, 1845.

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

Laws of the U.
S. extended over
Texas.

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

Texas to con-
stitute one judi-
cial district.

Court

Powers and ju-
risdiction of said
court.
Appeals and er-
ror.

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

District attor-
ney and marshal
to be appointed.

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

Clerk to be appointed.

APPROVED, December 29, 1845.

Dec. 31, 1845.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to establish a Collection District in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes.*

Texas made one collection district and Galveston the port of entry.

Ports of delivery.

A collector to be appointed.

Salary of collector.

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

Their salaries and fees.

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

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

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

APPROVED, December 31, 1845.

Jan. 12, 1846.

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

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

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

APPROVED, January 12, 1846.

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

Jan. 14, 1846.

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

1849, ch. 20.

1843, ch. 4.

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

APPROVED, January 14, 1846.

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

Feb. 6, 1846.

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

Repealed, post, p. 16.

Post routes established.

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

APPROVED, February 6, 1846.

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

Feb. 11, 1846.

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

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

Not to exceed the maximum.

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

Accounts for salary to be rendered quarterly.

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

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

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

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

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

APPROVED, February 11, 1846.

Feb. 20, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summons or notice required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summons or notice required.

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

How foregoing powers may be executed.

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

Act to be in force from its passage.

APPROVED, February 20, 1846.

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

March 24, 1846.

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

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

APPROVED, March 24, 1846.

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

March 30, 1846.

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

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

APPROVED, March 30, 1846.

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

May 7, 1846.

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

Appropriation.

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

Revolutionary pensions. 1818, ch. 19.

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

Invalid pensions

Pensions to
widows and or-
phans.
1836, ch. 362.

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

1838, ch. 189.

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

1843, ch. 102.

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

1844, ch. 102.

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

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

Arrearages.

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

Evidence neces-
sary to entitle a
widow to a pen-
sion.

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

Proviso, that
the commission-
er is satisfied.
1843, ch. 71, § 2.

Act of 1845,
ch. 71, § 4, re-
specting the re-
opening of set-
tled accounts,
and the limita-
tion of claims on
the U. S., not to
apply to pen-
sions.

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

APPROVED, May 7, 1846.

May 8, 1846.

[Obsolete.]

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

Appropriation.

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

Contingent
expenses of the
Senate.

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

Printing and
lithographing.

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

Contingencies
of H. of Rep.

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

Purchase of
certain books.

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

Cong. Globe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Register of Debates.

Contested Elections.

Documentary History. Proviso.

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

Contingent expenses, office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Compensation of superintendent of the post-office.

Additional Salaries of certain District judges.

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

Insane paupers of the District of Columbia.

Light on Delaware Breakwater.

Outfits of *chargés des affaires*.

Contingent expenses of foreign missions

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

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

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

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

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

Salary of Commissioner to China.

APPROVED, May 8, 1846.

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

May 8, 1846.

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

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

Entries &c., confirmed.

APPROVED, May 8, 1846.

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

May 13, 1846.

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

Supplementary act, post, p. 17. Preamble.

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

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

Time volunteers are to serve.

Ten millions of dollars appropriated.

Militia to serve for six months.

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

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

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

Commutation for clothing.

Volunteers, how to be accepted.

Their officers, how appointed.

Organization into regiments, &c.

Apportionment of field, staff, and general officers.

Provision for volunteers wounded in service

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

Organization, pay, and emoluments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

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

May 13, 1846.

1848, ch. 173. § 2.

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

Number of privates in the existing regiments to be increased.

Reduced when the exigencies requiring such increase shall cease.

Time of enlistment.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

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

May 15, 1846.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appropriation.

Detroit.

Buffalo.

Fort Niagara.

Fort Ontario.

Outlet of Lake Champlain.

Fort at narrows of Penobscot.

Fort Preble.

Fort Scammel.

Fort McClary, and land for site.

Governor's Island, Boston.

Fort Warren.

Fort Adams.

Fort Trumbull.

Fort Schuyler.

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

Fort Hamilton.

Fort Madison

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

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

May 15, 1846.

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

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

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

Pay and rations.

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

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

Clothing, and other allowances.

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

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

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

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

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

Liable to serve by detachments in working on fortifications.

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

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

Appropriation.

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

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

May 19, 1846.

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

Regiment of mounted riflemen raised.

Organization.

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

Pay and emoluments.

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

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

Extra compensation when on fatigue duty.

1819, ch. 45.

Appropriation.

Appropriation for military stations on route to Oregon.

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, May 19, 1846.

May 22, 1846.

1843, ch. 92.

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

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

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

APPROVED, May 22, 1846.

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

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

May 29, 1846.

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

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

Certain post routes in Texas established.

From Galveston to Houston, by water.

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

From Galveston, to Corpus Christi, by water.

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

From Galveston, by Garner's, to Beaumont.

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

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

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

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

From Houston, by Croft's, to Montgomery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Austin to Gonzales.

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

From Clarksville to Fort Towson.

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

Postmaster-General may con-

tinue present
mail service in
Texas.

Post, p. 110. •

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

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

Compensation.

Postmasters to
account to U. S.

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

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

P. O. Laws ex-
tended to Texas.

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

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

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

APPROVED, May 29, 1846.

May 29, 1846.

1850, ch. 31.

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

Provision for
actions, &c., now
pending.

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

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

APPROVED, May 29, 1846

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

June 17, 1846.

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

Three additional paymasters to be appointed.

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

Duties, compensation, &c.

Bonds of.

APPROVED, JUNE 17, 1846.

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

June 18, 1846.

1846, ch. 16.

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

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

Reduction on conclusion of peace.

How to be made.

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

Field and staff of separate battalion of volunteers established.

Number of privates in a company.

An additional second lieutenant allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, June 18, 1846.

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

June 19, 1846.

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

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

Appropriation.

Transportation.

Mail steamers from U. S. to Bremen.

For compensation of postmasters, one million dollars.

Postmasters.

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

Letters.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

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

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

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

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

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars.

Depredations & special agents.

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

Clerks.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

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

Magnetic telegraph.

May be leased

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

Balance due Hale and Coleman.

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

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

Contract, how made.

1842, ch. 202, § 17.

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

Deficiency of revenue provided for.

APPROVED, June 19, 1846.

June, 26, 1846.

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

The President to organize them into brigades and divisions.

1846, ch. 16.

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

Discharge on conclusion of peace, or reduction of volunteers.

Strength of each brigade and division.

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

APPROVED, June 26, 1846.

June 27, 1846.

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

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

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

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars

Proviso.

Provided always, That no superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him, on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service, shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the department.

Sub agents.
1834, ch. 162.

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

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

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

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Interpreters.
1834, ch. 162.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For pay of clerk to acting superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Provisions.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents.

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, namely :

To the Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

Christian Indians.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.—For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas.
Money.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

Goods.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Three blacksmiths, &c., under treaty of 1837.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Farmers' implements, &c.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

Provisions.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Tobacco.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Limited annuity in money.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Limited annuity in goods.

For purchase of tobacco and provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Tobacco and provisions

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Two blacksmith shops, under treaty of 1842.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, one thousand dollars.

Farmers.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

Carpenters.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty

Schools.

of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Chippewas.
Annuities.

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

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

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

Blacksmith,
farming utensils,
&c.

For support of blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

Education.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, &c.
Education.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Annuities.

To the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

Blacksmith and
assistant.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.
Salt.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Choctaws.
Annuities.

To the Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

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

Bob Cole.

For life annuity to chief, Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-

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

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

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

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

For iron and steel, three hundred and twenty dollars.

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

For iron and steel, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

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

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

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

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

Annuities.

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

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

Agricultural implements

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

Iowas.
Interest.

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

Kickapoos.
Annuity.

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

Kansas.
Blacksmith and assistant.

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

Iron and steel.

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

Agricultural assistance.

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

Miamies.
Annuity.

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

Blacksmith and assistant.

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

Iron and steel.

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

Tobacco.

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

Miller.

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

Salt.

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

Education and support of poor.

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

Tenth instalment stipulated in treaty of 1834.

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

9th instalment stipulated in treaty of 1838.

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

6th instalment stipulated in treaty of 1840.

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

Payment in lieu of laborers.

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

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Salt.
For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	Fish barrels.
For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.	Blacksmiths and assistants.
For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.	Iron and steel.
For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.	Gunsmith.
For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.	Iron and steel.
For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars.	Farmers.
For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.	Mechanics.
<i>To the Ottoes and Missourias.</i> —For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.	Ottoes, &c. Blacksmith and assistant.
For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.	Iron and steel.
For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.	Agricultural implements.
For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.	Education.
For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Annuity.
For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.	Farmers.
<i>To the Osages.</i> —For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land, set apart, by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.	Osages. Interest.
For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.	Annuity.
For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.	Blacksmiths' establishments.
For pay of two millers, for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars.	Millers.
For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.	Assistant millers.
<i>To the Ottawas.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.	Ottawas. Annuities.

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

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

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

Pottawatamies.
Annuities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education.

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

Salt.

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

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

Education.

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

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

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

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

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

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

Tobacco and
steel.

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

Annuity.

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

Annuities.

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

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

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

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

Pottawatamies.
Annuity.

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

Education

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

Piankeshaws.
Annuities.

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

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

Pawnees.
Agricultural
implements.

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

Quapaws.
Annuity.

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

Education.

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

Blacksmith and
assistant.

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

Iron and steel.
Farmer.

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

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

Six Nations

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

Senecas.
1831, ch. 26.

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

Sioux.
Blacksmith and
assistant.

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

Iron and steel.

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

Agricultural
implements.

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

Interest.

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

Annuity.

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

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

of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Provisions.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux.
Blacksmith and
assistant.

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

Iron and steel.

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

Agricultural
implements.

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

Sacs and Foxes.
Interest.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Annuities.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

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

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

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

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

For blacksmith and assistant for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

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

Gunsmith, &c.

For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

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

Agricultural
implements.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.

Salt.

For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

Tobacco.

For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

Annuity.

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

Interest on
stock.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Shawnees.
Annuities.

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

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

Annuity.

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

Salt.

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

Blacksmiths
and assistants
&c.

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

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

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

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

Senecas and
Shawnees.
Annuity.

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

Blacksmith and
assistant, &c.

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

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

Senecas.
Annuities.

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

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

Blacksmith and
assistant, &c.

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

Iron and steel.

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

Miller.

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

Wyandots.
Annuity.

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

Value of im-
provements on
land ceded.

1844, ch. 108.

To whom to be
paid.

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

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

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

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

eighth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

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

Education.

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

Weas.
Annuity.

To the Weas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.
Annuities.

To the Winnebagoes. — For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

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

Salt.

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Tobacco.

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Iron and steel.

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

Laborer, oxen,
&c.

For pay of laborer and for oxen for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Education.

For the purpose of education for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Support of six
agriculturists,
&c.

For the support of six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Physicians.

For the pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

Interest.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one million one hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Fulfilling treaty
stipulations.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Creeks and Seminoles, viz. :

Annuity.

For annuity to the Creeks for twenty years, for purposes of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Subsistence of
emigrating Semi-
noles.

For subsistence of Seminoles while removing to Little River, and for six months thereafter, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, twenty-six thousand dollars.

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

Annuities to Seminoles.

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

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

Agricultural implements to Seminoles.

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

Marking boundary lines of the Creek country.

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

Payment to American party of St. Regis Indians.

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

Contingencies of Choctaw commissioners.

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

Reappropriation of amounts due Senecas and Shawnees.

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

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

Reappropriation of amount due the Miamies.

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

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

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

Expenses of J. W. Quiney.

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

Expenses of a delegation of Cherokees.

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

Expenses of a delegation of Winnebagoes.

To whom and how to be paid.

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

Payment to Baptiste Powlis.

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

Payment to Wm. Day.

of the Oneidas, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars.

Interest on amounts awarded Choctaw claimants.
 1842, ch. 187.
 1845, ch. 72.

For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, not deliverable east by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, viz., three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Interest on State stocks.
 To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

Expenses of a mission to wild Indians.
 Post, p. 40.

To defray the expenses of a mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, for the purpose of making treaties of peace and friendship, and for the ransoming of such white prisoners as may be held by them and delivered to the agents of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

Ransom of two white boys.
 For the ransom of two white boys, Gillis Doyle and Thomas Pearce, held by the Camanches in bondage, and delivered to the agents of the Government, five hundred dollars.

Permanent provision for education.
 For permanent provision for education purposes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-six, (omitted in previous estimates,) stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with the Wyandots of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

Medals.
 For medals to be distributed amongst the chiefs and leading men of the Indians, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Expense of holding a treaty with the Menomonies.
 To defray the expense of holding a treaty with the Menomonie Indians for the purchase of their lands north of Fox River, in the Territory of Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.

Payment to J. A. S. Acklin, U. S. District Attorney, &c.
 Joseph Bryan.

To pay J. A. S. Acklin, United States District Attorney for the northern district of Alabama, for professional services in defending Captain James H. Rogers and Lieutenant Roberts, in suits brought to recover damages for an act done by them, under the order of a superior officer, while in the service of the United States; also, to pay to Joseph Bryan, agent of William Whitfield, for purchasing and distributing stock animals to the Creek Indians, pursuant to an article of a treaty made with said Indians, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

Compensation of two commissioners to examine Cherokee claims, &c.
 Commission to continue one year.

For compensation to two commissioners to examine claims under the treaty with the Cherokees of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five-six; and pay of secretary, and for contingent expenses, the sum of seven thousand dollars. If the two commissioners here provided for shall, upon any case before them, differ in opinion, it shall be their duty to call upon the Attorney-General to settle the difference between them: *Provided*, That the commission hereby revived shall continue for one year and no longer.

Expenses of holding a treaty with the Pottawatamies.
 Census and Statistics.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Pottawatamie Indians of the Missouri River, three thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of the different agents and sub-agents to take a census, and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside, as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe.

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

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

5 per cent. interest to be paid them.

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

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

5 per cent. interest to be paid them.

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

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

\$500 appropriated to defray the necessary expenses.

APPROVED, June 27, 1846.

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

July 9, 1846.

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

Preamble.

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

Alexandria county retroceded to Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

Assent of the people of Alexandria town and county required.

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

Proclamation to be made.
Post, Appendix.

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, July 9, 1846.

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

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

July 11, 1846.

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

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

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

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

Proviso as to preëmption.

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

Any tract containing a mine or mines of lead ore to be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include such mine or mines.

No bid less than \$2 50 per acre to be taken within one year.

Leased subdivisions not to be sold until expiration of lease.

APPROVED, July 11, 1846.

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

July 15, 1846.

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

Patents to issue for such sales of land at Choc.

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

Appropriation for indemnifying the Chickasaws.

Proviso.

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

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

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

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

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

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 16, 1846.

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

Collection district of Chicago established.

Chicago made the port of entry.

Said district designated.

A collector to be appointed.

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

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

July 20, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, July 20, 1846.

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

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

July 20, 1846.

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

Appropriation.

For the regular army, viz. :

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

Regular army.
Pay.
Ante, p. 17.
Subsistence.
Forage.
Clothing.
Recruiting rifle regiment.
Clothing and camp equipage.
Forage.

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

Volunteers.

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

Pay of officers.
Subsistence.
Forage.
Clothing.
Pay.
Subsistence in kind.
Camp equipage, &c.
Medical and hospital supplies.
Ordnance, &c.
Supplies, transportation, &c.

APPROVED, July 20, 1846.

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

July 22, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1842, ch. 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, July 22, 1846.

July 23, 1846.

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

Pay and mileage of members of Congress.

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

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

1842, ch. 64.

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

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

Proviso.

Fulfilling treaty with the Kansas Indians, &c.

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

July 29, 1846.

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

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

Requisite form of warrant of attorney.

To be attested and acknowledged.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

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

July, 29, 1846.

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

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

Act of 1841, ch. 10, for locating Virginia military land warrants, &c., extended to Jan. 1st, 1843.

July 29, 1846.

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

Preamble.

1836, ch. 120.

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

1827, ch. 53.

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

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

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

July 30, 1846.

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

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

Schedules classifying amount of duties to be levied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule I, duty free.

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

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

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

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

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

Drawback in lieu of bounty on pickled fish.

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

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

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

Act of 1842, ch. 270, modified.

Post, p. 53.

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

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

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

Proviso.

Deputies and
clerks to be
sworn.

Form of oath,
and how admin-
istered.

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

Repeal of in-
consistent acts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE I.—(*Exempt from duty.*)

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

Schedule I, exempt from duty.

APPROVED, July 30, 1846.

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

August 3, 1846.

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

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Coffee import.

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

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

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

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

1832 ch. 207.

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

August 3, 1846.

1850, ch. 81.

Terms of Circuit and District Courts for Ohio to be held on 2d Monday of November annually. Proviso as to actions, &c., now pending.

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

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

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

August 3, 1846.

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

Preemption rights on the Miami cessions, who entitled to.

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

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

1838, ch. 119.

1840, ch. 32.

1843, ch. 86.

Minimum price.

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

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

Prior settlers to have preference.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

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

Aug. 3, 1846.

1848, ch. 101.

1853, ch. 152.

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

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

Proviso.

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

1848, ch. 101.

Power and jurisdiction cease at end of two years.

Commissioners to report list of adjudications to Congress.

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

Decisions to be arranged into classes.

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

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

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

Commissioner to order into market lands of second class,

Notice of sale.

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

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

Aug. 4, 1846.

1845, ch. 43.

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

Boundaries declared.

1845, ch. 43.

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

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

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

Supreme Court invested with necessary authority.

To be entitled to two representatives.

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

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

APPROVED, August 4, 1846.

Repeal of so much of the act of 1845, ch. 48, as is inconsistent herewith.

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

Aug. 6, 1846.

1842, ch. 270.

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

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

Duties to be paid in cash.
Proviso.

1818, ch. 129

Proviso.

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

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

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

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

Overplus, how disposed of.

Repeal of sections of conflicting acts.

1799, ch. 22.

1842, ch. 270.

Perishable and explosive goods to be sold at once.

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

1799, ch. 22.

Owner shall give bond.

Provide.

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

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

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

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

Goods fraudulently concealed or removed to be forfeited.

Penalty.

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

Penalty for altering, obliterating, or defacing, marks.

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

Collectors to make quarterly reports.

To be published.

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

Secretary of the Treasury to make the regulations necessary to give full effect to this act, and report to congress.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

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

Aug. 6, 1846.

1843, ch. 101.

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

Repeal of act of 1843, ch. 101.

Restored to ancient form of government.

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

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

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

How the lands
are to be held.

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

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

Indians becom-
ing citizens to
forfeit annuity.

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

Appropriation.
Proviso.

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

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

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.
1847, ch. 53.

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

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

Boundaries.

1847, ch. 53, § 2.

Post, p. 97.

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

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

1818, ch. 67.

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

Jurisdiction of islands in Brulé and Menomonie Rivers.

Assent of Michigan required.

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

To have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and other rivers.

Navigable waters to be common highways.

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

Laws of U. S. extended to said State.

Shall constitute one judicial district.

A district court to be held.

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

Shall appoint a clerk, &c.

Fees.

1789, ch. 20, § 10.

Compensation of judge.

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

District attorney to be appointed.

Compensation and fees.

Marshal to be appointed.
Duties, fees, and compensation.

To be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

Propositions submitted to the convention, &c.

Lands for schools.

Lands for a seminary of learning.

1836, ch. 110.

Lands for public buildings and seat of government.

Salt springs.

Proviso.

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

Condition.

Taxes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

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

Aug. 6, 1844.

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

Preamble.

1789, ch. 12.

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

The treasury of the U. S. designated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1840, ch. 41.

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

Places of deposit and assistant treasurers at Charleston, and

St. Louis. Their powers and duties.

1840, ch. 41.

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

Location of assistant treasurers.

Shall give bonds.

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

To act as pension agents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Such bonds may be renewed, strengthened, and increased.

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

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

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

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

Secretary of Treasury may make transfers of the public moneys.

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

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

The treasurer may draw on any depositary.

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

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

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

Compensation of examiners.

Examinations, how to be made.

Additional examinations to be made, and how.

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

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

Number and compensation of clerks.

Post, p. 297.

Secretary of Treasury may transfer balances remaining with present depositaries.
Proviso.

Proviso.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evidence of embezzlement.

Payment in other funds to be conversion.

Punishment.

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

1797, ch. 20.

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

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

1789, ch. 5.

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

1800, ch. 55.

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

Monthly publication.

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

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

Violations of this and the preceding section to be reported to the President, and to Congress.

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

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

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

How payments shall be made.

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

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

Proviso.

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

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

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

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

Salaries of assistant treasurers.

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

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

Punishment of such extortion.

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

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

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

Conflicting acts
repealed.

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

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.

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

The 2d proviso of act of 1822, ch. 123, § 3, not to apply to the reports of Cosby and Skipwith on certain settlement claims, which are hereby confirmed.

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

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 7, 1846.

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

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

1841, ch. 7:

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

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

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

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

1841, ch. 7.

Said lands to remain subject to certain claims.

APPROVED, August 7, 1846.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the preservation, repair, and construction, of certain fortifications for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Appropriation.

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

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

Fort Gansevoort to be sold.

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

Soller's Point Flats.

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

Cumberland Sound, Georgia.

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

Dauphin Island.

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

Adjustment of title to Pea Patch Island.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the support of the army for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven :

Appropriation. For pay of the army, one million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Pay. Officers' sub- For commutation of officers' subsistence, four hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Forage. For commutation of forage for officers' horses, including arrears since commencement of hostilities, one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and three dollars.

Clothing to officers' servants. For payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

Subsistence in kind. For subsistence in kind, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Clothing and equipage. For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.

Recruiting. For expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand and twenty-two dollars.

Extra pay. For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, sixteen thousand dollars.

Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department. For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen, belonging to the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, and the four companies of light artillery; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and the printing of department orders, army regulations, and general regulations, two hundred and five thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department. For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to agents in charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon and forage masters as it may be necessary to employ, under the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; various expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons and the four companies of light artillery complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, shoeing horses, and the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incidental to their pursuit; — one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairing and enlarging barracks, &c. For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at

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

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

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

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars.

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

For expenses of the mineral land service, including those incurred

Transportation of officers' baggage.

Transportation of troops and supplies, &c.

Contingencies.

Ordnance, and ordnance stores.

Current expenses.

Manufacture of arms.

Repairs, &c., at Springfield.

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

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

Arsenals.

Arsenal at Washington.

Saltpetre and brimstone.

Gunpowder.

Artillery drawings.

Mineral land service.

since the first January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty thousand dollars.

Surveys.

For surveys in reference to the military defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, twenty thousand dollars.

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Appropriation for increase of rank and file of the army.

1846, ch. 17.

Pay.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to meet the expenditures which may be incurred under the acts passed during the present session "to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army, and to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen," viz.:

For pay, eight hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

Officers' subsistence.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Forage for officers' horses.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Payments in lieu of clothing.

For payment in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

Subsistence.

For subsistence in kind, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.

Recruiting.

For expenses of recruiting, seventy-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Clothing, equipage, &c.

For clothing, camp, garrison, and horse equipage, two hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Regular supplies of quartermaster's department.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, &c., one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, extra pay to soldiers, purchase of horses for dragoons, &c., ninety-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Transportation and supplies.

For transportation of troops and supplies for the army, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital department.

For the medical and hospital department, twenty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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 on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

Pay.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Subsistence.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Forage.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Clothing.

For clothing for their servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Incidental and

For repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage for public

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

For completing the barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

contingent expenses.

Barracks.

Board of visitors to be appointed.

How selected.

Compensation.

Appropriation.

Certain teachers to be professors.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

Orphan children may select guardians in certain cases.

Selection to be subject to the approval of the court.

Security to be given by guardian.

Supersedure.

Guardian *ad interim*.

Notice of application to supersede.

Sureties may complain, &c.

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

July term abolished.

Either court may remit indictments to the other.

Effect of such remission.

Grand juries of District Courts

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

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

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

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

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

Capital indictments to be remitted to Circuit Court.

Other remissions of cases.

How grand juries shall be summoned.

May be summoned at any time.

Proviso.

Surrender of criminals by their bail.

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

New bail to be given in certain cases

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

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

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

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

Witnesses to enter into recognizance.

Warrant to issue.

Penalty for refusal to give recognizance.

Witness to remain in confinement

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

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

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

Term of District Court at Auburn.

Time of holding the term at Buffalo changed.

Process to compel attendance of witnesses on behalf of criminals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Fees & costs,
how to be paid.

Inconsistent
acts repealed ex-
cept as to crimes
already commit-
ted.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

President and
Vice-President.

Judges & clerk
of Supreme
Court.

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

States and Ter-
ritories.

Certain foreign
governments.

Ecclesiastical States, the Two Sicilies, China, Brazil, Mexico, New Grenada, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Confederation, and the Sandwich Islands.

Heads of departments.

Forty copies to the heads of departments, for the use of their various offices and bureaus.

Congress.

Two hundred and eighty copies to the librarian of Congress, for the use of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives during the sessions of Congress.

Law library of Congress.

Four copies to the law library of Congress.

Committees.

Twenty copies to the secretary of the Senate, and fifty copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the chambers and committee rooms of the two branches.

District judges and clerks.

One copy to the judge, and one copy to the district attorney, and one copy to the clerk, of each of the District Courts of the United States.

Judges & clerks of Territories.

One copy to each of the judges and clerks of the Supreme Courts of the Territories and District of Columbia.

Collectors.

One copy to each collector of customs in the United States.

Surveyors of customs.

One copy to each surveyor of the customs at places where there is no collector.

Land offices.

One copy to each of the surveyors-general of the public lands, and to each register and receiver of the land offices.

Foreign ministers.

One copy to each of the foreign ministers of the United States.

Navy yards, schools, lyceums, military academy, &c.

One copy to the library of each navy yard in the Union; one to the naval lyceum at Brooklyn, New York; one to the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland; one to the naval institute at Charlestown, Massachusetts; and one copy to the Military Academy at West Point.

Residue.

Copies to pass to successive incumbents.

And the residue of said thousand copies shall remain at the future disposal of Congress: *Provided*, That the copies of the Laws thus distributed to public officers shall be held for the use of their respective offices, and as the property of the government; and that, in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office, of either of said officers, or whenever their terms of office shall expire, the said copies of the Laws shall be delivered up to their successors in said offices; and a printed copy of this proviso shall be inserted into each of the volumes thus distributed.

Preamble.

SEC. 2. And whereas said edition of the said Laws and Treaties of the United States has been carefully collated and compared with the original rolls in the archives of the government, under the inspection and supervision of the Attorney-General of the United States, as duly certified by that officer; therefore, *Be it further enacted*, That said edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, is hereby declared to be competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

1818, ch. 80.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Drawback on merchandise from the British provinces allowed.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

Des Moines
River declared a
public highway.

Proviso.

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

Lands to be-
come the prop-
erty of Iowa on her
admission into
the Union.

Proviso.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

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

Certain causes
transferred to the
Supreme Court.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Preamble.

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Expenses to be borne by said consuls, &c.

Marshals to serve process.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Compensation of surveyors-general of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Clerk hire allowed.

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

Deputies to make oath.

Penalty for
swearing to false
surveys.

Bond to be
sued.

Suit to be a
lien on property.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Certified ex-
tracts from Jour-
nals of Senate
and House of
Representatives
made evidence in
U. S. courts.

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

Fees for copies.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Attorney-Gen-
eral authorized
to adjudicate
upon claims.

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

Clerk to be
employed.

Oath.

To adopt rules.

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

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

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

The necessary records to be delivered to Attorney-General.

Publication of appointment.

Claims to be docketed.

Award.

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

Compensation.

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

Report of awards.

Dividend.

Secretary of Treasury to issue certificates.

When to be paid.

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

Instalments from Peru to be received.

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

Records to be deposited in the State Department.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

Additional land district in Iowa established.

Register and receiver to be appointed.

Compensation and duties.

Lands in that district to be exposed to sale.

Site of land office.

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

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

1844, ch. 3.

Disposition of certain unclaimed goods illegally imported.

1844, ch. 3.

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

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

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

Limitation of price.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Aug. 8, 1846.

1849, ch. 86.

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

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

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

Price of lands.

Preemption claims.

Lands to become the property of Wisconsin.

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

Limitation on quantities to be sold.

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

Title of purchasers under this act shall be valid.

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug 8, 1846.

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

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

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

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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

Manice, Phelps, & Co.

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

Edward Hardy.

George Trull.

Smith, Thurger, & Co.

Jonathan Little.

Offset to be made of claims of U. S.

All duties illegally collected to be refunded.

Proviso.

Proviso.

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

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, viz.:

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1847.

For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

Congress, pay and mileage.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Officers of Congress.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses, of the Senate, one hundred and nine thousand dollars.

Contingencies. Senate.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses, of the House of Representatives, two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and three dollars; including one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars for printing for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

House of Representatives.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Library. Officers.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

Books.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

President.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

State Dep't. Secretary and officers.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz.:

Contingencies.

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For printing, letter-press and copper-plate, advertising, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

North-east executive building.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eleven hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-six thousand and fifty dollars.

Treasury Dep't. Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, mes-

1st Comptroller

senger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller. For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Auditor. For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

2d Auditor. For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars, including four additional clerks at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

For payment of extra clerk hire in the office of the Second Auditor from the tenth September, eighteen hundred and forty-five to thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

3d Auditor. For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

4th Auditor. For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

5th Auditor. For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

Treasurer. For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Register. For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land Office. For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers, in his office, eighty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Solicitor. For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

Contingencies of the Treasury Department.—

Contingencies
in office of Sec-
retary.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including public accounts, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

1st Comptroller.

In the office of the First Comptroller :

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

2d Comptroller.

In the office of the Second Comptroller :

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, labor, and office furniture, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

1st Auditor.

In the office of the First Auditor :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

2d Auditor.

In the office of the Second Auditor :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor :		
For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars.		3d Auditor.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.		
In the office of the Fourth Auditor :		
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.		4th Auditor.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.		
In the office of the Fifth Auditor :		
For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.		5th Auditor.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.		
In the office of the Treasurer :		
For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, six hundred dollars.		Treasurer.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.		
In the office of the Register of the Treasury :		
For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, four thousand dollars, including two thousand dollars for arrears for blank books, binding, and ruling.		Register.
For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.		
For cases for the safe-keeping of books and papers, and including the wages of a laborer, two thousand three hundred dollars.		
In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office :		
For stationery, including blank books, and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and in handbill form, public notices, and printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.		General Land Office.
For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.		
In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury :		
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.		Solicitor.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.		
For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.		South-east executive building.
For the contingent expenses of the said building, namely :		
For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.		
For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.		
<i>War Department.</i> —For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.		
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.		War Dep't. Secretary and officers. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks in his office, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.		Commissioner of Pensions.
For compensation of the clerk in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand dollars.		Commanding General.
For compensation of clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.		Adjutant-General.
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, including clerks that were attached to the purchasing department, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.		Quartermaster-General.
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Pay-		Paymaster-General.

master-General, nine thousand one hundred dollars, including two additional clerks at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Chief Engineer.

For compensation of clerks in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Surgeon-General.

For compensation of the clerk in the office of the Surgeon-General, one thousand dollars.

Ordnance office.

For compensation of clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Topographical Engineers.

For compensation of the clerk in the bureau of Topographical Engineers, one thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

Contingencies of the War Department, viz.:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz.:

Secretary.

In the office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissioner of Pensions.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of houses occupied by the pension office, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

Commanding General.

In the office of the Commanding General:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Adjutant-Gen'l.

In the office of the Adjutant-General:

For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

Quartermaster-General.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Paymaster-General.

In the office of the Paymaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

Chief Engineer.

In the office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

Surgeon-General.

In the office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

Ordnance office.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Topographical Engineers.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz. :

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Navy Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger, in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, clerks, and messenger, in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Chief Naval Constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger, in his office, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant surgeon, and messenger, in his office, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz. :

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz. :

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-Office Department. — For compensation to the Postmaster-General, three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen, of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said department, viz. :

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the telegraph between Washington city and Baltimore be, and the same are hereby, directed to be placed in the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the post-office department in the same manner as other revenues from postages.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers, in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of said office, viz. : For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.
Surveyors and clerks.	<i>Surveyors and their Clerks.</i> —For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
North-west of the Ohio.	
Illinois and Missouri.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
Arkansas.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, four thousand three hundred dollars.
Louisiana.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Mississippi.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
Alabama.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.
Florida.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Wisconsin and Iowa.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, three thousand one hundred dollars.
Apportionment of compensation to clerks.	For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, sixteen thousand dollars.
Land officers at St. Augustine & Newnansville, Florida.	For paying to the land officers at St. Augustine and Newnansville, in Florida, for issuing permits under the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, a per centage equal to that allowed by law upon the sale of the same quantity of public lands at the minimum price, five thousand dollars.
1842, ch. 122.	
Secretary to sign patents.	For compensation of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner of public buildings.	For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.
Potomac bridge.	For compensation to four assistants, draw-keeper at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
Mint of U. S. and branches.	<i>Mint of the United States and Branches.</i> — At Philadelphia, viz. : For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, melter and refiner, engraver, assayer, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.
At Philadelphia. Officers.	For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, water rent, and wastage, eight hundred dollars.
	For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.
At Charlotte.	At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz. : For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.
Officers.	For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	Wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
At Dahlonega.	At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz. : For salaries of the superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.
Officers.	For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, three thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
At New Orleans, viz. :	At New Orleans.
For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.	Officers.
For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, twenty-one thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
For machinery and machinists, four thousand five hundred dollars.	Machinery.
<i>Governments in the Territories of the United States.</i> —	Territories.
<i>Wisconsin Territory.</i> —For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.	Wisconsin. Governor and officers.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingencies.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.	Legislative As- sembly.
<i>Iowa Territory.</i> —For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.	Iowa. Governor and officers.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingencies.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, including arrearages of expenses of previous sessions of said Assembly, the accounts for which shall first be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, fourteen thousand and fifty dollars.	Legislative As- sembly.
<i>Judiciary.</i> —For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.	Judiciary. Chief Justice and Associates.
For salaries of the district judges, fifty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.	District Judges.
For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' courts of said district, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.	Judges of D. C.
For salaries of the Attorney-General, and clerk and messenger in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.	Attorney-Gen- eral and office.
For contingent expenses of the office of Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.	
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred dollars.	Reporter of the Supreme Court.
For compensation of the district attorneys, including those in the several Territories, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand dollars.	District Attor- neys.
For compensation of the marshals, including those in the several Territories, as prescribed by law, six thousand two hundred dollars.	Marshals.
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners;—four hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.	Contingencies.

Additional compensation to certain judges.
1844, ch. 95.

Miscellaneous.
Annuities and grants.
Florida archives.

Arrearages payable through 3d auditor's office.

Expenses in relation to loans.
Auxiliary guard.
Coast survey.

Custom-house, Wilmington.

Custom-house at Boston.

Group of statues for the Capitol.
Proviso.

Sick and disabled seamen.

Custom-house at Mobile.

Revenue cutter.

6th vol. Documentary History.

Payment of excess of duties collected on wines from Portugal.

Proviso.

Contingencies for the Capitol and grounds.

For additional compensation, at eight hundred dollars each, to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first (a) section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, four thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the third auditor's office, in addition to one thousand two hundred dollars appropriated this session for the same object, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses in relation to loans, four thousand dollars.

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendent and assistants, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For completing the custom-house at Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For completing the work of the custom-house at Boston, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment to Horatio Greenough for a group of statues to adorn the eastern portico of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, The work is in such state of progress as, in reference to the whole sum to be paid for its execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payment.

To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of that part of the custom-house at Mobile occupied by the United States Court, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For the building or purchasing of a revenue cutter, twelve thousand dollars.

For the sixth volume of the fourth series of the Documentary History of the United States, twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For payment of the excess of duties paid upon wines imported from Portugal into the United States by John Osborn, of the city of New York, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-two cents; and by Isaac Winslow and Son, of Boston, the sum of one thousand and nineteen dollars and fifty-four cents; and by Alexander Soltan, of New York, the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety-six cents; which said duties were levied and collected contrary to the treaty stipulations existing between Portugal and this government: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay said sums of money to said Osborn, and Winslow and Son, and Soltan, unless he is satisfied they are rightfully entitled thereto.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, lamplighters, oil for lamps, wicks, and repairs of lamps and lamp posts, attendance on furnaces of the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleaning the rotundo and crypt, brushes and brooms, laborers and cartage on Capitol grounds, tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure, and straw for grounds, trees, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging and enclosures, keeping in order iron pipes that con-

(a) That act has but one section.

vey the water to the Capitol and public offices, and gardener's salary, nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

For constructing seven furnaces for warming and drying the lower story, halls, and passages of the north wing, of the Capitol, three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For constructing six water closets for the Senate and two for the Supreme Court, on the same floors, respectively, three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For enlarging the law library, constructing a new stairway, and other work, and the materials therefor, according to the plan of John Skirving, dated July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

To replace the oil intended for the use of the government, which was destroyed by the recent fire at Nantucket, fourteen thousand dollars.

Oil destroyed by fire at Nantucket.

For annual repairs of President's house, gardener's salary, laborers and cartage, tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure and straw for garden and plants, trees for President's grounds, Fountain Square, Lafayette Square, and Pennsylvania Avenue, repairs of fence at Fountain Square Lafayette Square, and President's garden, three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Contingencies for the President's house and grounds.

For replacing platforms on the dome, and repairing balusters, (including materials and work,) repairing hatchway, door, and frame, (including steps and plastering in dome,) furnishing and repairing stepladders and platforms on the different roofs, furnishing two double window frames and sash (including painting and glazing) in open courts, white-washing walls in the open courts, containing about twenty-five hundred square yards, four hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.

And for the removal of the building over the statue of Washington, and erecting an iron fence around the same, one thousand dollars.

Statue of Washington.

For repairs to Congressional burial ground, rendered necessary by the late freshet, five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the road leading from the Capitol Square to the Congressional burial ground, rendered necessary by the late heavy rains, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Congressional burying ground.

And the sum of two hundred dollars, being a portion of the unexpended balance of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made on the twenty-seventh of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to be distributed among the captors of certain Algerine vessels which were restored to the Dey of Algiers, which balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated, for the benefit of such of the captors as have not yet received their shares of the said fund, or their representatives.

Balance of an appropriation to be distributed among the captors of certain Algerine vessels 1816, ch. 119.

To pay F. Gardner, late acting United States naval store-keeper to the African squadron, from the twenty-fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, when Floyd Waggaman ceased to receive a salary, until December ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, when Francis Alexander proceeded to the post, three months and fifteen days, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

F. Gardner, for balance due him

To pay the legal representatives of Thomas H. Storm, for a balance due to him as agent for prisoners at Barbadoes, two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-six cents.

Thomas H. Storm, for balance due him.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and forty-six cents.

Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

For support, clothing, and medical treatment, of insane persons of

Insane paupers
in the District of
Columbia.

Publication of
works of explor-
ing expedition.

4th and 5th in-
stalments of
Mexican indem-
nity.

Proviso, as to
mode of pay-
ment.

Refunding to
British consul
money disbursed
by him.

Preparing for
publication plans
and drawings.

Patent Office.

Lighthouses.
Supplies.

Repairs.

Keepers.

Floating lights

Beacons, buoys,
&c.

Rebuilding
lighthouses.

the District of Columbia, including four additional insane paupers ordered by the court to be sent to the hospital, five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and forty-five cents.

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of charts, the pay of the scientific corps, and the salary of the horticulturist, thirty thousand dollars.

For paying the principal and interest of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican indemnities due in April and July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, the sum of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, The claimants, each for himself, shall relinquish to the United States his right to said instalments: *Provided further*, That each of the claimants shall agree to take in payment the scrip of a stock bearing interest at five per cent., payable in five years.

For refunding to James Buchanan, late her Britannic Majesty's consul at the city of New York, moneys disbursed by him, and for compensating him for services performed in respect to the slaver Catharine, condemned and sold at the suit of the United States, the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For reducing and preparing for publication, under a resolution of the Senate, plans and drawings, made by the officers of the topographical bureau, for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., four thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Patent Office. — For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the patent office, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid for out of the patent fund.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, expenses of transportation, and for keeping the lighting apparatus in repair, one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For repairs, incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-seven thousand seventy-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For salaries of two hundred and thirty-six keepers and sixteen assistant keepers of lighthouses, (seventeen of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) one hundred thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-two cents.

For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For procuring, locating, and mooring buoys at such places as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and where he shall deem them to be necessary for the safety of navigation, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of rebuilding the Cape Florida Lighthouse, Florida, thirteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of rebuilding Martinicus Rock Lighthouse, Maine, eleven thousand dollars.

For the maintenance of the light on the Delaware Breakwater, including four hundred dollars for the salary of keeper, eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their light-houses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

Annual examination.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, ten thousand thirty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Superintendents' commissions.

Surveys of Public Lands.—For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey the private claims in Florida, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general in Florida, one thousand dollars.

Surveys. Assistant surveyor in Florida.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charge and oversight of the resurveys in the Greensburg (late St. Helena) district, Louisiana, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

Assistant surveyor in Louisiana.

For pay of chain-carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of chain-carriers, &c.

For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands.

For surveying the copper region of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, thirty thousand dollars.

Surveying the copper region.

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys west of Saginaw Bay, in Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Surveys in Michigan.

For detached surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of difficulties in surveying lakes, swamps, &c., four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Missouri.

For the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, in addition to the balance of the appropriation of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for that object, two thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 100.

For surveying that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Arkansas.

For surveys at augmented rates, in Louisiana, three thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

Louisiana.

For surveys in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, now in the course of execution, in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For retracing old lines in the district west of Pearl River, to supply deficiencies now existing in those surveys, at five dollars and seven dollars per mile, in addition to balance of appropriations for same object, of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

Retracing old lines west of Pearl River.

1843, ch. 100.

Interchange with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, sixty-three thousand dollars.

Foreign intercourse. Ministers.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation.

For outfit of a minister to Great Britain, nine thousand dollars.

Outfit of minister to Great Britain.

For salaries of *chargés des affaires* to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Chargés des affaires.

For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

Minister to Turkey. Dragoman.

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

For the salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, No part of this sum shall be paid unless the said commissioner actually resides in China.

Commissioner to China.

Secretary and
Chinese inter-
preter.

For the salary of a secretary and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

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

Contingent ex-
penses of foreign
intercourse.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dol-
lars.

Consul at Lon-
don.

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars.

Contingencies.
Commissioner
to Sandwich
Islands.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the
consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three
thousand dollars.

Interpreters,
guards, &c., at
Constantinople,
Smyrna, and Al-
exandria.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at
Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars.

For payment in full to Benjamin E. Green for services while
employed in Mexico, as *chargé d'affaires*, three thousand dollars.

Payment of
balance due B. E.
Green.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign coun-
tries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

American sea-
men in foreign
countries.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave
trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal
to their country, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Suppression of
slave trade.

For completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computa-
tions of the line of boundary between the United States and the Brit-
ish provinces, heretofore run and established, or run and marked by
the joint commissioners, under the treaty of Washington, twenty
thousand dollars, and for transmitting to the respective States, whose
boundaries are affected thereby, authentic copies thereof.

Maps, specifi-
cations, &c., of
N. E. boundary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the assistant
appraisers authorized by law at the port of New York, there may be
appointed, in the mode now prescribed by law, one additional assistant
appraiser at said port, at a salary, as heretofore established, of fifteen
hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any money in the trea-
sury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, said salary shall not com-
mence, or appointment take effect, prior to the thirtieth of November
next, and in appraising all goods, at any port of the United States,
heretofore subjected to specific duties, but upon which *ad valorem*
duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth of July last, entitled
"An Act reducing the Duty on Imports, and for other Purposes,"
reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported
during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations
for the prevention of fraud or undervaluation as shall be prescribed by
the Secretary of the Treasury.

Additional ap-
praiser at New
York authorized.

Proviso, as to
salary.

Appraisement
of goods at cus-
tom-house. how
made.

Ante, p. 42.

Heads of de-
partments may
continue officers
authorized by
acts of 1842, ch.
202, and 1844, ch.
105.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the
respective heads of departments to continue in service during the cur-
rent fiscal year the officers and persons, and at the salaries and com-
pensations, authorized in the act approved twenty-sixth of August, one
thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act legalizing
and making Appropriations for such necessary Objects as have been
usually included in the General Appropriation Bills without Authority
of Law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental Expenses of the
Departments and Officers of the Government, and for other Purposes,"
and also the clerks authorized to be employed in the office of the
first comptroller of the treasury by the act of June seventeenth, one
thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act making
Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Govern-
ment for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand
eight hundred and forty-five, and for other Purposes;" and also the
clerk in the office of the second auditor, authorized by the same act:
Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize

Proviso.

the employment of any clerks in the statistical branch of the treasury department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, under the direction of the President, be, and hereby is, required to cause to be surveyed, marked, and designated, so much of the line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the source of Brulé River and the source of Montreal River, as defined by the "Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union;" and the expense of such survey shall be paid, upon the certificate of the said surveyor-general, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

So much of line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the sources of Brulé and Montreal Rivers, to be surveyed.

Ante, p. 56.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other Purposes," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of § 4 of general appropriation act of 1845, ch. 71.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1847.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three millions five hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Pay of officers, seamen, and engineer corps.

Passed midshipmen performing the duties of master, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, to receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

Passed midshipmen acting as masters.

For provisions, including transportation, cooorage, and other expenses, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Provisions transportation, &c.

For surgeons' necessities, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, twenty-one thousand and seventy-two dollars.

Surgeons' necessities for the navy and marine corps.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and hemp, one million fifty thousand dollars; and the President is hereby authorized to construct, by contract, any vessel or steamer for the public service, when in his opinion the same can be done with equal efficiency and on terms more economical than in the present navy yards.

Increase, repair, armament, and equipment.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including all incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Ordnance, &c.

For books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

Books, maps, charts, &c.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: For freight and transportation; printing and stationery; books, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines, and for machinery; repair of steam-engines in yards; purchase and maintenance.

Contingencies.

nance of horses and oxen; carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; postage of letters on public service; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations; incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions, clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress; five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at the several navy yards.

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, except as hereinafter provided:

Kittery.

At Kittery, Maine.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlestown.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For repairs of the sheer wharf, Charlestown navy yard, twelve thousand dollars.

Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn, New York.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That, when the duties of the clerk to the yard and clerk to the commandant are performed by the same person, he shall not receive a greater compensation than twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Washington.

At Washington.—For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Gosport.

At Gosport, Virginia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to yard, two clerks to commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Pensacola.

At Pensacola.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

Memphis.

At Memphis, Tennessee.—For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, when in his opinion the public interest will per-

Proviso.

mit it, to discontinue any of the civil offices and employments herein provided for at the navy yards, or to discharge the keepers of magazines and to require their duties to be performed by gunners.

Keepers of magazines may be discharged.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz. :

Improvement of navy yards Kittery.

At Kittery, Maine. — For wall for landing wharf at smithery, and filling in, one thousand seven hundred and five dollars and fifty cents.

For cistern, near mast and boat-house, two thousand dollars.

For granite gun-skids, and road to grave-yard, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, four thousand dollars.

At Charlestown. — For drain and iron frame for dry-dock pumps, and set of keel blocks, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Charlestown.

For pipes for drain and rain water and waste steam, three thousand dollars.

For completing wharf No. 66, between 1 and 39, nine thousand dollars.

For completing reservoir, one thousand dollars.

For wall on south-west side of site 51, filling in that part of yard, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, ten thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York. — Towards continuation of cob-wharf, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Brooklyn.

Towards extension of coal-house, (seventy feet,) four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

Towards repairing and replanking bridge, three thousand dollars.

Towards building a foundation under frigate Sabine, six thousand dollars.

Towards the construction of a timber shed, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars.

For dry dock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia. — For extension of and moving ship-house G, five thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.

For repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

At Washington. — For anchor forges, (five,) and removing small forge in anchor shop, two thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Washington.

For chain cable forges, (twelve,) in hydraulic proving machine shop, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For completion of laboratory buildings, five thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents.

For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Gosport. — Towards store-house No. 13, to be used as timber shed, eighteen thousand dollars.

Gosport.

Towards launching slip and quay walls, twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of St. Helena, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

Towards repairs of all kinds, seven thousand dollars.

At Pensacola. — Towards the blacksmith shop, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Pensacola.

Towards cisterns at numbers 20, 25, and 26, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards coal-house, eight thousand dollars.

Towards lime-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Towards wharfs, (permanent,) fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Towards dredging machine, scows, &c., sixteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor. — For repairs of all kinds, one thousand

Sackett's Harbor.

For purchase of Navy Point and Fort Tompkins, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improvement
and repairs of
navy hospitals.

Chelsea.

Brooklyn.

Gosport.

Pensacola.

For the improvement and repairs of the several naval hospitals,
viz.:

At Chelsea.—Building for a coal-house, repairing outhouses and wall in rear of main building, two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

At Brooklyn.—For completing small-pox hospital, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs to hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

Near Gosport.—For fence around garden and repairs to hospital buildings, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

At Pensacola.—For centre building at hospital and galleries to connect buildings, seven thousand four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.

For engine-house, five hundred and ten dollars.

For repairs of hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

For magazines, viz.:

At Charlestown, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Brooklyn, two hundred dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Gosport, three hundred dollars.

Marine Corps.
Pay and sub-
sistence.

Proviso.

Clothing.

Provisions.

Military stores,
repair of arms,
&c.

Transportation.

Barracks.

Contingencies.

Marine Corps.—For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, two hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars: *Provided,* That no payment shall hereafter be made to the colonel, or any other officer of said corps, by virtue of a commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

For clothing, forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For provisions, forty-five thousand seventy dollars and twenty cents.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, two thousand three hundred dollars.

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

For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz.: freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased mariners; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks; spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Number of officers and men to be reduced on conclusion of the war.

Expenditure for the navy yard at Memphis limited.

Repairs, improvements, and instruction, at Fort Severn.

Post, p. 173.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, on the conclusion of the existing war with Mexico, to reduce the number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, herein provided for, to seven thousand five hundred.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in the expenditure of the appropriations made for the navy yard at Memphis, to confine the same to the construction of a ropewalk.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and "contingent expenses enumerated," an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary

of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instruction, at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, when in his opinion the exigencies of the service require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if in session, or during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the President of the United States to direct any sum appropriated for improvements at navy yards to be applied to any other object of public expenditure, or to authorize any sum to be transferred from any unexpended balance which may be necessary for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made, or from any head or object of appropriation which may require another appropriation at any future time to supply the deficiency occasioned by such transfer: *Provided*, also, That this section shall apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to no other.

Transfers of appropriations authorized in certain cases.

Proviso.

This section to apply to appropriations for year ending June 30 1846.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the navy department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons.

Proposals for naval supplies to be accompanied by a written guaranty.

On failure of bidders to give bond, the Secretary shall contract with some other person, and charge the difference to the original contractor.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

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

Appropriation.

Invalid pensions.

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents.

Pensions of widows.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, twelve thousand dollars.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII. — *An Act to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men.*

Preamble.

James Smithson, Esquire, of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having, by an act of Congress, received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, for the faithful execution of said trust, according to the will of the liberal and enlightened donor —

Smithsonian Institution established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions, hereinafter contained, and no other.

Name.

Amount received lent to U. S. treasury, at six per cent. interest, from Sept. 1, 1838.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, be lent to the United States treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest, from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the said treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall by the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent. interest on the said trust fund, it being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, received into the United States treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, payable, in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. *And be it further enacted,* That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the trea-

Interest accrued on 1st July next to be appropriated to the erection of buildings and other incidental expenses.

Interest accruing semi-annually appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of the institution.

All moneys and stocks received of the bequest

surety of the United States, on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents, by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives; together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and resident in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State. And the regents to be selected as aforesaid shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act — the members of the Senate by the president thereof, the members of the House by the speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House, so appointed, shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and then, and biennially thereafter, on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second succeeding their appointment. And the senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reëlection, their office as senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled; and the other six members aforesaid shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but, after the first term, then their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress. And the said regents shall meet in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents. Said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix on the time for the regular meetings of said board; and, on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice, by letter, to each of the members; and, at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business. And each member of said board shall be paid his necessary travelling and other actual expenses, in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the secretary of said board; but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board that such sum of money is required, whereupon they shall examine the same, and if they shall approve thereof, shall

pledged to refund to the U. S. the amount hereby appropriated.

Board of regents constituted.

Regents to be appointed — how and when.

Post, p. 115.

Vacancies, how filled.

When regents shall meet and organize.

Chancellor.

Secretary.

Executive committee.

Regular and special meetings.

Members of the board to be paid their travelling expenses.

How payments are to be made.

Board shall report annually to Congress.

Regents to select a site for building — when and where.

Proviso.

Selection to be recorded.

Copy of such record to be evidence.

Description of building to be erected.

Board of regents authorized to contract for the erection of a suitable building.

Proviso.

Duplicates of contracts to be deposited with the treasurer.

certify the same to the proper officer of the treasury for payment And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition, of the institution.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution, which ground may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the patent office and Seventh Street: *Provided*, The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but, if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named; and the said ground, so selected, shall be set out by proper metes and bounds, and a description of the same shall be made, and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board of regents, shall be received in evidence, in all courts, of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and, upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated, by force of this act, to the said institution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and may so locate said building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the patent office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said patent office building, containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall, in whole or in part, the deposit for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so: *Provided*, said building shall be located upon said patent office lot, in the manner aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the whole expense of the building and enclosures aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of ——— (a) dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States; and all claims on any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as

(a) No sum is inserted in the record at Washington.

the case may be, and, being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the building and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force for, the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property, of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging, or hereafter to belong, to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order, and so classed, as best [to] facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the institution; and the regents of said institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy, may be obtained for the museum of the institution, (which they are hereby authorized to make,) or by donation, which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be also appropriately classed and arranged. And the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property, of James Smithson, which have been received by the government of the United States, and are now placed in the department of state, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from other property of the institution.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated and special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of said institution and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice-President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That of any other moneys which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, as interest upon the said

Employment of necessary superintendents authorized.

Moneys accruing to the institution to be paid into the treasury.

All objects of art, natural history, plants, &c., belonging to the U. S. in Washington, to be deposited and arranged in said building.

New specimens as obtained to be also appropriately classed and arranged.

Minerals, books, &c., of James Smithson, now in department of state to be removed to said institution.

Secretary of board shall take charge of buildings, &c., and make a record of proceedings; to have charge of library, &c., and employ assistants.

Compensation of officers. Removable by the board.

Members and honorary members may hold stated and special meetings.

Annual appropriation for the gradual formation of a library.

Managers authorized to dispose of unappro-

priated interest
fund.

Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated, or not required for the purposes herein provided, the said managers are hereby authorized to make such disposal as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons taking
out copyrights
for books, &c., to
deposit a copy
with librarian of
institute, and a
copy with libra-
rian of Congress.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copyrights, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and one copy to the librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said libraries.

Right reserved
of altering or re-
pealing this act.
Proviso.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there is reserved to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing, any of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no contract, or individual right, made or acquired under such provisions, shall be thereby divested or impaired.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act authorizing the Payment of certain Claims of the State of Alabama.*

Appropriation,
to pay Alabama
moneys disburs-
ed for subsis-
tence, &c., of
Alabama troops,
and for provi-
sions and forage
furnished to
friendly Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the State of Alabama, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, for moneys paid by the said State for subsistence, supplies, and services, of her local troops, and for provisions and forage furnished the friendly Indians during the Creek and Seminole hostilities, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act to provide for the Payment of the Evidences of public Debt in certain Cases.*

Secretary of
Treasury to re-
deem treasury
notes which have
been stolen and
put into circula-
tion and not can-
celled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due proof taken in the manner hereinafter directed, that any treasury note, which has been, before the passage of this act, received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government, has been subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation, without having upon it any evidence or marks of having been cancelled, and has been received by any person or institution, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been redeemed or received as aforesaid, or having been cancelled, or having been purloined or stolen as aforesaid, and without any circumstances existing to create suspicion of the good faith or due caution with which the same may have been received by such person or institution, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to cause the amount of such note to be paid to the innocent holder thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Provided*, That the facts upon which any such payment shall be made shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of a credible witness or witnesses, taken before any judge of the United States, or of the

Ante p 40.

Proviso as to
nature of evi-
dence required to
prove the facts.

highest court of record, or of the presiding judge of any court, exercising unlimited jurisdiction in amount, of any State, Territory, or district, and of the taking of which testimony due notice shall previously be given to the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such testimony is taken, who shall be at liberty to appear and propound questions to such witnesses; all which evidence shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and preserved in his department; and all wilful false swearing upon such examination shall be and hereby is declared to be perjury, and liable to the punishment for that offence prescribed by the laws of the United States: *And provided further*, That a statement of all treasury notes paid under the provisions of this act, within the preceding year, shall be submitted to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances.

False swearing to be perjury.

Statement to be submitted to Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to receive, redeem, or cancel, any treasury notes issued by authority of law, has received, or shall receive, or has paid, or shall pay, any treasury note which had been previously received or redeemed by any officer or agent having authority to receive or redeem such note, and which had subsequently thereto been purloined and put into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full and satisfactory proof that the same had been received or paid in good faith, and in the exercise of ordinary prudence, may allow a credit for the amount of such note to the officer or agent so receiving or paying the same; and all credits which have, before the passage of this act, been allowed in such cases, and under such circumstances, are hereby sanctioned.

Officers and agents of U. S., who have or may receive such notes, to be credited with their amount.

Credits made to be sanctioned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted, which are supplied by this act, so far as the same may not have been acted on are hereby repealed, and so far as they may have been acted on, they are ratified and confirmed.

Repeal of acts supplied by this act if not acted on; if acted on, ratified and confirmed.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 29, 1845.

[No. 1.] — *Joint Resolution for the Admission of the State of Texas into the Union.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called *The State of Texas*, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second sections of said joint resolution; and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution, and erect a new State with a republican form of government, and, in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in said first and second sections of said resolution: and whereas the said constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore —

Texas admitted
into the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

To be entitled
to two represent-
atives.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives.

APPROVED, December 29, 1845.

Jan. 7, 1846.

[No. 2.] — *Joint Resolution relative to the Printing and Distribution of the annual Estimates.*Estimates of
appropriations to
be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the clerk of the House of Representatives, in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

APPROVED, January 7, 1846.

[No. 3.] — *A Resolution to authorize the Transmission and Presentation of Books to the Minister of Justice of France, in Exchange for Books received from him.*

March 4, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to procure a complete series of reports of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Circuit and District Courts thereof, which have been heretofore published; as also a complete copy of the public Statutes at Large of the United States, now being edited by Richard Peters, Esq., by authority of Congress, the whole to be uniformly bound and lettered; and to cause the same, under the direction of the chief justice of the said Supreme Court, to be transmitted and presented to the minister of justice of France, in return and exchange for works of French law heretofore presented by the minister to the Supreme Court aforesaid.

Librarian of Congress authorized to procure a complete series of reports of U. S. Courts, and of the laws of U. S., and transmit them to minister of justice of France.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That, for the purpose aforesaid, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 4, 1846.

[No. 4.] — *Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory.*

April 27, 1846.

WHEREAS by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

Preamble.

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the

President authorized to give the government

of Great Britain the notice required by 2d article of convention of Aug. 6, 1827, for the abrogation of the same.

United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

APPROVED, April 27, 1846.

May 15, 1846.

[No. 5.] — *Joint Resolution to correct a clerical Error.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS an error occurred in the enrolment of "An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for certain Objects made for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, 1846," approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which error an appropriation intended for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia appears as an appropriation "for the support of the District of Columbia":

Ante, p. 8.

Appropriation in act of 1846, ch. 14, for "the support of the D. of C." to be construed to have been appropriated for "the support of the penitentiary" of said District.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, appearing in said act to be "for the support of the District of Columbia," was intended by Congress, and shall be construed to have been appropriated for the support of the penitentiary of the said District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

May 20, 1846.

[No. 6.] — *A Resolution providing for temporary Mail Service in Texas.*

Postmaster-General authorized to continue existing mail service in Texas. Ante, pp. 3, 15.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue the mail service now existing in Texas, under the laws and authority of Texas, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, the public interest may require, from the time that Texas becomes a State in this Union, until contracts can be made, and the mail service put in operation on the post routes in Texas established by Congress at its present session.

APPROVED, May 20, 1846.

June 26, 1846.

[No. 9.] — *A Resolution in Relation to the Issuing of Grants of certain Lands in Louisiana.*

Attorney-General to examine evidences of title in the case of the Houma land claim, and report to President; who shall cause proceedings to be instituted to try the validity of any patents supposed to be issued contrary to law.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the evidences of title in the case of a certain Spanish land claim in the State of Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, commonly known as the Houma claim, and to report his opinion thereon to the President of the United States; and if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, any patent or patents issued, or which may be issued, under such claim, shall have been, or shall be, issued contrary to law, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause proceedings to be instituted in behalf of the United States, and to have the validity of such patent or patents judicially determined.

APPROVED, June 26, 1846.

[No. 10.] — *A Resolution supplementary to the Resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for distributing the Works of the exploring Expedition.*

July 15, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the thirty-seven copies of the narrative and scientific works of the exploring expedition, deposited, and to be deposited, in the library of Congress, one copy shall be presented to the State of Florida; and whenever any new State shall be admitted into the Union, one copy of said works shall be presented to such State.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

One copy of the works of exploring expedition to be presented to State of Florida, and one copy to each new State hereafter.

[No. 11.] — *A joint Resolution presenting the Thanks of Congress to Major-General Taylor, his Officers and Men.*

July 16, 1846.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage, which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor, in the name of the Republic, as a tribute due to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

Thanks of Congress presented to Major-General Taylor, his officers and men.

Sympathy of Congress with the relatives and friends of those who fell in battle.

The foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army.

President authorized to cause a gold medal to be presented to Gen. Taylor, in the name of the Republic.

[No. 12.] — *A joint Resolution to refund to States and Individuals Expenses incurred by them under Calls for Militia and Volunteers made by Generals Gaines and Taylor.*

July 16, 1846.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to refund, out of the appropriation made by the "Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," approved the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the governors of the several States called upon by General Taylor and General Gaines for volunteers and militia, and also to individuals, the amount of the expenses incurred by said States and individuals, in fitting out and preparing said volunteers or militia to join the army under the command of General Taylor, to be settled upon just and equitable principles

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

Secretary of War authorized to refund to States and individuals amount of expenses incurred in fitting out volunteers called out by General Gaines and Taylor.

Post, p. 115.

July 23, 1846.

[No. 14.] — *A Resolution regulating the Printing of Congress, and establishing the Compensation of [for] the same*

Regulations for the printing, of the two houses of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this resolution, the printing of the two houses of Congress shall be subject to the following regulations: When any message, report, or document, communicated to both houses of Congress, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate, the secretary shall ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives; and if so, the copies ordered by the Senate shall be supplied by the printer to the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no charge for composition; and if any such message, report, or document, shall be ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, it shall be the duty of the clerk to ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the Senate; and if so, the copies ordered by the House shall be furnished by the printer to the Senate, and no charge for composition shall be allowed therefor; an [and] should an additional number of copies of any such document be ordered by either house, they shall be furnished by the printer to the house which first ordered the printing of the document, and for which no compensation for composition shall be allowed:

Proviso, documents that may have been printed may again be put in type in certain cases

Provided, however, That if, for the purpose of despatch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to fulfil any order for printing, of either house, of any document which had been previously ordered to be printed, the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order may direct that such document be again composed, or put into type; in which case composition shall be charged and allowed. And from the commencement of the present session of Congress all printing ordered by either house of Congress, where the number of copies do not exceed five thousand, shall be paid for at a rate of compensation not exceeding twenty per centum less than the rates fixed and established by the joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen; and when the number of copies shall exceed five thousand, the compensation shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum less than the rates allowed by the said joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen. And when the committee on contingent expenses of either house shall direct a second composition, to execute any order for printing, the printing shall be done by the printer to the house making such order; and when any order for printing requires maps or charts, the same shall be obtained under the direction of the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order; and all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, each house paying for the printing ordered by it, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which first ordered the document or paper to be printed; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house whose committee on contingent expenses shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document shall be ordered by both houses, and the same are executed by the same printer, the copies shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the whole number of copies which the houses have respectively ordered.

Rate of compensation.

How maps and charts may be obtained.

Expenses for printing, how paid.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

[No. 15.] — *A Resolution authorizing the Sale of certain Land at Baton Rouge to the State of Louisiana.*

July 23, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey (for the use and benefit of the State of Louisiana) to the three commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to select a site on which to erect a State house, two or more acres of the tract of land owned by the United States, lying in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, above and adjoining the town of Baton Rouge: *Provided*, That, in the judgment of the President of the United States, said sale may be made without detriment to the public interest.

Secretary of War authorized to sell State of Louisiana certain land near Baton Rouge for a site for State house.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

[No. 16.] — *Joint Resolution directing the Manner of procuring the Printing for the two Houses of Congress.*

Aug. 3, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the final session of every Congress, to advertise, for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quality of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing of the respective houses, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents; and one for every other description of printing; each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said secretary and clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the secretary and clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at the place so designated as aforesaid at least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing aforesaid, intelligence whereof shall be contained in said advertisement. Immediately on the expiration of the time for receiving said proposals, they shall be opened by the secretary and clerk aforesaid in the presence of the Vice-President, or President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice-President or President of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall, thereupon, let each class of said printing to the lowest bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice-President or President of the Senate and its secretary, and the

Secretary of Senate and clerk of House to advertise for proposals for printing.

What the advertisement shall contain.

Samples of the printing required to be provided and exhibited.

When and how proposals shall be opened.

Each class of printing to be let to the lowest bidder, &c.

Bonds and sufficient security to be taken.

All lettings of printing to be reported to the two houses.

Proviso.

Joint committee on printing to be chosen.

Their duties and powers.

Auditing of accounts.

Motions for printing extra numbers to be referred to committee of house where made.

Expenses for printing — how paid.

Extra copies.

Repeal of laws inconsistent with this resolution.

Speaker of the House and its clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: *Provided*, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be chosen by their respective houses, which shall constitute a committee on printing, which shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a *pro rata* reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases, the contractor and his securities shall be responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract. The committee shall audit and pass upon all accounts for printing; but no bill shall be acted upon for work that is not actually executed and delivered, and which they may require to be properly authenticated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all motions to print extra numbers of any bill, paper, or document, in either house, shall be referred to the members of the committee of that house, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the probable expense thereof, as early as convenient. And all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, in proportion to the number of copies ordered by each, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which shall have first ordered the printing of the paper or document; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house which shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document or paper shall be ordered by both houses, they shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the number of copies by them respectively ordered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all laws and parts of laws now in force, not in conformity with the provisions of this joint resolution, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

Aug. 3, 1846.

[No. 17.] — *Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to adjudicate the Claims of the Su-quah-natch-ah, and other Clans of Choctaw Indians, whose cases were left undetermined by the Commissioners for the Want of the Township Maps.*

Secretary of War authorized to decide certain Choctaw claims, and to award land scrip therefor.

1842, ch. 187.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, for the purpose of consummating the claims of the Su-quah-natch-ah and other clans of Choctaw Indians, in whose cases the testimony was taken by the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act approved the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and returned to the war department, but judgment was not entered up for the want of the maps whereby the location of the lands of the claimants and the allotment of land or scrip, respectively, to each, could alone be determined, be, and he is hereby, authorized to decide the same, and award land or scrip in each case, as the testimony already taken may justify.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

[No. 20.] — *Joint Resolution directing the Payment of certain Volunteers and Militia, under the Limitations therein prescribed.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Ante, p. 111.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of the appropriation made by the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the volunteers and militia, called and actually received, by virtue of the orders of General E. P. Gaines, into the service of the United States, during the present year, and discharged before joining the army, and such companies as were actually organized and rendezvoused under said call, including the two companies of Major Gally's command, and the company at Baton Rouge arsenal; and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Natchez Fencibles,) and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Pontotoc Rovers,) organized and assembled at Vicksburg, and afterwards disbanded or discharged, and the companies of Ohio volunteers assembled at camp Washington, near Cincinnati, and who claim to have been mustered into service, one day's pay and allowances for every day detained in service, and the usual travelling allowances, and no more. And further, that where States or individuals have paid the expenses or provided the means of transportation of volunteers to the place of rendezvous, and furnished subsistence or clothing, the proportional amount thus furnished to each man, not exceeding the legal allowance to each, may be charged on the pay rolls, and withheld, and paid to the State or individual who actually provided the same. And further, that, when surgeons and assistant-surgeons have attended regiments of volunteers to the time when medical officers duly appointed by the United States entered upon their duties with said regiments, they may receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as provided for by law; and persons doing the duties of assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, under like circumstances, may in like manner receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as authorized by existing law.

Certain volunteers called out and received into service under orders of General Gaines to be paid out of the appropriation in act of May 13, 1846.

Ante, p. 9.

Where individuals or States have paid expenses or provided transportation, &c., how to be refunded.

Compensation of surgeons and assistant surgeons, and of assistant quartermasters and commissaries.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

[No. 23.] — *A Resolution appointing Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Gideon Hawley, of New York, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Alexander Dallas Bache and Joseph G. Totten, residents of the city of Washington, be, and the same are hereby, appointed regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing said institution.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Ante, p. 103.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

[No. 24.] — *A Resolution relative to Errors and defective Returns in certain Surveys, Plats, and Field Notes.*

Aug. 10, 1846

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ

Commissioner of General Land Office to ascertain damages sus-

tained by purchasers of certain land in Michigan.

some suitable person to ascertain and report to the said Commissioner of the General Land Office the amount of damages sustained by the respective purchasers of public lands in township one south, range seven east, in the State of Michigan, (or by their respective assignees and legal representatives,) by, or in consequence of, the erroneous or fraudulent surveys of said township, or of the imperfect or false returns thereof; and it shall be the duty of such person so employed, to proceed to such township, and, upon view of the premises, and upon hearing the proofs of the parties in interest, to estimate and ascertain said damages, and to report his opinion and decision thereon, specifying in his said report each individual case, and the facts and reasons upon which his opinion may be founded.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 7th Day of December, 1846, and ended on the 3d Day of March, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER I. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.*

STATUTE II.

Dec. 28, 1846.

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Iowa did, on the eighteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government — which constitution is republican in its character and features — and said convention has asked admission of the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, in obedience to “An Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and “An Act to define the Boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the Act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five as relates to the Boundaries of Iowa,” which said last act was approved August fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six: Therefore —

1849, ch. 78.
Preamble.

1845, ch. 43.

1846, ch. 82.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Iowa shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

Iowa admitted
into the Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of “An Act supplemental to the Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same are hereby declared to continue and remain in full force as applicable to the State of Iowa, as hereby admitted and received into the Union.

Former act con-
tinued in force.

1845, ch. 76.

APPROVED, December 28, 1846.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to encourage Enlistments in the regular Army.*

Jan. 12, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall “be during
(117)

Enlistments to
be for the war.

the war," or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged.

Bounty to recruits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry for the term of five years, or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve.

APPROVED, January 12, 1847.

Jan. 26, 1847.

CHAP. III. — *An Act declaring the Assent of Congress to certain States to impose a Tax upon all Lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the day of such Sale.*

States may tax the public lands after the day of sale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the several States admitted into the Union prior to the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States, in said States, from and after the day of such sale: *Provided*, That the assent hereby given shall in no wise impair that provision of the compact with the said States which declares that all lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said States shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

APPROVED, January 26, 1847.

Jan. 28, 1847.

CHAP. V. — *An Act authorizing the Issue of Treasury Notes, a Loan, and for other Purposes.*

\$23,000,000 of treasury notes authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes, for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the government may require, but not exceeding, in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than fifty dollars for any one note, to be prepared, signed, and issued, in the manner hereinafter provided.

When to be paid.

Rate of interest.

Interest to cease sixty days after notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States, at the treasury thereof, after the expiration of one year or two years from the dates of the said notes respectively; from which said dates they shall bear such interest, until they shall be respectively redeemed, as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; which rate of interest upon each several issue of the said notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per centum per annum: *Provided*, That after the maturity of any of the said notes, such interest shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice, to be given at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury, in one or more of the principal papers published at the seat of government, of a readiness to redeem the same. The reimbursement herein provided for shall be made at the treasury of the United States to the holders of the said notes respectively, upon presentment, and shall include the principal of each note, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time of payment. For this reimbursement, at the time and times

herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed, on behalf of the United States, by the treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the register of the treasury; and that those officers respectively shall, as checks upon each other, and to secure the public safety, keep separate, full, and accurate accounts of the number, date, denomination, and amount, of all the notes signed and countersigned by them respectively, which said account shall be entered in a book or books, to be provided for that purpose, and carefully preserved in the treasury department; and also similar accounts, kept and preserved in the same manner, of all the said notes redeemed, as the same shall be returned and cancelled; and the treasurer shall further account, quarterly, for all such notes delivered to him for signature or issue by the register. The treasurer and register of the treasury are hereby authorized, by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ such additional temporary clerks as the duties enjoined upon them by this act may render necessary: *Provided*, Said number shall not exceed five, and with a salary of not more than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars to each per annum.

Notes, how signed, &c.

Accounts to be kept.

Additional clerks authorized.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said treasury notes as the President may think expedient in payment of debts due by the United States, to such public creditors, or other persons, as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid, at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow from time to time such sums as the President may think expedient on the credit of such notes: *Provided, however*, That no treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold, or disposed of in any wise for any purpose whatever, directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereon when disposed of.

May be issued to creditors.

May be pledged.

But not for less than par.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be transferable, by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon, by the person to whose order the same shall on the face thereof have been made payable.

How transferable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by the said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatsoever, which may be due and payable at the time when said treasury notes may be so offered in payment; and on every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of the principal and interest which, on the day of such payment, may be due on the note or notes thus given in payment.

To be receivable for all public dues.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States, shall, on the receipt of any treasury notes in payment for the government, take from the holder thereof a receipt on the back of each of said notes, stating distinctly the date, and the amount received; and shall keep, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, entries of whom received, the number, date, and respective amounts of principal and interest of each and every treasury note thus received; and on delivering the same to the treasury shall receive credit for the amount paid as prescribed by the last section: *Provided*, no error shall appear.

On payment, a receipt to be taken,

and entry made.

Payment.

Purchase by
U. S.

Appropriation
for payment.

Penalty for
forging or coun-
terfeiting, &c.,
said notes.

Penalty for
making or keep-
ing an engraved
Plate, &c., of
said notes.

Secretary of
the Treasury to
make rules, &c.

Reissue.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to make purchases of the said notes at par for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. And so much of unappropriated money in the treasury as may be necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated for paying the principal and interest of said notes.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be, a treasury note aforesaid, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any treasury note issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. *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 or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers of public money, depositaries, and all others who may be authorized to receive the said treasury notes on behalf of and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the safe-keeping, disposition, return, and cancelling of the said notes so paid to and received by them, respectively, and as to their accounts and returns to the department of such receipts as may seem to him best calculated to promote the public interests and convenience, and secure the United States and the holders of the notes against fraud and losses.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of the notes authorized by this act which may be redeemed, other notes may be

issued: *Provided, however*, The amount of such notes outstanding, together with the stock issued by virtue of the thirteenth and sixteenth sections of this act, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars.

Amount not to exceed \$23,000,000.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the holders of the aforesaid treasury notes to present them, at any time, to the treasury of the United States, or to any assistant treasurer, or to such collectors of the customs and receivers of public moneys as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the holders of the said treasury notes shall be entitled to receive therefor the amount of the principal of the said notes in a certificate or certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, from the date of such presentment of said treasury notes, and for the interest, shall be paid in money; and the stock thus to be issued shall be transferable on the books of the treasury: *Provided, however, and be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the United States to reimburse the stock thus created, at any time after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

May be converted into stock.

Stock when reimbursable.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the holder of any treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued, under this act or any laws heretofore passed, to convert the same into certificates of funded stock, upon the same terms and in the same manner hereinbefore provided in relation to the treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act.

Same subject.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority to issue treasury notes authorized by the "Act authorizing an Issue of Treasury Notes and a Loan," approved July twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the same period fixed for the treasury notes authorized by this act, and upon the same terms and conditions herein specified: *Provided*, That the treasury notes authorized by this section shall not exceed five million of dollars.

Act of 1846, ch. 64, extended.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow, on the credit of the United States, such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum for the sum thus borrowed, redeemable after thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided, however*, That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued under the first and twelfth sections of this act outstanding, and the stock created by this and the thirteenth section of this act, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars: *And provided further*, That no stock shall be issued at a less rate than par.

Stock may be issued instead of notes.

Whole amount not to exceed \$23,000,000.

Proviso.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest on the stock created by this act shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Interest payable 1st of January and July.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the certificates of stock to be issued under this act shall be signed by the register of the treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause each of said certificates to be sealed with the seal of his department.

Certificates of stock, how signed.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That for the payment of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged, and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all moneys which may be received into the treasury for the sales of the public lands after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight,

Proceeds of public lands pledged for redemption.

Proviso repealed, post, p. 369.

Contingent expenses.

Amount issued or redeemed to be published monthly.

Issue, when to cease.

Report to Congress, at each session.

first, to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and, secondly, to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value: *Provided*, No more than par shall be paid for said stocks.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, and otherwise, incident to the issuing of the treasury notes and stock authorized by this act: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes or certificates of stock.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of all treasury notes issued or redeemed in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and that the power to issue treasury notes conferred on the President of the United States by this act shall cease and determine six months after the exchange and ratification of a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress at the commencement of each session the amount of treasury notes which have been issued under the provisions of this act, the amount redeemed, and the manner in which redeemed, the amount purchased and of whom, and at what time purchased, and the amount reissued, stating in lieu of which redemption they are reissued, with the date of such reissue, during the preceding year.

APPROVED, January 28, 1847.

Feb. 2, 1847.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to provide for the Establishment of additional Post Routes in the State of Texas.*

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

From Sabine City, via Beaumont, Jasper L. Norvill's, and J. Kendrick's, to San Augustine.

From Lyon's Post-Office, in Louisiana, via Salem and Patillos to Beaumont.

From Alexandria, Louisiana, via Burr's Ferry, on the Sabine River, and the county site of Newton, to Jasper.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Angelina, to county site of Tyler.

From Sabine Town, via Pendleton and Hamilton, to Shelbyville.

From Crockett to Palestine.

From Shelbyville, via Henderson, to the county site of Smith.

From Shelbyville, via Colonel H. C. Ashton's, Logansport, and McMillen's, to Pulaski.

From Greenwood, Louisiana, via Sheenick's Ferry and Rives's Landing, to Moore's Post-Office, and from Shreevesport, via Port Caddo, to Jefferson, in Cass county.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Cherokee, Anglin's, Palestine, and the county site of Henderson, to Dallas.

From Jefferson, in Cass county, via the county site of Cass, via Dangerfield, the county site of Titus, (Mount Pleasant,) the county site of Hopkins, (Tar. ant,) and the county site of Hunt, to Dallas.

From Bonham, via Warren, to county site of Grayson, (Sherman,) and from Sherman, via Pinckneysville, to Stewartville; and the existing route from Bonham to Dallas shall be so changed as to pass through Buckner, Stewartville, and Cedar Spring.

From Marshall, via the county site of Upshur and the county site of Henderson, to Buffalo, on the Trinity.

From county site of Upshur, via county site of Titus, to Clarks-ville, and from Paris to Tarrant.

From county site of Cherokee, via the "Saline (Neches,)" and the county site of Smith, to county site of Upshur.

From Galveston to Sabine Pass.

From Houston, via Linchburg and Cedar Bayou, to Liberty.

From Austin, via San Marco and New Braunfels, to San Antonio.

From La Grange, via Lyons, Chawdoin's, Hallett's, Petersburg, and Shibbling's Mills, to Victoria.

From Gonzales, via Cuero, and Victoria, to Port La Bacca.

From Port La Bacca, via Indian Point and Port Caballo, to Matagorda.

From Galveston, via Springfield and Shelton's, to Chamber's Creek.

From Victoria, via Goliad, Refugio, and San Patricio, to Corpus Christi.

From Brasos Santiago, via Point Isabel, to Fort Brown.

From Corpus Christi to Brasos Santiago.

From Austin to Fredericksburg.

From San Antonio to Castroville.

SEC. 2. Whereas the following routes have been put in operation by the agent, under a misconception of the law, viz:

Certain routes legalized.

From Crockett to Fort Houston;

From Columbia, via Hinds, Liverpool, and Parker's Point, to Galveston;

From Port La Bacca, via Victoria and Cuero, to Gonzales;

From Matagorda to Port Caballo;

From Port Caballo to Port La Bacca;

Be it further enacted, That they are hereby legalized by this act up to the time the new routes established by this act go into operation, when they shall cease.

APPROVED, February 2, 1847.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to provide for the Payment of any Interest, falling due, on the Public Debt.*

Feb. 9, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any interest falling due, or accruing on, any portion of the public debt authorized by law.

Payment of interest on the public debt.

APPROVED, February 9, 1847.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 11, 1847.

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

Ten additional regiments to be raised.

Appointment
of officers.

Voltigeurs, and
foot-riflemen.

Term of enlist-
ment.

Additional ma-
jor to each regi-
ment authorized;
whence taken.

Additional
quartermasters
authorized.

Discharge on
termination of
war.
1848, ch. 104.

Additional sur-
geons, and assist-
ant surgeons.

Chaplains.

Pay.

At posts may
be ordered to join
army.

the present military establishment of the United States there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry, respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to appoint such of the commissioned officers, authorized by this act, below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session: *Provided*, That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the discretion of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs, and as foot-riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment raised under this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the war with Mexico, it shall be lawful for the officers composing the councils of administration of the several regiments constituting a brigade, either regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States, to employ some proper person to officiate as chaplain to such brigade; and the person so employed, shall, upon the certificate of the commander of the brigade, receive for his services seven hundred and fifty dollars, one ration, and forage for one horse, per annum: *Provided*, That the chaplains now attached to the regular army, and stationed at different military posts, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be required to repair to the army in Mexico, whenever a majority of the men at the posts where they are respectively stationed shall have left them for service in the field; and should any of said chaplains refuse, or decline to do this, when ordered so to do by the adjutant-general, the office of such chaplain shall be deemed vacant, and the pay and emoluments thereof be stopped.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, to appoint two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons in the regular army of the United States, subject to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to increase and regulate the Pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; and that the officers whose appointment is authorized by this section, shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the same grades respectively; and that the rank of the officers of the medical department of the army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided*, That the medical officers shall not in virtue of such rank be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the army.

Two additional surgeons, and twelve assistant surgeons, to be appointed in the regular army.

1834, ch. 133.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed, or died of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his term of service in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the war department for the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. That in the event of the death of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, during service, or after his discharge, and before the issuing of a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, the said certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor, and inure to the benefit, of his family or relatives, according to the following rules: first, to the widow and to his children; second, his father; third, his mother. And in the event of his children being minors, then the legally-constituted guardian of such minor children shall, in conjunction with such of the children, if any, as may be of full age, upon being duly authorized by the orphans' or other court having probate jurisdiction, have power to sell and dispose of such certificate or warrant for the benefit of those interested. And all sales, mortgages, powers, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any such bounty right, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such claim to bounty right be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by the soldier prior to the issuing of such certificate or warrant: *Provided*, that no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any lands of the United States to which there shall be a preëmption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation: *Provided, further*, That every such non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to receive a certificate or warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, shall be allowed the option to receive such certificate or warrant, or a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars; and such scrip, whenever it is preferred, shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to such person or persons as would be authorized to receive

Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under certain circumstances, to receive a warrant for 160 acres of land.

1848, ch. 49.

Mode of proceeding in case of death of soldier.

1848, ch. 49.

Proviso.

Proviso, that every person entitled to receive a land warrant may receive scrip for \$100, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Non-commissioned officers, &c., under certain circumstances, to receive a warrant for 40 acres of land, or \$25 in scrip.

President to appoint four quartermasters and ten assistants.

such certificates or warrants for lands; said scrip to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the government. And that each private, non-commissioned officer, and musician, who shall have been received into the service of the United States, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, for less than twelve months, and shall have served for such term or until honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive a warrant for forty acres of land, which may be subject to private entry, or twenty-five dollars in scrip, if preferred; and in the event of the death of such volunteer during his term of service, or after an honorable discharge, but before the passage of this act, then the warrant for such land or scrip, shall issue to the wife, child, or children, if there be any, and, if none, then to the father, and, if there be no father, then to the mother of such deceased volunteer: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to give bounty land to such volunteers as were accepted into service, and discharged without being marched to the seat of war.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, from the officers of the army, four quartermasters of the rank of major, and ten assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

APPROVED, February 11, 1847.

Feb. 15, 1847.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to change the Time of holding one of the Terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina.*

Term of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina altered.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina now by law appointed to be held on the first Monday of December, shall hereafter be held on the last Monday of November (instead of the first Monday of December) in each and every year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, writs, processes, and other proceedings whatever, pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided accordingly.

APPROVED, February 15, 1847.

Feb. 20, 1847.

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

Appropriations.

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

Revolutionary pensioners.

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

Invalid pensioners.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

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

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

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

1838, ch. 189.

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

1843, ch. 102.

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

1844, ch. 102.

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

Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans.
Arrearages.

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the third auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such compensation to agents for paying pensions as may be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the payment of revolutionary pensions, but in no case to exceed two per centum on moneys disbursed by them; the said compensation to be in full for all their services, and any contingent expenses that may arise in the discharge of their official duties, books, printing, and stationery excepted: *Provided*, That the amount of compensation allowed to any one pension agent shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum: *And, provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall so regulate the remittances made to pension agents as to prevent an undue accumulation of balances in their hands.

Compensation to pension agents, &c.

Proviso.

Balances not to accumulate.

APPROVED, February 20, 1847.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.*

Feb. 22, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States of America, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than in the following proportion to the space occupied by them and appropriated for their use, and unoccupied by stores, or other goods, not being the personal luggage of such passengers, that is to say, on the lower deck or platform one passenger for every fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the tropics during such voyage; but if such vessel is to pass within the tropics during such voyage, then one passenger for every twenty such clear superficial feet of deck, and on the orlop deck (if any) one passenger for every thirty such superficial feet in all cases, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States of America, and shall leave such port or place with the same, and bring the same or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid, or if any such master of vessel shall take on board of his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid, any greater number of passengers than the proportions aforesaid admit, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States aforesaid, shall,

1849, ch. 111.
1847, ch. 34.

Number of passengers which may be taken on board of vessels limited.

1848, ch. 41, § 10.

Penalty.

for each passenger taken on board beyond the above proportions, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to permit any ship or vessel to carry more than two passengers to five tons of such ship or vessel.

Proviso.

Vessels having on board twenty passengers more than the number limited, to be forfeited.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the passengers so taken on board of such vessel, and brought into or transported from the United States aforesaid, shall exceed the number limited by the last section to the number of twenty in the whole, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States aforesaid, and be prosecuted and distributed as forfeitures are under the act to regulate duties on imports and tonnage.

Tiers of berths and space allotted for passengers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such vessel as aforesaid shall have more than two tiers of berths, or in case, in such vessel, the interval between the floor and the deck or platform beneath shall not be at least six inches, and the berths well constructed, or in case the dimensions of such berths shall not be at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width, for each passenger as aforesaid, then the master of said vessel, and the owners thereof, severally, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States as aforesaid, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or from which she sails.

Penalty.

Children how reckoned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purposes of this act, it shall in all cases be computed that two children, each being under the age of eight years, shall be equal to one passenger, and that children under the age of one year shall not be included in the computation of the number of passengers.

Post, p. 149.

Penalties to be liens on the vessels, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by this act shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating its provisions; and such vessel may be libelled and sold therefor in the district court of the United States aforesaid in which such vessel shall arrive.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

Feb. 22, 1847.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to regulate the Exercise of the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.*

Jurisdiction of suits.

Records and proceedings in certain cases to be transferred to the District Court of the U. S. for the District of Florida.

1823, ch. 70.

1830, ch. 106.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases which were pending in the superior courts [of the] late Territory of Florida, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act Supplementary to the several Acts providing for the Settlement and Confirmation of private Land Claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the final Settlement of Land Claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and in the several cases which were pending in the Court of Appeals of the same Territory, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases in which judgments or decrees had been rendered in the said courts on or before that day, and from which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken, or from which writs of error had been

sued out, or appeals had been taken, and prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the laws of the United States which were in force on the said third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be transferred to and deposited in the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, immediately after the passing of this act, to cause the same to be notified to the several clerks of the superior courts, or other officers or persons having in their possession or custody the records of the proceedings in the first section of this act referred to and described, and to demand the delivery of the same, to be deposited as in and by the said first section of this act is required; and on the refusal of such clerk or other officer or person to comply with such demand, the said judge of the District Court of the United States is hereby authorized and required to compel the delivery of the said records by attachment or otherwise, according to law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which judgment or decrees have been rendered in the said superior courts or Court of Appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from which writs of error have been sued out or appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Supreme Court shall be, and is hereby, authorized to hear and determine the same, and the mandates of the said Supreme Court for the execution of the judgments or decrees so to be rendered by them, and all other writs which may be necessary in the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the said court in such cases, shall be directed to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; and the said District Court shall cause the same to be duly executed and obeyed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida shall take cognizance of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the said superior courts, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of the twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts providing for the Settlement and Confirmation of private Land Claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the final Settlement of Land Claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty; and of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the Court of Appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from the judgments or decrees to be rendered in which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the laws which were in force on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same; and from the judgments or decrees to be rendered by the said District Court, writs of error may be sued out or appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as if such judgments or decrees had been rendered in the Court of Appeals of the Territory of Florida; and the mandates and all writs necessary to the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court in such cases, shall be directed to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, and the said District Court shall cause the same to be duly executed and obeyed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases not legally transferred to the State courts in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in the superior courts or Court of Appeals of the late

The judge to cause the same to be notified to the clerks of the superior courts, &c.

Delivery of records, &c. may be compelled.

Writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the U. States, from certain courts in Florida.

District Court of Florida to take cognizance of certain cases.

1823, ch. 70.

1830, ch. 106.

Appeals.

One year allowed to the parties in certain

cases for suing out writs of error and taking appeals to the Supreme Court U. States.

Transfer of unfinished business and proceedings.

1834, ch. 37.

The provisions of this act made applicable to cases pending in the courts of the late Territory of Michigan.

Other cases which are to be transferred to the District Court for the District of Florida.

Writs of error and appeals.

Limitation of one year.

Construction of this act.

Territory of Florida from which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken to the Court of Appeals of said Territory, or to the Supreme Court of the United States under the laws which were in force on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in which writs of error have not hitherto been sued out or appeals have not hitherto been taken, there shall be allowed to the parties in the said cases the term of one year, from and after the passing of this act, for suing out such writs of error or taking such appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction to review the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any unfinished business or proceedings now remaining or pending before the judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, as a commissioner under and by virtue of the "Act for the Relief of certain Inhabitants of East Florida," approved twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, or under any other act granting special powers, or imposing special duties upon said judge be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the judge of the District Court of the District of Florida, to be proceeded in and finished, or decided, in the same manner provided for by law; and the said district judge shall have, exercise, and possess, the same duties, powers, and rights, which have by virtue of the act of twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four aforesaid, or otherwise, been possessed and exercised by the said judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, so far as may be necessary to enable the said district judge to determine and finish any matter, business, or proceedings now pending and undetermined before the judge of the superior court aforesaid, by virtue of any such special act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular, the provisions of this act, so far as may be, shall be, and they are hereby, made applicable to all cases which were pending in the supreme or other superior courts of and for the late Territory of Michigan at the time said Territory was admitted as a State into the Union, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said supreme or superior court of said late Territory of Michigan, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or appeal.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases pending in any of the superior courts of said Territory of Florida, or in the Court of Appeals of said Territory, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Florida, and which said territorial courts continued to hold cognizance of, and proceeded to determine after said day, or which are claimed to have been since pending therein as courts of the United States; and in all cases of federal character, and jurisdiction commenced in said territorial courts after said day, and in which judgments or decrees were rendered, or which are claimed to have been since pending therein, the records and proceedings thereof, and the judgments or decrees therein are hereby transferred to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; and writs of error and appeals may be taken by either party to remove the judgments or decrees that have been, or may be, rendered in such cases unto the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court may hear and decide such cases on such writ of error or appeal, and issue its mandate to said District Court: *Provided, however*, Such writ of error or appeal shall be taken within one year from the passage of this act, or one year from the rendition of such judgment or decree hereafter rendered: *And provided, also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affirming or disaffirming the jurisdiction, power, or authority of the territorial judges to proceed in, or try, or determine

such cases after the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, but the same may be referred to said Supreme Court for its decision in all said cases on such writ of error or appeal.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to establish a Court at Key West, in the State of Florida, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 23, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Florida lying south of a line drawn due east and west from the northern point of Charlotte Harbor, including the islands, keys, reefs, shoals, harbors, bays and inlets, south of said line, shall be erected into a new judicial district, to be called the Southern District of Florida; a District Court shall be held in said Southern District, to consist of one judge, who shall reside at Key West, in said district, and be called a district judge; and shall in all things have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers of a District and Circuit Court of the United States within the district aforesaid; and appeals may be allowed and writs of error sued out and made returnable in the Supreme Court, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as appeals and writs of error are allowed and sued out from and to a Circuit Court. The judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services he may perform the same fees to which the clerk of the Louisiana District is entitled for similar services.

Supplementary act, post, p. 132.

Southern District of Florida established.

District Court.

Jurisdiction.

Clerk.

Sessions of the court.

Extra sessions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of said district shall hold two regular terms of court in each year at Key West; the one commencing on the first Monday in May, the other, on the first Monday of November in each year. He shall also hold extra sessions of said court from time to time, at such places in said district as occasion may require, to despatch the business of said court; and, for the purpose of hearing and deciding all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the said court shall be at all times open.

Wreckers to be licensed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no vessel, nor master thereof, shall be regularly employed in the business of wrecking on the coast of Florida without the license of the judge of said court; and, before licensing any vessel or master, the judge shall be satisfied that the vessel is seaworthy, and properly and sufficiently fitted and equipped for the business of saving property shipwrecked and in distress; and that the master thereof is trustworthy, and innocent of any fraud or misconduct in relation to any property shipwrecked or saved on said coast.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge aforesaid an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid to him quarterly from the time of his appointment.

Compensation of judge.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services.

District attorney to be appointed.

Pay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in said district a marshal, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are allowed to marshals in the District of Louisiana, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Marshal to be appointed.

Pay.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act

Provisions of the act of 1847, ch. 17, apply to the records, proceedings, &c. of the court established by this act.

passed at this session, entitled "An Act to regulate the Exercise of the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain Cases, and for other Purposes," shall be held to apply to all records, proceedings, judgments, or decrees transferred to the court hereby established; and all and singular the records and proceedings, judgments or decrees specified in said act, that arose or pending, or claimed to be pending as stated in said act, in or before the superior court of the Southern District of the late Territory of Florida, and provided by said act to be transferred to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, shall be, and are hereby, transferred to the court hereby created, and all the provisions of said act relating to said District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, or respecting the removal of judgments or decrees in such cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, or otherwise relating to such cases, shall be deemed and held to apply to the court hereby created, the same as to said District Court of the United States for said District of Florida, and to the cases so as aforesaid transferred to the court hereby created.

Said Court to be called the Northern District Court of Florida.

Terms of courts for said district.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the title and name of said District Court of the United States for the District of Florida shall hereafter be, "the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida;" and that the judge of said Northern District shall, in addition to the terms of his court heretofore prescribed to be held within said Northern District, hold one term of the court for said district at Apalachicola on the first Monday in February of each year, and one term of said court at Pensacola on the first Monday in March of each year, for the trial of causes arising in the western section of the State of Florida.

APPROVED, February 23, 1847.

Feb. 23, 1847.

1847, ch. 20.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act in Addition to an Act to establish a Court at Key West in the State of Florida.*

Jurisdiction of the present District Court continued until the appointment and qualification of judge for the new district.

Ante, p. 132.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction at present exercised, under the existing laws, by the District Court or the United States for the District of Florida, shall continue to be exercised by the said court until a judge shall have been appointed and qualified under the provisions of an act of this session, entitled "An Act to establish a Court at Key West in the State of Florida," any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, February 23, 1847.

March 1, 1847.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

Department.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen thousand dollars.

Superintendent and agents.

1834, ch. 162.

1837, ch. 31.

1846, ch. 34.

Sub-agents.

1834, ch. 162.

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

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the Western Territory, one thousand dollars.

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, seventeen thousand dollars.

Postages, rents, &c.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz. :

To the Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

Christian Indians.

1824, ch. 174, § 7.

1826, ch. 110.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.—For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of two blacksmith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the

treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Saginaw.

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

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

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

For support of blacksmith at Saginaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, &c.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians. — For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Choctaws.

To the Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

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

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to the three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each,) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chickasaws.

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

To the Cherokees.—For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Cherokees.

For iron and steel, one thousand and eighty dollars.

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

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

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

Creeks.

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

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

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

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article

of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (tenth year,) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Delawares.

To the Delawares. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Florida Indians.

To the Florida Indians. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity, in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity, in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

Iowas.

To the Iowas. — For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To the Kickapoos. — For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.

To the Kansas. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Kansas.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, in lieu of investment, per second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

To the Miamies. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miamies.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the seventh of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-eight November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eight November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

To the Eel Rivers, (Miamies.) — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Eel Rivers.
(Miamies.)

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Menomonies. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

Menomonies.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, and steel, &c., for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For farming utensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Omahas. *To the Omahas.* — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

Ottoes, and Missouriias. *To the Ottoes and Missouriias.* — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

Ottawas. *To the Ottawas.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Ottawas, and Chippewas. *To the Ottawas and Chippewas.* — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress,

stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For gunsmith at Mackinaw, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Osages. — For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Osages.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Piankeshaws. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Piankeshaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees. — For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the president, stipulated in the fourth article

Pawnees.

of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three two thousand dollars.

Pottawatomes. *To the Pottawatomes.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-two years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the

second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For payment in money, in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

To the Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Pottawatomies of Huron.

To the Quapaws. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars. Quapaws.

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars. Six Nations.

To the Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars. Senecas.
1831, ch. 26.

For interest in lieu of investment in stock, at five per centum, on seventy-five thousand dollars, stipulated in the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. 1846, ch. 34, § 2.

To the Yancton and Santie Sioux. — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Yancton and Santie Sioux

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.

twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.

To the Sioux of Mississippi.—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on three hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements and stock, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmith, and for other beneficial objects, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty

of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Shawnees.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. Senecas, and Shawnees.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars. Senecas.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

To the Wyandots. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Wyandots.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

To the Weas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars. Weas.

To the Winnebagoes. — For limited annuity, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars. Winnebagoes.

For limited annuity, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated

in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of labor, and for oxen, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty, of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the purpose of education for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the support of six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one million one hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Winnebagoes, viz.:

To enable them to comply with their present engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting their new home, per fourth article of treaty of thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal, same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of subsisting them for one year after removal, same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For breaking up and fencing land, same article and treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For establishing manual labor schools, same article and treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For erection of mills, same article and treaty, five thousand dollars.

For interest on eighty-five thousand [dollars,] at five per centum, same article and treaty, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, hereinafter mentioned, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year, viz.:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, viz.:

Pottawatomies.

To the Pottawatomies.—For payment in money, to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs and pay their just debts, to pay for their improvements, to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of transportation to their new homes, and to pay individuals for the loss of property, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, fifty thousand dollars.

For removal and subsistence of said Indians, stipulated in the sixth article of said treaty, sixty thousand dollars.

To the Cherokees. — For indemnity to the treaty party for losses and expenses incurred in consequence of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Cherokees' in demnity.

For payment to the Cherokee nation for a printing-press, materials, and other property destroyed, stipulated in the eighth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Printing-press.

For indemnity to those whose arms were taken from them, previous to their removal west, same article of said treaty, five thousand dollars.

Arms.

For payment of this sum, being in lieu of all claims of the Cherokee nation, as a nation, prior to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, same article of said treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

Claims.

For expenses of removal of Choctaws from the State of Mississippi, and for their subsistence for twelve months thereafter, in addition to former appropriations, seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Expenses of removal.

For payment of interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to the Seneca Indians of New York, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, stipulated in the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Interest.

1846, ch. 34.

For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, not deliverable east, by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, forty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

Choctaw claimants.

1842, ch. 16

1845, ch. 72.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

Interest on investments in State stocks and bonds.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

Same subject.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) stipulated to be paid to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies in consideration of a change of boundary of the country ceded to said tribes at the treaty of Chicago, concluded on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, per supplementary article to said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

Reappropriation in consideration of change of boundary.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) to meet payments to certain Cherokee Indians for improvements abandoned, under the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

Reappropriation for improvements abandoned.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

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CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to establish a Land Office in the northern Part of Michigan, and to provide for the Sale of mineral Lands in the State of Michigan.*

Lake Superior
land district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Michigan lying north of the boundaries of the Saganaw and Grand River land districts in said State, commonly called the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan with the islands in Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and in Green Bay, the Straits of Michilimackinac, and the River St Mary's, within the jurisdiction of said State, be, and the same are hereby, included in a land district, to be called the Lake Superior Land District; and for the sale of the lands in said district, there shall be a land office established at such point therein as the President of the United States may select.

Secretary of
Treasury shall
cause a geologi-
cal examination
and survey

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sales in such newspapers of general circulation, in the several States, as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Mineral lands
how sold.

Other lands.

All persons in
actual occupan-
cy, under lease
from Secretary of
War, may pur-
chase to the ex-
tent of lease.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the district described in the first section of this act, under authority of a lease from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of mining thereon, and who have fully complied with all the conditions and stipulations of said lease, may enter and purchase the same at any time during the continuance of such lease, to the extent of such lease, and no less, by paying to the United States therefor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided,* That said entry and purchase shall be made to include the original survey of such lease, as near as may be, conforming to the lines of the public surveys of sections and sub-divisions thereof. And all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any of said lands, for mining purposes, under authority of a written permit from the Secretary of War, and who have visible landmarks and muniments as boundaries thereon, and who have, in all other respects, complied with the conditions and stipulations contained in such permit, may enter and purchase the same, to the extent of the tract selected by them and reported to the Secretary of War, as required by said permit, and no less, in the same manner as those who hold under leases, and at the same price: *Provided,* such entry and purchase be made before the day said lands shall be offered for sale by order of the President. And all those persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines actually discovered before the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same per centum of rents as those who hold under leases, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to enter and purchase one section of land, and not less,

Persons in ac-
tual occupancy
for mining pur-
poses, under per-
mits, may pur-
chase as those
holding under
lease.

Other persons
in actual occupa-
tion.

to include such mine or mines discovered and occupied as aforesaid, by them, by paying to the United States the same price, and at the same time, as required of those who hold under permits aforesaid, and all rents accruing from such lessees or occupants shall be paid and delivered to such officers of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: *Provided*, That prior to any such purchase being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy, as aforesaid, of the mine or mines claimed, shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: *Provided*, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Proof of possession and occupancy.

Appeal.

Joint occupancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in quarter-sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale at such price, they shall thereafter be entered at private sale at that price: *Provided*, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continue to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act, and the lessees respectively shall be entitled to the privileges secured by said section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

Mineral lands offered for sale in quarter-sections.

No legal divisions or subdivisions of standing leases to be sold.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department; and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured, to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring, or conducting of said mineral lands, by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Control and management of the mineral lands transferred from the War to the Treasury Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office as are prescribed by law.

President to appoint register and receiver

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce the Rates of Postage, to limit the Use and correct the Abuse of the franking Privilege, and for the Prevention of Frauds on the Revenues of the Post-Office Department," passed third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five.*

March 1, 1847.

1845, ch. 13.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of

Rates of com-
mission.
1825, ch. 64.
1853, ch. 146, § 6.
1848, ch. 43.

Allowances,
commissions,
&c., subject to
provisions of for-
ty-first section of
act of 1845, ch.
43.

Compensation
to deputy-post-
masters.

Moneys recov-
ered from robbers
of the mail shall
be paid to the
order of Post-
master-General,
for use of owner.
1853, ch. 103, § 3.

Franking privi-
lege.

Same subject.

commissions allowed deputy-postmasters by the fourteenth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the Postmaster-General may allow, on the proceeds of their respective offices, a commission not exceeding the following rates on the amount received in any one year, or a due proportion thereof for less than a year: On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, forty per cent; on a sum over the first hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-three and one third per cent.; on a sum over and above the first four hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty per cent.; on a sum over twenty-four hundred dollars, twelve and one half per cent.; on all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, fifty per cent.; on the amount of postages on letters or packets received for distribution, seven per cent.: *Provided*, that all allowances, commissions, or other emoluments shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act which this is intended to amend; and that the annual compensation therein limited shall be computed for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July and ending the thirtieth of June each year, and that for any period less than a year the restrictions contained in said section shall be held to apply in a due proportion for such fractional period: *And, provided further*, That the compensation to any deputy-postmaster under the foregoing provisions, to be computed upon the receipt at his office of a larger sum, shall in no case fall short of the amount to which he would be entitled under a smaller sum received at his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys taken from the mails of the United States by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which have come, or may hereafter come into the possession or custody of any of the agents of the Post-Office Department, or any other officers of the United States, or any other person or persons whatever, shall be paid to the order of the Postmaster-General, to be kept by him as other moneys of the Post-Office Department, to and for the use and benefit of the rightful owner, to be paid whenever satisfactory proof thereof shall be made, and upon the failure of any person in the employment of the United States to pay over such moneys when demanded, the person so refusing shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law against defaulting officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all members of Congress, delegates from Territories, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage during their term of office, and that the said members and delegates shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage up to the first Monday of December following the expiration of their term of office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage, during their term of office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That members of Congress shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage up to the first Monday in December following the expiration of their term of office.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and to determine the Time when said Act shall take Effect.*

March 2, 1847.

1847, ch. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, approved the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall, in regard to all vessels arriving from ports on this side of the Capes of Good Hope and Horn; take effect and be in force from and after the thirty-first day of May next ensuing, and in regard to all vessels arriving from places beyond said capes, on and after the thirtieth day of October next ensuing.

Act of 1847, ch. 16, to take effect from 31st May, as to vessels from this side the Capes of Good Hope and Horn.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of said act as authorizes shippers to estimate two children of eight years of age and under as one passenger, in the assignment of room, is hereby repealed.

Provision as to children repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army and of Volunteers for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and for other Purposes.*

March 2, 1847.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the support of the army and of volunteers, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

For pay of the army, three million three hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Army.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars.

Commutation of subsistence.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Forage.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, forty-two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

Clothing for servants.

For pay of volunteers, including general and staff officers, two million eight hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Pay of volunteers.

For subsistence in kind of the army, volunteers, and employees, two million two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Subsistence in kind.

For clothing of the army, camp, and garrison equipage, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

Clothing of army, &c.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Recruiting.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, twelve thousand dollars.

Three months' extra pay.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen belonging to the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the three regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books, for the army; certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and the printing of department orders, army regulations and general regulations; three million seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars.

Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, con-

Incidental expenses.

sisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to agents in charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon and forage-masters as it may be necessary to employ under the act of the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; various expenditures necessary to keep the three regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the places of those which may be lost and become unfit for service; also including the purchase of horses for the additional regiment of dragoons and the purchase of saddles, bridles, and other horse equipments for the same; shoeing horses, for the purchase of blacksmiths' and other tools, iron and other materials, and the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incidental to their pursuit; two million one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Repairing and
enlarging bar-
racks, &c.

For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as may by occupied during the year, and gun-houses for the protection of cannon at the several posts and military works, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of the barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; building and repairing stables for dragoons, light artillery, and mounted riflemen; for rent of quarters for officers, barracks for troops, at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments for military purposes, one million one hundred and seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Transportation
of officers' bag-
gage.

For transportation of officers' baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, eighty thousand dollars.

Transportation
of troops and sup-
plies, &c.

For transportation of troops and supplies of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats; for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts, five million two hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

Medical and
hospital depart-
ments.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ordnance.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three

hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Springfield armory, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Harper's Ferry armory, seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For arsenals, fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, five thousand dollars.

For surveys with armies in the field, twenty-thousand dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, five hundred thousand dollars; said sum to be applied and expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the purchase of land, erection of barracks for soldiers, and quarters for officers and laundresses, and for brick wall to enclose the grounds, and grading and paving the river banks at Newport barracks, Kentucky, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in appropriations made for the service of the present fiscal year, under the following heads, viz :

For pay of volunteers, under resolution of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers under act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

For travelling allowance of volunteers, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation and supplies, &c., in quartermaster's department, four millions dollars.

For services of private physicians, including the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For pay, including subsistence and other allowances to officers of the ten regiments of regular troops, authorized during the present session, three hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For subsistence in kind for such regiments, two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

For pay of eleven regiments of volunteers recently called into service, one million three thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For subsistence in kind, of said regiments of volunteers, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For the repair and construction of roads and bridges for the use of armies in the field, one hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency of former appropriations for fortifications at Oak Island, one thousand and thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Ordnance service.

Armament of fortifications.

Arms.

Springfield armory.

Harper's Ferry armory.

Arsenals.

Drawings of artillery.

Surveys.

Discharged soldiers.

Land and erection of barracks.

Contingencies of fortifications.

Deficiencies.

Volunteers, pay under resolution of Aug. 8, 1846, No. 20.

Volunteers, pay under act 13th May, 1846, ch. 16.

Travelling allowance.

Transportation and supplies.

Private physicians.

Pay, &c. to officers of the ten regiments. 1847, ch. 8.

Subsistence in kind.

Pay of volunteers.

Subsistence.

Recruiting.

Ordnance, &c.

Repair, &c., of roads, &c.

Fortifications at Oak Island.

Deficiencies,
&c., Cape Fear
River.

Deficiency of
appropriation for
removing the
great raft of Red
River.

1838, ch. 59.

For deficiency of former appropriations for the improvement of Cape Fear River, six hundred and one dollars and ninety-two cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for removing the great raft of Red River, made by the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount advanced by Daniel T. Witlee and others, through the branch of the Real Estate Bank of Washington, Arkansas, to Henry M. Shreve, government agent for such removal, and expended by him for that purpose.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the Year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

Pay. For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Subsistence. For commutation of subsistence, five thousand four hundred and two dollars.

Forage. For forage for officers' horses, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Clothing. For clothing of officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Incidental and contingent ex-
penses. For repairs and improvements; fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

Barracks. For barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

Transportation. For transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Transportation
by steam-ships. For transportation by steam-ships between New-York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "Act to provide for the Transportation of the Mail between the United States and foreign Countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and nine dollars.

1845, ch. 69.

Postmasters.

Proviso as to
compensation of
deputy-postmas-
ters.

For compensation to postmasters, one million and forty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any allowance or compensation to any deputy-postmaster, in addition to his commissions, except the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and the city of

Washington, and excepting, also, the allowance to which postmasters are entitled by law, from the income from boxes: *And provided, further,* That each deputy-postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself, on his private business, which shall not exceed in weight one half ounce, free of postage.

Franking privilege of deputy-postmasters.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seventeen thousand dollars.

Letters.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

Paper.

For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

Advertising.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

Mail bags.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

Blanks.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

Locks.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars:

Depredations & special agents.

Provided, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, when the service may require it, the assistant postmasters-general as special agents, and to make them compensation and allowance therefor, not to exceed the amount expended by said agents as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

Proviso.

For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Clerks.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the revenues of the department referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any deficiency of revenue to be supplied from the treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the assistant messengers, of the Post Office-Department shall be entitled to an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars.

Salary of assistant messengers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Howland and Aspinwall, of the city of New York, the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on the Post-Office Department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the order of the said Reeside, and accepted by the treasurer of the Post-Office Department, and by the said Reeside indorsed to the order of H. H. Williams, of Baltimore, and by the said Williams indorsed in blank, and which draft is the property of the said Howland and Aspinwall.

Howland and Aspinwall to be paid \$5000 with interest, &c.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act further to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of

Act to extend the charter of said bank further extended.

1838, ch. 88.

Proviso

the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: *Provided*, That said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business.
APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847
1837, ch. 5.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Payment of Horses or other Property lost and destroyed in the military Service of the United States," approved the eighteenth Day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

The claims of owners of wagons and teams who have lost horses, &c., provided for.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the above-recited act be so amended as to embrace the claims of all owners of wagons or teams, who sustained or shall sustain damage or injury from the loss of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States either by impressment or contract, and [when] the same has been destroyed or abandoned by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or wagon-master, or otherwise lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence of the owner, and when he was in the line of his duty, such owner shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service.

Deductions in auditing and settling accounts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in auditing and settling the claims under this act, and the one to which this is amendatory, shall make no other deductions from the claim, on account of former payments, than for the use, and risk, and forage advanced for the horse actually lost by the claimant, and before he was again remounted, or for clothing to which he was not entitled by law.

Act of 18th Jan., 1837, ch. 5, and all other acts relating to same subject, continued for two years from 3d March, 1847, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Payment of Horses and other Property lost in the military Service of the United States," approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same subject, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and nothing contained in any former act shall be so construed by the accounting officers of the treasury as to prevent the presentation and adjustment of all the claims the payment of which is provided for by any of these several acts, within the time above specified.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Increase of the marine Corps of the United States.*

Additional officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States marine corps as now organized shall consist of four additional captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, twenty-five drummers, twenty-five fifiers, and one thousand additional privates.

Officers, how to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers thus provided for shall be appointed first by promotion according to rank in the marine corps, and then by selection; and that their nominations shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent.

Provisions of act of June 30, 1834, ch. 132, made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act for the better Organization of the United States marine Corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects

to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That, notwithstanding, any thing in said act to the contrary, the staff of the marine corps be, and the same is hereby, separated from the line of said corps; the officers of the former to receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters, and adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

1834, ch. 132.
Proviso as to staff.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican war, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

When said corps shall be reduced.
Post, p. 377.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, namely:

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848.

Legislative. — For compensation and mileage of senators, and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

Congress, pay and mileage.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Officers of Congress

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Contingencies, Senate.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of librarians, two assistant librarians, and messengers of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Library. Officers.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

Books.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

Law Books.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

State Dept.
Secretary and officers.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz.:

Contingencies.

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

For publishing in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws, &c., of the United States, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For printing, (letter-press and copperplate,) advertising, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

North-east executive building.

For extra clerk hire, and copying, two thousand dollars.
For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building, viz. :

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Dept.
Secretary and
officers.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Comptroller
and officers

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

2d Comptroller
and officers.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk at twelve hundred dollars, who is hereby authorized to be employed for one year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

1st Auditor and
officers.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office including the salary of two additional clerks, who are hereby authorized to be employed until the end of the next fiscal year, from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

2d Auditor and
officers.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of three additional clerks, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, who are hereby authorized to be employed for one year, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

3d Auditor and
officers.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

4th Auditor and
officers.

For compensation of Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of two clerks at one thousand dollars each, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and hereby continued for one year, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

1845, ch. 71.

5th Auditor and
officers.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Treasurer and
officers.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Register and
officers.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, and messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioner
of General Land
Office and offi-
cers.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Solicitor of the
Treasury and of-
ficers.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; the salary of the chief clerk in his office being hereby increased to sixteen hundred dollars per annum from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Synopsis of
treasury instruc-
tions

For full compensation for all the work heretofore done for completing the synopsis of the treasury instructions in execution of the revenue laws, and for preparing a supplement thereto, illustrating the organization and operations of the Treasury Department, and its various bureaus, in pursuance of those laws and instructions, two

thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the further prosecution of said work shall be, and hereby is, discontinued and ended.

Contingencies of the Treasury Department.—In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts ; and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer, and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor :

For labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor :

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor :

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor :

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer :

For blank books, binding, and stationery, three hundred dollars.

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For printing, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury :

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, two thousand dollars.

To pay the expenses of procuring a further supply of the certificates of registers of vessels and lists of crews, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office :

For stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices and printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury :

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank

Proviso.

Contingencies
of Treas. Dept.
Office of Sec'y

1st Comptroller

2d Comptroller.

1st Auditor.

2d Auditor.

3d Auditor.

4th Auditor.

5th Auditor.

Treasurer.

Register.

Commissioner
of Land Office.

Solicitor.

forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

South east executive building.

For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, namely :

For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

War Dept.
Sec'y, & officers in office of.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Pensions.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, including two additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed for one year in the Bounty Land bureau, at one thousand dollars each, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Commanding-General.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Adjutant-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Quartermaster-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Clothing and Equipage office at Philadelphia.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars.

Paymaster-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars.

Chief Engineer.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Surgeon-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Colonel of Ordnance.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Topographical Bureau.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingencies, viz.:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz.:

Office of Secretary.

In the office of the Secretary of War :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissioner of Pensions.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions :

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension Office, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

Commanding-General.

In the office of the Commanding-General :

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Quartermaster-General.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia :	Clothing and Equipage.
For blank books, binding, and stationery, one hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Paymaster-General :	Paymaster-General.
For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, one thousand dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence :	Commissary-General of Subsistence.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.	
In the office of the Chief Engineer :	Chief Engineer
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-Gen'l
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.	
In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance :	Colonel of Ordnance.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.	
In the bureau of Topographical Engineers :	Topographical Engineers.
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.	
For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northwest executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.	North-west executive building.
For the contingent expenses of said building :	
For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.	
<i>Navy Department.</i> — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.	Navy Dept. Secretary and officers.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsmen, clerks, and messenger in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars.	Bureau of Navy Yards & Docks.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.	Bureau of Construction, &c.
For salaries of the Chief Naval constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.	Chief Naval Constructor & Chief Engineer.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.	Bureau Provisions & clothing.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant-surgeon, and messenger in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars.	Bureau Medicine & Surgery.
For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz :	Contingencies of War Department, viz. :
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.	

South-west executive building.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building.

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-Office Department.

Postmaster-General.
Assistants, &c.

Post-Office Department. — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks.

For compensation to temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.

Superintendent of post-office building.

For compensation of the superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies, viz. :

For the contingent expenses of said department, viz :

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Repairs.

For repairs of the General Post-Office building, white-washing, glazing, casing fireplaces, and mending office furniture, three hundred dollars.

Auditor for P. O. Dept.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingent expenses of said office, viz :

For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

For rebinding old ledgers and other books of accounts, to provide cases for keeping accounts and other papers, and for the repairs of office furniture, six hundred dollars.

Patent Office.
Scientific works.

Patent Office. — For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, one thousand dollars.

Agricultural statistics.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and other purposes, three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That [the] portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents relating to agricultural subjects shall not exceed four hundred pages.

Which several sums, amounting in the whole to four thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.

Surveyors-general and clerks.
North-west of the Ohio.

Surveyors and their Clerks. — For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Illinois.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Arkansas.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Louisiana.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Mississippi.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Alabama.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

Florida.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Wisconsin and Iowa.

For compensation of the surveyor-general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Clerks.

For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors-gen-

eral, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, and [if] necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, eleven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary to sign patents.

For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.

Commissioner public buildings.

For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers at the Potomac Bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Potomac Bridge.

Mint of the United States and Branches. —

At Philadelphia, viz. :

Mint U. S. and branches.
At Philadelphia.
Officers.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water-rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz. :

At Charlotte,
N. Carolina.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage of gold, and watching, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz. :

At Dahlonega,
Georgia.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars :

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars :

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage of gold, three thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

At New Orleans, viz. :

At N. Orleans.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water-rent, and wastage, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For machinery and machinists, three thousand dollars.

Judiciary. — For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.

Judiciary.
Chief justice
and associate
judges.
District judges.

For salaries of the district judges, sixty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Additional compensation to certain judges.

For additional compensation, at two hundred dollars each, to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the aforesaid act as authorizes the additional compensation to the said judges shall, from and after the first day of October next, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

1844, ch. 95.
Proviso.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' courts of said District, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, including an increase of the salary of his clerk, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the first day

Attorney-General and officers.

of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

Reporter of Supreme Court. For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

District attorneys. For compensation of the district attorneys, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Marshals. For compensation of the marshals, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, as prescribed by law, six thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingencies. For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Wisconsin Territory. *Wisconsin Territory.* — For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

Governor, judges, and secretary. For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies. For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That only so much of the foregoing appropriation for Wisconsin Territory shall be drawn from the treasury as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said Territory until the formation of a State government therein, and the admission of said State into the Union.

Compensation and mileage of members of Legislative Assembly.

Proviso. For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That only so much of the foregoing appropriation for Wisconsin Territory shall be drawn from the treasury as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said Territory until the formation of a State government therein, and the admission of said State into the Union.

Miscellaneous. *Miscellaneous.* — For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Lighting Penn. Avenue. For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Auxiliary guard. For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Indexing Washington papers. For completing indices to the papers of Washington and of the Confederation, in the Department of State, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Coast survey. For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendent and assistants, one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Custom-houses at Savannah and Charleston. Thirty thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the construction of a custom-house in the city of Savannah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the construction of the same, and the purchase of a lot therefor, any portion of which may be expended during the current fiscal year, and a like sum for a custom-house at Charleston.

Custom-house at Eastport. For the purchase of a site and the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, to be expended for the said purposes under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars. For the purchase of three fourths of the building now used

At Castine. as a custom-house in Castine, and for three fourths of the lot of land on which it stands, and for the repairs of said building, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, eleven hundred dollars.

Salaries of assistant treasurers. For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States, per act of

the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a chief clerk to the assistant treasurer at New York, who is hereby authorized to be appointed by him, and for whose acts he shall be responsible, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per year, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Chief clerk to assistant treasurer, N. York.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight thousand dollars.

Additional clerks.
1846, ch. 90.
Salaries of treasurers of mint.
1846, ch. 90.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand dollars.

For compensation, &c., to special agents, to examine books, accounts, and money on hand, in the several depositories, under the act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

Compensation to special agents.
1846, ch. 90.

For the repairs of the Potomac Bridge, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, twenty-two hundred dollars.

Repairs of Potomac Bridge.

For contingent expenses, under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Contingencies under the treasury act of 6th August, 1846, ch. 90.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the books furnished to the members of the House of Representatives of this Congress who had not received them, by the order of the House of the third day of August, last, and for books furnished under former resolutions to members of this House, seventy-two thousand two hundred and five dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Books for members of Congress.

For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

Biennial Register.

To reimburse the owners the principal specie value of loan office and final settlement certificates which may be produced and exhibited, the sum of five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum so appropriated shall be carried to the surplus fund, as in ordinary cases, but shall remain subject to the direction of the accounting officers of the treasury to meet the claims that may arise from time to time: *And provided*, That no greater amount of interest be allowed on the said certificates than would have been allowed had they been funded under the act of the fourth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety.

Loan office and final settlement certificates.
Proviso.

For furniture for the custom-house at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

1790, ch. 34.

Furniture for Boston custom-house.

For annual repairs of the Capitol; lamplighters, oil for lamps, wicks, and repairs of lamps and lamp posts; attendance on furnaces of the crypt; attendance on water closets; cleaning the rotundo and crypt; brushes and brooms; laborers and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure, and straw, for grounds; spent ashes, lime, and plaster, for grounds, trees; attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, enlarging watch-box at the north-western gate of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, and enclosures, keeping in order iron pipes that convey the water to the Capitol and public offices; for repairs of the western front of the Capitol to prevent the cracking of the wall over the windows in the basement story; to necessary repairs of the southern abutment of the bridge across Pennsylvania Avenue and Second Street, over Tiber Creek; new basin at fountain, and repairing jet d'eau;

Repairs, contingencies, &c., for Capitol and grounds.

Floor of Senate Chamber, &c.

shovelling snow, and wooden spades; gardener's salary; ten thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For taking up and relaying the floor of the Senate chamber, to increase the number of seats, making flues, building fire-proof and ventilating apparatus, and other work, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

John Skirving, for extra work.

For payment of bill of John Skirving, for extra work done in the Capitol during the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-two cents.

Repairs, contingencies, &c., of President's house and grounds.

For annual repairs of President's house; gardener's salary; laborers, and cartage; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, straw for plants, and oil for lamps; manure for garden and grounds at La Fayette Square; repairs for fence at Fountain Square, La Fayette Square and President's garden, three thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Marine hospital at N. Orleans.

For the completion of the new marine hospital of the United States now building in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Custom-house at New Orleans.

For the construction of a custom-house in the city of New Orleans, to be erected on a square of ground on which stands the building now used as a custom-house in said city, or the land in front of the custom-house square embraced within the public road, Custom-house, Canal, and Genois Streets, on condition that the corporate authorities of said city relinquish and convey to the United States an absolute and unconditional title in and to such portion of said ground as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be necessary and convenient for the erection and use of such custom-house; and, so soon as said relinquishment and conveyance is made, as stated, that then, and in that case, the United States release to the said city of New Orleans all claim on their part to the residue of the ground included within said square; one hundred thousand dollars.

Penitentiary District Columbia.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents.

Improvement Pennsylvania Avenue.

For completing the paving and improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, agreeably to the estimate of the Topographical Engineer, made at the last session of Congress, sixteen thousand dollars.

Insane paupers of District Columbia.

For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Historical painting for rotundo of the Capitol.

For the execution of an historical painting for the rotundo of the Capitol, by William H. Powell, in place of the one contracted for with Henry Inman, deceased, under the joint resolution of the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand dollars; and the Library Committee are hereby directed to contract with the said William H. Powell, to execute the said painting on the same terms as were made with the said Inman.

Vol. 5, p. 133.

Swan & Palmer for work done on Ohio River. Proviso.

To pay Swan and Palmer for work executed by them at "Twin Island," on the River Ohio, above the falls, six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and twenty-five cents: *Provided*, The account be first settled by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department.

Deficiency in fund for sick and disabled seamen.

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, twelve thousand dollars.

7th and 8th volumes Laws U. S.

For payment for one thousand copies of the seventh and eighth volumes of the Statutes at Large of the United States, seven thousand dollars.

Continuing of works of exploring expedition.

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of the charts, the pay of the scien-

tific corps, salary of the horticulturist, and care of the collections, fifteen thousand dollars.

For refunding certain duties collected under the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," contrary to the terms of the treaty of commerce and navigation of first May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, between Prussia and the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Refunding cer-
tain duties.
1842, ch. 270.

For refunding certain duties collected under the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-two, above mentioned, contrary to the terms of the treaty of twentieth December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, between the Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the United States, five thousand dollars.

1842, ch. 270.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand five hundred and ninety-four lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, wicks, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth; transportation, and other expenses on the same; and for keeping the lighting apparatus in repair, one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

Lighthouse
establishment.
Supplies.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ten cents.

Repairs, &c.

For salaries of two hundred and thirty-eight keepers, and sixteen assistant keepers of lighthouses, (seventeen of them charged with double, and two with triple lights,) including also the salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, and superintendent on Lake Michigan, one hundred and one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars.

Floating lights.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-four thousand and three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty three-cents.

Buoys, &c.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their light-houses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

Annual exami-
nation.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, nine thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-two cents.

Superintend-
ents' commis-
sions.

Surveys of Public Lands. — For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charge and oversight of the resurveys in the Greensburg District, (late St. Helena,) under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

Assistant sur-
veyor in Greens-
burg District.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey the private claims in Florida, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand dollars.

Assistant Sur-
veyor, &c., in
Florida.

For pay of chain-carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chain-carriers,
&c.

For surveying, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz.:

Surveying.

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred thousand dollars.

Surveying pub-
lic lands.

For surveying the copper regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, fifty thousand dollars.

Surveying cop-
per regions.

Detached surveys	For detached surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in surveying lakes, swamps, &c., four thousand five hundred dollars.
Surveys in Missouri. 1824, ch. 184.	For surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office rent, two thousand dollars.
Surveying in Arkansas.	For surveying in that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, nine hundred dollars.
Surveying in Mississippi, &c.	For surveying the islands in the Mississippi, Arkansas, White, Red, Black, and St. Francis Rivers, and detached fractional townships in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand dollars.
Surveys at augmented rates.	For surveys, at augmented rates, in Louisiana, sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.
Surveying in Louisiana.	For surveying the public lands in the State of Louisiana to meet the liabilities of the surveyor-general's office, on contracts now in the course of execution, twenty-one thousand dollars.
Foreign intercourse. Ministers.	<i>Intercourse with Foreign Nations.</i> — For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil sixty-three thousand dollars.
Secretaries of legation.	For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.
Minister to Turkey.	For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.
Dragoman.	For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Charges-des-affaires.	For salaries of chargés-des-affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.
Consul at London.	For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars. For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
Barbary powers.	For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars.
Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.	For salary of a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.
Interpreters, &c., at Constantinople, &c.	For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner at China.	For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars.
Secretary.	For salary of secretary to commissioner to reside in China, and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

And also to make up the difference between the salary of said secretary and that of a chargé-des-affaires during the time the said secretary has acted as chargé-des-affaires, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, the compensation herein allowed to be in full for the services of the said secretary, as acting chargé-des-affaires of the United States in China, down to the arrival of A. H. Everett at Canton; and for all other public services rendered at any previous period to the government of the United States, or to any officer, agent, or citizen thereof, in the capacity of interpreter, translator, or otherwise.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For outfit of a minister to Mexico, nine thousand dollars.

Minister to Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, under the following heads, viz.: For the contingent fund of the Senate, to enable its Secretary to comply with their resolutions passed February eighteenth and February twentieth, for the purchase of certain books therein named, forty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent fund of the Senate.

For additional salary to the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, from first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Surveyor-general Wisconsin.

For additional salary to the surveyor-general of Arkansas, from first July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Surveyor-general of Arkansas.

For salary of the district judge of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents.

District judge of Texas.

For salaries of the district attorney and marshal of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.

District attorney and marshal of Texas.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Assistant treasurers at New York, &c.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seven thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Additional clerks.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred and two dollars and seventeen cents: *Provided*, That the salaries of the assistant treasurers and their clerks, the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, shall commence only from the day on which they respectively entered upon the discharge of the duties of their several offices.

Additional salaries of treasurers of the mints, &c.

Proviso.

For the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of hostilities, in the event that the government of that Republic shall consent to enter upon negotiations, fifty thousand dollars.

Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico.

For outfit of charge-d'affaires to Peru, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Charge-de' affaires to Peru.

For outstanding claims for the late mission to China, to be settled by the Secretary of State upon principles of equity and justice, a sum not exceeding seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Outstanding claims for mission to China.

For deficiency in the appropriations for the salary of the late commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, four thousand two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

For deficiency of appropriations for repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Pennsylvania Avenue.

For deficiency of former appropriations for articles furnished for the New York custom-house, by Wenman and Wyckoff, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

New York custom-house.

For extra clerk hire and copying in the office of the Secretary of State, including preparing indices to the papers of the Confederation

Extra clerk hire and indices of

- Washington pa- and of Washington, during the current fiscal year, two thousand
pers. dollars.
- Special agents For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts,
to examine and money on hand in the several depositories, under the act of
books, &c. August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, nineteen hundred
1846, ch. 90. dollars.
- Roof to build- For roof to the building adjoining and belonging to the treasury
ing, &c. building, five hundred dollars.
- Certificates of For the expenses of procuring and issuing certificates of stock in
stocks. the several loans heretofore authorized, for bank stock, and dividend
books, and other expenses attending the issue and transfer of the evi-
dences of public debt, including the certificates of scrip authorized by
the act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven,
twenty thousand dollars.
- 1847, ch. 8. For contingent expenses, including stationery, blank books, &c.,
in the office of the Second Auditor, two hundred and ninety-five
dollars.
- Contingent ex- For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fourth Audi-
penses. tor, at one thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.
- Office of 4th For reapportionment of this sum for the compensation of the
Auditor. meteorologist—the same having been omitted by mistake in the en-
rolment of the civil and diplomatic bill of the last session, two thou-
sand dollars.
- Meteorologist. For deficiency in the appropriation for completing the maps, speci-
fications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary be-
tween the United States and the British Provinces, six thousand
[dollars.]
- Maps, specifi- For rent, repairs, watching, and incidental expenses of such build-
cations, &c. ings as may be indispensably necessary for the use of the Treasury
Department, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby authorized
to obtain the same, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, to com-
mence from the passage of this act.
- Rent, repairs, &c., for Treasury For repairs to the wharf at the Penitentiary, six hundred dollars.
Department.
- Penitentiary. For settling the claims of the late Republic of Texas, according to
principles of justice and equity, for disarming a body of Texan troops
under the command of Colonel Snively; and for entering the custom-
house at Bryarly's landing, and taking certain goods therefrom, a
sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; the account to be settled
by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.
- Republic of Texas for disarm- SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treas-
ing its troops, &c. ury be instructed to pay to Ritchie and Heiss, out of any money ir
the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount deducted by the
committees in the Senate and House of Representatives from their
accounts, as rendered for printing finished and delivered previous to
the passage of the printing law now in operation.
- Ritchie & Heiss. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the
"Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of
Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand
eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes," approved
the tenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be,
and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal
year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-
eight.
- 3d section of act of general appropriations for year ending June 30, 1847, revived, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.
1846, ch. 175.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million two hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineer corps.

For pay of thirteen additional assistant-surgeons, whose appointment is hereby authorized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant-surgeons.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a pyrotechnist for the service of the navy, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the services of said pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnist to be appointed — his salary.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen; including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

Provisions.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy, to be paid monthly to such persons as may elect to receive the same, who shall actually draw their rations in kind.

Allowance in lieu of the spirit ration.
1848, ch. 121, § 5.

For an additional clerk for Bureau of Provision and Clothing, one thousand dollars.

Additional clerk for Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

For surgeons' necessities, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, including three thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, forty thousand two hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessities for navy and marine corps.
Post, p. 266.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Increase, repair, &c.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Ordnance and stores.

For nautical books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Books, charts, instruments, &c.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: Freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of steam-engines, and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles, for navy yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, commissions, hire of agents; clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; fixtures for officers' quarters; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehend-

Contingent expenses.

ing deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage, and towing vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress, six hundred thousand dollars.

Earle's patent for preservation of canvass.

For enabling the Secretary of the Navy to test, by experiments, the value to the navy of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvass, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at navy yards.

For support of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter provided:

1846, ch. 176.

Kittery.

At Kittery, Maine.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlestown.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn, New York.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Washington.

At Washington.—For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Gosport.

At Gosport, Virginia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Pensacola.

At Pensacola.—For pay of storekeeper and naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

Memphis.

At Memphis.—For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Improvements and repair of navy yards.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz.:

Kittery.

At Kittery.—For extending knee-dock wall, and filling in for gun and anchor wharf, rebuilding wharf number one, cistern near mast and boat-house number fifteen, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause to be constructed at each of the navy-yards at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, a floating dry-dock for ships of the line, with basin and railways at Philadelphia, and reference thereto at the other places, on such plan as may be preferred by the Secretary of the Navy: the said dock at Pensacola to be completed with all possible despatch; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated towards said dock at Kittery; fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Philadelphia; and

Dry-docks at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola.

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Pensacola; out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

At Charlestown.—For wharf number sixty-four, and repairs of dry-dock number fifty-four; timber-dock and bridge across timber-dock; brick barn to be erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir, and pipes to smithery; shell-house, joiners' and carpenters' shops and rigging loft; and for repairs of all kinds; ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Charlestown.

At Brooklyn.—For repairing wharves in front of D and E; cisterns to reservoir C; completing cob-wharf; filling in timber pond and dredging channels; shell-house on gun-block; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Brooklyn.

For dry-dock, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Dry-dock.

That from and after the passage of this act, all moneys derived from the sale of all stores and other articles belonging to the navy shall revert to that appropriation from which such stores and other articles were originally purchased; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund to the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," the proceeds of all sales of condemned navy clothing which have been paid into the treasury of the United States subsequent to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as shall appear from the accounts of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; and it shall not be lawful hereafter to make transfers from the clothing fund, or the head of the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," to any other head of appropriation, except in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Proceeds of sale of stores and clothing.

Transfers of appropriation for clothing.

At Philadelphia.—For outside piers of wharves numbers two and three; wharf number four, and outside pier of number four; workshops on site number ten; anchorage; and repairs of all kinds; forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

Philadelphia.

At Washington.—For trip-hammer in anchor shop, and blowing chain-cable fires in hydraulic proving machine shop; new boiler to steam-engine number two; converting number eleven to an iron foundry; temporary laboratory building; and repairs of all kinds; thirty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Washington.

At Gosport.—For completing storehouse number thirteen, and launching slip number forty-eight; new wharf where small shears now stand; and for repairs of all kinds; forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Gosport.

At Pensacola.—For completing storehouse number twenty-five, and timber-shed number twenty-six; blacksmith shop and steam-engine; permanent wharf; extending and completing coal-house; completing lime-house; and for repairs of all kinds; fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars.

Pensacola.

At Memphis.—For blacksmith's shop; steam-engine and boilers for ropewalk; joiner's shop and storehouse, (one wing); sawmill; commandant's house and offices; foundation of wall to enclose yard; embankment and excavation; and for repairs of all kinds; one hundred and two thousand two hundred and five dollars.

Memphis.

At Sackett's Harbor.—For construction of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.

For the improvement and repairs of the several navy hospitals, viz.:

Naval hospitals.

At Chelsea, five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-four cents.

Chelsea.

At Brooklyn, twenty-two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Brooklyn.

Gosport.	At or near Gosport, five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.
Washington.	At Washington, one hundred dollars.
Pensacola.	At Pensacola, thirty thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.
For magazines.	For magazines, viz.: At Charlestown, Massachusetts, two hundred dollars. At Brooklyn, eight hundred dollars. At Washington, one hundred dollars At Gosport, three hundred dollars.
Marine corps. Pay and subsistence.	<i>Marine Corps.</i> —For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing, forty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
Military stores.	For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, four thousand three hundred and five dollars.
Transportation.	For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.
Barracks.	For repair of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingencies, viz.: Freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger; fifteen thousand dollars.
1st section of naval appropriation act of 4th Aug., 1842, ch. 121, not to apply to appointments of boatswains, gunners, &c.	That the first section of the act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two," shall not be construed as applying to the appointment of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers.
1843, ch. 83.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That so much of the proviso of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the half calendar Year beginning the first of January and ending the thirtieth Day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four," as requires that provisions and all other materials of every name and nature, for the use of the navy, be furnished by contract with the lowest bidder, after advertisement, shall be and the same is hereby so far modified, that it shall not apply to butter or cheese destined for the use of our navy, or things contraband of war. And it shall be lawful that contracts for those articles for the use of the navy be made, as heretofore, for periods longer than one year, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, economy and the quality of the ration will be promoted thereby.
Butter and cheese, &c., for the navy.	SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the act of June seventeen, 1844, ch. 107, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five," which directs "that the Secretary of the Navy shall order a competent commissioned or warrant officer of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons, in place of naval storekeepers, at each of the foreign ports where said stores may be deposited, and where a storekeeper is necessary," be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the
1844, ch. 107.	
Naval storekeepers for foreign squadrons.	

selection and appointment of citizens other than naval officers to be storekeepers on foreign stations, when suitable naval officers cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest will be promoted thereby. Persons so selected and appointed to receive the same compensation as now allowed, and to enter into bond with security, as is required by law of officers of the navy performing said service.

Pay.

Bonds.

Pay of firemen and coalheavers regulated.

1842, ch. 279.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of firemen and coalheavers employed in the naval service, shall hereafter be fixed by the President of the United States, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the pay of other petty officers, and of seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines: and so much of the act of Congress, approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to regulate the Appointment and Pay of Engineers in the Navy of the United States," as fixes the pay of firemen and coalheavers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and contingent expenses enumerated, an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instructions at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland; and for the purchase of land for the use of the naval school at that place, not exceeding twelve acres.

Repairs and improvements at Fort Severn, Md. Ante, p. 100.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case of the loss or capture of a vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the purser of such vessel, to credit him with such portion of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost by such capture, or loss of a public vessel; and such purser shall be fully exonerated by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, so proved to have been captured or lost.

In case of the loss or capture of public vessels, pursers to be credited, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such experiments to be made, under the immediate direction and superintendence of Uriah Brown, as shall thoroughly test the efficient properties of a liquid fire, and the practical utility of a shot-proof steamship (the invention of said Brown) for coast and harbor defence; said experiments to be made in the presence of competent judges, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to report to Congress, at the earliest practicable period thereafter, the result of such experiments; and his opinion whether the interest of the United States would be promoted by adopting this invention as a means of national defence. That said Brown shall receive the sum of six dollars per day while engaged in making said experiments, together with all his travelling and other necessary expenses: *Provided*, He shall not be so employed for a time exceeding six months. And that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying the expenses of said experiments.

Experiments to test the efficiency of Uriah Brown's shot-proof steamship, &c.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight:

Invalid pensions.

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Pensions of widows.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Act of 1845, ch. 41, renewing certain naval pensions for five years continued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter forty-one, entitled "An Act renewing certain naval Pensions for the Term of five Years," be, and the same are hereby, extended to all pensions of similar kind which have expired since the passage of said act; and the pensions which were renewed by the said act for the term of five years, and which may expire before the next session of Congress, shall be, and hereby are, renewed and continued for another term of five years, to the persons entitled thereto, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as are in said act contained, and to commence from the time they may severally expire, and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Privateer pension fund.

For the payment of pensions under the privateer pension fund, as pledged by the government by act of Congress of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twelve, three thousand dollars.

1812, ch. 107.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. L. — *An Act making further Appropriation to bring the existing War with Mexico to a speedy and honorable Conclusion.*

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore, the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

Three millions of dollars appropriated to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, &c., with Mexico.

Accounts of expenditure to be kept and transmitted to Congress.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act to provide for the Punishment of Piracy in certain Cases.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any subject or citizen of any foreign State, who shall be found and taken on the sea, making war upon the United States, or cruising against the vessels and property thereof, or of the citizens of the same, contrary to the provisions of any treaty existing between the United States and the State of which such person is a citizen or subject, when by such treaty such acts of such persons are declared to be piracy, may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished before any circuit court of the United States for the district into which such person may be brought, or shall be found, in the same manner as other persons charged with piracy may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished in said courts.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

Citizens and subjects of foreign States, taken on the sea making war against the U. S., in certain cases, to be tried and punished as pirates.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act authorizing the Erection of certain Lighthouses, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the States, respectively, within the limits of which any of the lighthouses and other public works hereinafter provided for may be situated, to the United States, of the jurisdiction over a tract of land, respectively, proper for the said lighthouses and other public works, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said lighthouses and other public works to be erected; and that he shall cause the lighthouses and other public works herein provided for, which may be situated on such locations as are now within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be erected as soon as practicable; and that the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose herein specified, to wit:

Res. 17, 1848.

Appropriation for lighthouses, &c.

In Maine. — For building a lighthouse at Little River, in the town of Cutler, five thousand dollars.

Maine.

For rebuilding a lighthouse at Mount Desert Rock, fifteen thousand dollars.

For building a lighthouse at Prospect Harbor, in the town of Gouldsborough, five thousand dollars.

For a spindle on the South breaker, near Whitehead light, three hundred dollars.

For placing buoys on Trundy's Reef and Broad Cove Rock, in Muscle Ridge Channel, to wit, one at each of the following places: Hay Island Ledge, Hurricane Ledge, Shreves's Ledge, Spencer's Head, Island Ledge, Long Ledge, and Muscle Ledge, two thousand dollars.

In New Hampshire. — For rebuilding the lighthouse on a rock called the Whale's Back, twenty-five thousand dollars, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that lighthouse.

New Hampshire.
1838, ch. 00.

In Massachusetts. — For such a beacon as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, on a rock called the "Londoner," near Thatcher's Island, six thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.

For a lighthouse on Minot's Rock, in Boston Harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For three spar buoys, in Welfleet Harbor, four spar buoys at the mouth of Westport Harbor, and for nine buoys and a beacon in Buzard's Bay, two thousand dollars.

For a light-boat to be stationed near a reef of rocks at the entrance

of the Vineyard Sound, called the Sow and Pigs, ten thousand dollars; or for a permanent lighthouse on said reef, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best.

For buoys on Hatset's rock, Mill Rock, and three buoys on the Spit in and near the harbor of Edgartown; for a buoy at Rockport; for a buoy off Brant Point, Nantucket; for beacons or buoys on Harbor Rock, Clam Rock, Elisha's Ledge, Fort Point, and Black Rock, in the harbor of Gloucester, two thousand dollars; for a buoy on Ben's Shoal off Monamoy Point, eighty dollars; for a buoy-boat on the east end of Tuckermuck Shoal, and one on the end of Great or Sandy Point Rip, eight hundred dollars.

For repairs to the causeway between the lighthouse and shore at Edgartown, five thousand dollars.

Connecticut.

In Connecticut.—For a lighthouse on the North Dumpling, in Fisher's Island Sound, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on the Southwest Ledge, in New Haven Harbor, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at the entrance of New Haven Harbor, at a place to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For buoys at the following places, viz.: One on Moulton's Ledge, in New London Harbor, one on the outward end of the north east bar of "Two Tree Island," one on the north end of Bartlett's Reef, one on the south end of the Great Goshen Reef, one on White Rock Reef in Black Point Bay, and one at the Housatonic River, the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To complete the sea-wall for the protection of the lighthouse on Fairweather Island, near Black Rock, ten thousand dollars.

Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island.—For a buoy on Brinton's Reef, near the entrance of the harbor of Newport, and for placing buoys on Buckley Rock, Race Rock, and on the east end of Watch Hill Reef, four hundred dollars.

New York.

In New York.—For a lighthouse at the entrance of Cattaraugus Creek, four thousand dollars.

For a red light on Governor's Island, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For a lighthouse on Execution Rocks, in Long Island Sound, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars.

For a beacon on the south side of Staten Island, three hundred dollars.

For three beacon lights on the River St. Lawrence, at the passage of the "Thousand Isles," one at the head of the Narrows, one at Low Rock islet below Alexandria, and one at the shoal below Crossover Island, six thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on Teller's Point, on the Hudson River, four thousand dollars.

For furnishing the lighthouses on the Atlantic coast with means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners, five thousand dollars, the same to be under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania.—To continue the construction of the lighthouse on the Brandywine Shoals, in the Delaware River, thirty thousand dollars.

New Jersey.

In New Jersey.—For a beacon-light at the Corner Stake, (so called,) between Elizabethtown Point and Shorter's Island, and also for a small light or lantern at Shorter's Island, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on the south end of Tucker's Beach, six thousand dollars.

For a buoy in the south channel of New Inlet, near Tuckerton, eighty dollars.

For placing buoys in Little Egg Harbor, four hundred dollars.

In Delaware. — For buoys to mark the channels discovered by the coast surveyors in Delaware Bay, three thousand three hundred dollars. Delaware.

In Maryland. — For a beacon-light at Greenbury Point, at the harbor of Annapolis, three thousand five hundred dollars. Maryland.

In Virginia. — For a buoy on Sand Shoal Inlet, in Accomac, one hundred dollars. Virginia.

In North Carolina. — For a lighthouse on Boddy's Island, twelve thousand dollars; a former appropriation, of five thousand dollars, having been carried to the surplus fund. North Carolina.

For a floating light, to take the place of one now off Brandt Island, which is too much decayed for repair, fifteen thousand dollars.

In South Carolina. — For a lighthouse on South Island, on the southern edge of Winneyah Entrance, five thousand dollars. South Carolina.

For a lighthouse at the entrance of Santee River, five thousand dollars.

For buoys in Bull's Bay and Santee River, one thousand dollars.

For beacons to guide vessels over Charleston bar, three thousand dollars.

In Georgia. — For placing a lantern, lamps, and reflectors upon the beacon already erected upon the "Oyster Beds" in Savannah River, and for a small house for the keeper, two thousand dollars. Georgia.

For erecting a small tower and a keeper's house upon the east end of Long Island, in said river, also for a similar tower and house on the east end of Fig Island, in said river, six thousand dollars.

For a buoy at Sapelo Inlet, one hundred dollars.

In Florida. — For a lighthouse at Cary's Fort Reef, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund, is hereby reappropriated. Florida.

For a lighthouse on Egmont Key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, twelve thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Cape St. George, eight thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Cape St. Blas, eight thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Key West, the old one having been destroyed by a tornado, twelve thousand dollars.

For a buoy on "Rebecca Shoal," about twenty miles east of Tortugas light, three hundred dollars.

For a screw-pile lighthouse on or near Sand Key, the lighthouse at that place having been destroyed by a tornado, twenty thousand dollars. Post, p. 298.

In Mississippi. — For a lighthouse on Merrill's Shell Bank, twelve thousand dollars; and the appropriation of a like sum for a light on St. Joseph's Island, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby repealed. Mississippi.

For a lighthouse at Biloxi, twelve thousand dollars.

In Louisiana. — For a lighthouse on the "Bon Fouca," three thousand dollars. Louisiana.

For a lighthouse on South Chandeleur Island, twelve thousand dollars.

In Texas. — For the erection of a lighthouse on Galveston Island, fifteen thousand dollars. Texas.

For the erection of a lighthouse on Matagorda Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For twenty wrought-iron buoys, to be placed in the waters of Texas, five thousand dollars.

In Ohio. — For a beacon-light and preparing the head of the pier for the same at Vermillion River, three thousand dollars. Ohio.

For a lighthouse on Western Sister Island, in Lake Erie, four thousand dollars.

Illinois. *In Illinois.* — For a lighthouse at Chicago, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse at Littlefort, four thousand dollars.

Michigan. *In Michigan.* — For a lighthouse at Monroe, three thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Clinton River, three thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse near Waugoshance, the sum appropriated by the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to wit, twenty-five thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated.

For a lighthouse at Point au Barques, on the westerly shore of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at De Tour, where the River Sault Ste. Marie empties into Lake Huron, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at White Fish Point, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at St. Joseph's, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Post, p. 337. For a lighthouse at Copper Harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

Wisconsin. *In Wisconsin.* — For a lighthouse at Southport, four thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at or near Tail Point, at the mouth of Fox River, four thousand dollars.

Works to be executed under superintendence of Topographical Bureau. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the works at Cary's Fort Reef, Florida; near Waugoshance, Michigan; Minot's Rock, Massachusetts, Whale's Back, New Hampshire; Fairweather Island, near Black Rock, Connecticut; and Brandywine Shoals, in the Delaware River, Pennsylvania, shall be executed under the superintendence of the Topographical Bureau.

Delaware break-water. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the light at the Delaware breakwater shall hereafter be included within the list of those established by law.

Lighthouses discontinued. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following named lighthouses be, and they are hereby, discontinued, to wit: one at the west end of St. George's Island, and one at the entrance of St. Joseph's Bay, in Florida; one at Cunningham's Harbor and one at Otter Creek, on Lake Erie; the lighthouse on Otter Creek not to be discontinued, however, until the lighthouse at Monroe be completed; and that, whenever the lighthouse on the Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, is completed, then the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island, be discontinued.

1849, ch. 81.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.*

1848, ch. 50.
Preamble.

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican; and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States —

Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, declared to be, one of the Uni-

ted States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the change of boundary proposed in the first article of said constitution, to wit: leaving the boundary line prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union," at the first rapids in the River St. Louis, thence in a direct line southwardly to a point fifteen miles east of the most easterly point in Lake St. Croix, thence due south to the main channel of the Mississippi River or Lake Pepin, thence down the said main channel, as prescribed in said act.

Change of boundary, &c.

1846, ch. 89.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the resolutions adopted by said convention and appended to said constitution, and the acts of Congress referred to in said resolutions are hereby amended so that the lands thereby granted and the proceeds thereof, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands, may be held and disposed of by said State, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by said convention: *Provided, however*, That the liabilities incurred by the territorial government of Wisconsin, under the act entitled "An Act to grant a Quantity of Land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the Purpose of aiding in opening a Canal to connect the Waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock River," shall be paid and discharged by said State: *And provided, further*, That the even-numbered sections along the route of said proposed canal shall be brought into market, and sold at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of preëmption to all the settlers thereon, at the passage of this act, as other public lands of the United States.

Assent of Congress to resolutions of convention relative to grants of lands, and the 5 per ct. fund.

Proviso.

1833, ch. 114.

Price of public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, that the constitution adopted at Madison, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, shall be assented to by the qualified electors, in the manner and at the times prescribed in the ninth section of the twentieth article of said constitution. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered as complete.

Assent to a certain constitution required as a condition of admission.

President to make proclamation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act to create an additional Land District in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, north and west of the following boundary, to wit: commencing at the Mississippi River on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along said township line to the Wisconsin River, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, shall form a land district, to be called the Chippewa Land District; and, for the sale of the lands in said district,

Chippewa land District created.

Boundary.

Land office to be established.

Geological examination of lands in said district to be made.

Mineral and other lands to be exposed to sale.

16th sections, &c., to be reserved.

Preemption right to actual occupants of mines.

Proof to be made.

Appeals may be made to Secretary of Treasury.

Joint occupation.

How mineral lands shall be offered for sale.

Occupied lands to be withheld.

a land office shall be established at such place therein as the President of the United States may select.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sales in such newspapers of general circulation in the several States as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered previous to the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same rents as those who hold under leases from the Secretary of War, and which rents accruing from such occupants and lessees shall be paid and delivered to such officer of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, shall be entitled to purchase the lands on which the same is or are situated at any time prior to the day of sale fixed by the President, in legal subdivisions, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, to include such mine or mines, paying to the United States therefor at the rate of five dollars per acre: *Provided*, That, prior to any entry being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy as aforesaid of the mine or mines claimed shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: *Provided*, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same quarter-section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in subdivisions of quarter-quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale, they shall be subject to entry at private sale at that price: *Provided*, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands, upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continued to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act; and the lessees, respectively, shall be entitled to the privilege secured by said

section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department, and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring, or conducting of said mineral lands by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Management and control of mineral lands to be transferred to Treasury Department, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office, as are prescribed by law.

Register and receiver to be appointed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act for the Reduction of the Costs and Expenses of Proceedings in Admiralty against Ships and Vessels.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case brought in the courts of the United States, exercising jurisdiction in admiralty, where a warrant of arrest, or other process *in rem*, shall be issued, it shall be the duty of the marshal to stay the execution of such process, or to discharge the property arrested if the same has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the same a bond or stipulation in double the amount claimed by the libellant, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the said court, or, in his absence, by the collector of the port, conditioned to abide and answer the decree of the court in such cause; and such bond or stipulation shall be returned to the said court, and judgment on the same, both against the principal and sureties may be recovered at the time of rendering the decree in the original cause: *Provided*, That the entire costs in any such case, in which the amount recovered by the libellant shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall not be more than fifty per cent. of the amount recovered in the same, which costs shall be applied, first, to the payment of the usual fees for witnesses, and the commissioner, where a commissioner shall act on the case, and the residue to be divided, pro rata, between the clerk and marshal, under the direction of the judge of the court where the cause may be tried: *Provided, further*, That no attorney's or proctor's fees shall be allowed or paid out of the said costs.

Marshal to stay execution in admiralty cases and discharge the property arrested, on receiving bond and security from claimant to abide decree of court

Proviso — costs, how limited and applied.

No attorney's or proctor's fees to be paid out of said costs.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act to give the Consent of Congress to the Sale of certain Salt Spring Lands heretofore granted to the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Arkansas.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Michigan shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct,

Sale of salt spring lands granted to State of Michigan authorized.

the salt spring lands granted to said State for its use, by an act entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled an Act to establish the northern Boundary Line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the Admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain Conditions," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

1836 ch. 121.

Sale of saline lands granted to State of Illinois authorized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Illinois shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct, the whole or any part of the saline lands lying in Jackson county, in said State, which were granted to the State of Illinois, by virtue of "An Act to enable the People of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal Footing with the original States," approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

1818, ch. 67.

Sale of saline lands granted to State of Arkansas authorized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Arkansas shall be, and hereby is, authorized to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct, the whole or any part of the saline lands, granted to said State by virtue of an act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act for the Admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to Provide for the due Execution of the Laws of the United States within the same, and for other Purposes," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

1836, ch. 100.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Texas, south and west of the counties of Matagorda and Wharton, and including said counties, shall be detached from the District of Texas, and shall constitute a collection district; that Saluria, on the north-easterly part of the Island of Matagorda, shall be the port of entry for said district; and that Matagorda, Aransas, Copano, and Corpus Christi, as ports of delivery only.

New collection district in Texas established.

Saluria created a port of entry.

Ports of delivery.

Collector to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a collector for the district of Saluria aforesaid shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold his office for the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like office in other districts. The said collector shall reside at Saluria aforesaid, and he shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Salary.

Surveyors to be appointed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That surveyors for the aforesaid ports of delivery, to wit, Matagorda, Labaca, Corpus Christi, and Copano, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with authority to exercise all the powers conferred by law on such officers; and that the salaries of said surveyors at Matagorda and Labaca shall be at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, and of those at Copano and Corpus Christi shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum; and that there shall be a deputy-collector appointed according to law, to reside at Aransas, and to exercise such powers under the revenue laws as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the compensation of said deputy collector shall be the legal fees on the business he may transact, and

Salaries.

Deputy-collector to reside at Aransas

Fees.

no more, and that the surveyor for the port of Cavallo shall be discontinued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor for the port of Sabine shall be discontinued, and a deputy-collector shall be appointed for said port of Sabine, with the same powers as the deputy-collector of Aransas, provided for in third section of this act, whose salary shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Surveyor for port of Sabine discontinued and deputy-collector to be appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the collector for the District of Texas, residing at Galveston, shall be, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, not exceeding seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and that the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Salary of collector at Galveston.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force," and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.
1847, ch. 8.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the provisions of the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury scrip therein provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereon shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the register of the treasury under the direction of the *of the* Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

How scrip shall be issued under the 9th section of act of February 11th, 1847, ch. 8.
Interest when payable.

How certificates shall be signed and sealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act creating a Collection District in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said District, a Port of Entry and Delivery.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, and the town of Frankfort, in the county of Waldo, be, and they hereby are, created a collection district, which shall be known and called the District of Bangor; and Bangor, within said county of Penobscot, is hereby made a port of entry and delivery for said district.

Collection District of Bangor created.

Bangor made a port of entry.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a collector of customs appointed for said district, together with such other officers as are provided for by law; and the compensation of said collector shall be such fees and commissions as he by law may be entitled to.

Collector to be appointed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Frankfort, in the county of Waldo, shall form a part of said District of Bangor, in the same manner that it now forms a part of the District of Belfast; and there shall be a deputy-collector at Frankfort, as is now provided by law, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the powers, in the

Frankfort to form a part of said district.

same manner as the same were performed and exercised when Frankfort constituted a part of the District of Belfast.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act making Provision for an additional Number of general Officers, and for other Purposes.*

The ten regiments authorized by the act of 11th February, 1847, ch. 3, to be organized.

Major-generals and brigadier-generals to be appointed.

Proviso.

Three assistant adjutant-generals to be appointed.

President authorized to accept the services of volunteers now in Mexico, and to organize the same.

Additional pay and allowances to volunteers who shall reënter the service.

Individual volunteers may be accepted to fill vacancies, &c.

1847, ch. 3.

How officers shall take rank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize the ten regiments to be raised by virtue of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, into brigades and divisions, either by allotting portions of the same to the brigades and divisions of the regular army or volunteer forces in the service of the United States, and, if the efficiency of the service shall require it, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of additional brigadier-generals, not exceeding three, and major-generals, not exceeding two, as the organization of the said forces may require: *Provided*, That each brigade shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division of not less than two brigades: *And provided, further*, That the said general officers shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the adjutant-general's department one assistant adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and two assistant adjutants-general, with the brevet rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the same manner, and be charged with the same duties, as those authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico as, in his opinion, the state of the public service may require, and who may, at the termination of the present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico; and to organize the same into companies, battalions, and regiments, agreeably to existing laws, and to commission the officers for the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the pay and allowances provided for the volunteers now in the service of the United States, under existing laws, each volunteer who shall reënter the service under the provisions of this act, in Mexico, immediately after the close of his present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of twelve dollars to be paid as soon as the company shall have been duly mustered and received *be* [by] the mustering and inspecting officer.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of individual volunteers to fill vacancies which may occur by death, discharge, or other cause, in the volunteer regiments or corps now in the service of the United States, or which may be received during the existing war with Mexico.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers to be appointed in the ten regiments to be raised and organized under the "Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes," shall take rank, in case of equal grade, in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, without regard to priority of appointment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to each company of said ten regiments there may be appointed the same number of subaltern officers as are provided by existing laws for the companies of volunteers whose term shall expire as provided in the fifth section of the act of eleventh of February eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Number of subalterns to a company.

1847, ch. 8.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to authorize an Increase of the Rank and File of the Army of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the regiment of mounted riflemen authorized by the act of the ninth [nineteenth] of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1846, ch. 17.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That to each regiment of dragoons, artillery, and mounted riflemen, in the regular army, there shall be added one principal teamster, with the rank and compensation of quartermaster-sergeant, and to each company of the same two teamsters, with the compensation of artificers.

Mounted riflemen.

1846, ch. 22.

Teamsters for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, and mounted riflemen.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso to the second section of the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An Act giving further Compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain Cases," shall be so interpreted as not to include lieutenants who hold the appointments of adjutant and regimental quartermaster.

Lieutenants holding the appointments of adjutant and regimental quartermaster.

1827, ch. 42.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any army regulation as gives to any sutler a lien upon any part of the pay of the soldiers, or a right to appear at the pay table to receive the soldier's pay from the paymaster, shall be, and the same is hereby, abrogated; and all regulations extending the rights and privileges of sutlers beyond the rules and articles of war shall be, and hereby are, abrogated.

Sutlers to have no liens on pay of soldiers, &c.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to add to the pay department of the army two deputy paymaster-generals, with the pay, and allowances, each of a deputy quartermaster-general, and ten paymasters, with the pay and allowances each of a paymaster of the army; and the officers so appointed shall give such bonds as the President shall, from time to time, direct: *Provided*, That the deputy paymaster-generals shall, in addition to paying troops, superintend the payment of armies in the field.

Two deputy paymaster-generals, and ten paymasters to be appointed.

Proviso.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the pay department shall have rank corresponding with the rank to which their pay and allowances are assimilated: *Provided*, That paymasters shall not, in virtue of such rank, be entitled to command in the line, or other staff departments of the army: *Provided, also*, That the right to command in the pay department, between officers having the same rank, shall be in favor of the oldest in service in the department, without regard to the date of commission under which they may be acting at the time.

Rank of officers of pay department.

Proviso.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all paymasters hereafter to be appointed by the President for the volunteer service of the United States shall be nominated to the Senate for confirmation to such office.

Paymasters of volunteers to be nominated to the Senate.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regiment of dragoons authorized to be raised by an act entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force and for other Purposes," shall receive the same bounty as is allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the other regiments authorized to be raised by said act.

Bounty to the regiment of dragoons.

1847, ch. 8.

Increase of ordnance department.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to add to the ordnance department, whenever he shall deem it expedient to increase the same, two captains and six first lieutenants, who shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as officers of those grades, respectively, now belonging to that department, to be disbanded at the close of the war.

Brevets to non-commissioned officers.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That when any non-commissioned officer shall distinguish himself, or may have distinguished himself, in the service, the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby, authorized, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment to which such non-commissioned officer belongs, to attach him by brevet of the lowest grade of rank, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, to any corps of the army: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one so attached to any one company at the same time; and when any private soldier shall so distinguish himself, the President may in like manner grant him a certificate of merit, which shall entitle him to additional pay at the rate of two dollars per month.

Proviso.

Two companies to be added to each of regiments of artillery.

1821, ch. 13.

Additional companies of light artillery.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to each of the regiments of artillery two companies, to be organized in the same manner, and who shall receive the like pay and allowances in every respect as authorized by existing laws; and in addition to the four companies authorized by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to be equipped as light artillery, the President is hereby empowered, when he shall deem it necessary, to designate four other companies, one in each regiment, to be organized and equipped as light artillery; and each regiment of artillery shall be allowed two principal musicians with the rates of pay provided by law for the principal musicians in the regiments of infantry.

Pay of light artillery.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and men of the light artillery, when serving as such and mounted, shall receive the same pay and allowances as provided by law for the dragoons.

Allowance of additional rations for the adjutant-general and the quartermaster-general.

1842, ch. 186.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the sixth section of the act entitled, "An Act respecting the Organization of the Army," &c., approved August twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, which allow additional rations to certain officers of the army, be, and the same are hereby, so extended as to embrace the quartermaster-general and adjutant-general of the army from the date of the act.

Deficient regiments to be consolidated, and supernumerary officers discharged.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expenses in the military establishment including volunteers, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, in case of failure in filling the rank and file of any regiment or regiments, to consolidate such deficient regiment or regiments, and discharge all supernumerary officers: *Provided*, That officers so discharged shall be allowed, in addition to the mileage already authorized by law, three months' pay to each.

Proviso.

When the officers and forces authorized by this act shall be discharged.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers appointed, and the additional force authorized to be raised under this act, shall be discharged at the close of the war with Mexico, except the officers of the ordnance authorized by the sixteenth section, and the two companies to each regiment of artillery authorized by the eighteenth section of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act providing for the Building and Equipment of four naval Steamships.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built and equipped four first-class sea-going steamships, to be attached to the navy of the United States, and that one million of dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Four first-class steamships to be built and equipped.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to accept, on the part of the government of the United States, the proposals of E. K. Collins and his associates, of the city of New York, submitted to the Postmaster-General, and dated Washington, March sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, and to contract with the said E. K. Collins and his associates for the faithful fulfilment of the stipulations therein contained, and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Secretary of Navy to accept the proposals of E. K. Collins & Co. for transportation of mail between New York and Liverpool.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the steamships to be employed by the said E. K. Collins and his associates in the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool shall be constructed under the inspection of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and shall be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible cost, into war steamers of the first class; and that each of said steamers shall receive on board four passed midshipmen of the United States navy, who shall serve as watch officers, and be suitably accommodated without charge to the government; and the said steamers shall also receive on board and accommodate, without charge to the government, one agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, who shall have charge of the mails to be transported in said steamships.

Steamships — how to be constructed, &c.

Each steamship shall receive on board four passed midshipmen and a mail agent.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract, on the part of the government of the United States, with A. G. Sloo, of Cincinnati, for the transportation of the United States mail from New York to New Orleans, twice a month and back, touching at Charleston, (if practicable,) Savannah, and Havana; and from Havana to Chagres and back, twice a month. The said mail to be transported in at least five steamships of not less than fifteen hundred tons burden, and propelled by engines of not less than one thousand horse power each, to be constructed under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class; and that the said steamships shall be commanded by officers of the United States navy not below the grade of lieutenant, who shall be selected by the contractor, with the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Navy, and who shall be suitably accommodated without charge to the government. Each of said steamers shall receive on board four passed midshipmen of the United States navy, who shall serve as watch officers, and be suitably accommodated without charge to the government; and each of the said steamers shall also receive on board and accommodate, without charge to the government, one agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, who shall have charge of the mails to be transported in said steamers: *Provided,* The Secretary of the Navy may, at his discretion, permit a steamer of not less than six hundred tons burden, and engines in proportion, to be employed in

Secretary of Navy to contract with A. G. Sloo for transportation of mail between New York and N. Orleans, &c.

From Havana to Chagres.

What description of steamships shall be employed, and how commanded.

Each of said steamers to receive on board four passed midshipmen and a mail agent.

PROVIDO.

Compensation. the mail service herein provided for between Havana and Chagres: *Provided, further*, That the compensation for said service shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and that good and sufficient security be required for the faithful fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract.

Security to be given.

Secretary of Navy to contract for transportation of mail from Panama to Oregon.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract, on behalf of the government of the United States, for the transportation of the mail from Panama to such port as he may select in the Territory of Oregon, once a month each way, so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus; said mail to be transported in either steam or sailing vessels, as shall be deemed most practicable and expedient.

Secretary to provide in the contracts that the Navy Department shall have control over said steamships.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to provide, in the contracts authorized by this act, that the Navy Department shall at all times exercise control over said steamships, and at any time have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, and to direct such changes in their machinery and internal arrangements as the Secretary of the Navy may require; due provision being made in the said contracts for the mode of ascertaining the proper compensation to the contractors therefor.

1851, ch. 34, § 2.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act to establish certain Post Routes and for other Purposes.*

Post routes established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

Maine.

Maine. — From Dixfield, through Peru, to Canton Mills, in the county of Oxford.

From Newport, through Corinna and Dexter, to Dover, in the county of Penobscot.

From Standish, through Limington, Sebago, Denmark, and Bridge-ton, to Sweden.

From Brownsville, in the county of Piscataquis, to Katadhin Iron Works.

From Monson, by Abbot, Parkman, Dexter, and Newport, to Detroit, in Maine.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire. — From Exeter to the city of Manchester.

From the city of Manchester to Amherst.

From the city of Manchester, through Candia, South Deerfield, Deerfield, Nottingham, Wadley's Falls, Lamprey River, Stratham, Greenland, to Portsmouth.

Vermont.

Vermont. — From Bakersfield, via West Enosburgh post-office, and Enosburgh Falls post-office, to West Berkshire.

From Bridgewater to Ludlow.

From Northumberland, New Hampshire, to Sutton, Vermont.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island. — From Providence, Rhode Island, by Valley Falls, in Smithfield, Diamond Hill, in Cumberland, West Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Holliston, to Framingham Depot, in Massachusetts.

From Providence, by Smithville or Clayville, to Killingly, Connecticut.

From Washington Village, in the State of Rhode Island, via Maple Root Meeting-House, Weaver's Hill, East Coheaghill, in West Greenwich, to Volentown, in the State of Connecticut.

Connecticut.

Connecticut. — From Thomson via the post villages of Fish-

erville, New Boston, South Bridge, Stubridge, and Brimfield, to the Palma Depot.

New York. — From Beaverkill, in the county of Sullivan, through Colchester, to Walton, in the county of Delaware. New York

From Leroy, in the county of Genesee, via Roanoke, East Bethany, Bethany, and Brookville, to Alexandria.

From Wright's Corners, in the county of Niagara, by the Hess road, to Somerset, in the same county.

From State Bridge, in the town of Lenox, Madison county, via North Bay, on the north point of Oneida Lake, to Camden, in the county of Oneida.

From Antwerp, in Jefferson county, by way of Shingle Creek, Fowler, Fullersville, Edwards's, and Russell, to Canton, in St. Lawrence county.

From Norwich, in the county of Chenango, by Plymouth, South Otselec, and West Linkaen, to De Ruyter, in Madison county.

From Canisteo, in Steuben county, by way of Purdy Creek, through Greenwood and West Union, to Andover, in Alleghany county.

From Sempronius, Cayuga county, to Scott, Cortlandt county.

From Fulton, by way of Gilbert's Mills, to Central Square, in Oswego county.

From the village of Hampton, town of Westmoreland, in the county of Oneida, via Manchester, Walesville, and New York Mills, to the city of Utica, in said county.

From Pratt's Hollow, in the county of Madison, via Pine Woods, to the village of Hamilton.

From South Bern, in the county of Albany, via Chesterville, Ormanville, Longman's Hollow, to Coeyman's Landing, in the county of Albany.

From Cannonsville, Delaware county, by Trout Creek, to Unadilla, Otsego county.

From Port Jervis, Orange county, along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen Stream.

New Jersey. — From Burlington city, Burlington county, via Columbus, to Georgetown. New Jersey.

From Burlington city to Wrightstown.

From Stanhope to Strausburg, Pennsylvania.

From Square Village to the city of New York.

From Trenton, via Lawrenceville, to Pennington.

From Bordentown, in Burlington county, via Recklesstown, Jobstown, and New Egypt, to Freehold, Monmouth county.

From Flemington, in Hunterdon county, via Lebanonville and Cokesbury, to German valley.

From Freehold, via Turkey, Burgen Iron Works, to Tom's River, in Monmouth county.

From Flemington, via Greenville, to Ringoe's.

Pennsylvania. — From White Haven, via the State road, to Mount Pocono. Pennsylvania.

From Ebensburg, Cambria county, through the Woodland settlement, to intersect the Indiana and Curwinstown mail route at Newman's Mills Post-Office.

From Montrose, via New Milford, to Lausboro'.

From Pottstown, via Hillegass Post-Office, Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, Spinnerstown, Bucks county, to Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

From Athens, in Bradford county, to Smithfield, in said county.

From Meadville, Crawford county, via Sugar Lake, to Coopers-town, Venango county.

From York, York county, via Dover, Dillsburg, and Allen, to Carlisle, Cumberland county.

From York, York county, by east Berlin, to York Sulphur Springs, (Petersburg,) Adams county.

From Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, to Anandale, Butler county.

From Montourseville, in Lycoming county, via Warrensville, Isaac Bailey's Mill, J. K. Thomson's, James Williamson's, Bictel's Mill, to Jersey shore, in said county.

From Mercer, in Mercer county, to West Middlesex, in said county.

From Collomsville, in Lycoming county, via Susquehanna township, to Williamport, in said county.

From Miffintown, via McCoystown, Juniata county, and Peru Mills, Bolingerstown, to Shade Gap, in Huntington county.

From Warren, in the county of Warren, via Wattsburg, Beaver Dam, Columbus, Wrightsville, Pittsfield, Youngsville, and Irvine, to the city of Erie.

From Brookville, in Jefferson county, via the State road, to Smickburg, in the same county.

From Grahamsville, in the county of Pike, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen.

From Ligonier, in the county of Westmoreland, to Donegal, in the same county.

From Reedsville, in Mifflin county, via the Kishacoquilla's Valley, to Lock's mill.

From McConnellsburgh, Bedford county, via Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Washington county, Maryland.

From Berrysburg, Dauphin county, via Uniontown, to Georgetown, in Westmoreland county.

From Mercer, to Harrisville, Butler county, via Union Mills.

Virginia. — From Osbornsford, Scott county, Virginia, to Letcher Court-House, Kentucky.

From Saltville, Washington county, to Hendrick's Mills, Russell county.

From Mechanicsburg, by the house of James Davidson at the Rocky Gap; thence along the valley of the South or Muddy Fork of Wolf Creek, by the house of Pleasant Murphy, to Tazewell Court House; to return by the valley of Clear Fork of Wolf Creek, by the house of Henry W. Dills and Rocky Gap, to Mechanicsburg.

From Blacksville, Monongalia county, to Warren, in said county.

From De Kalb, Gilmer county, to Harrisville, Ritchie county.

From Pedlar Mills, in Amherst county, to Fairfield, in Rockbridge county.

From Fairmount, via Jeremiah Hess's, to Salem, in Harrison county.

From Fairmount, Marion county, through Pruntytown, Taylor county, and Philippi, the county seat of Barbour county, to Buchanan, in Lewis county.

From Smithfield, on the national road, by Brandonsville, Kingwood, Evansville, to Philippi.

From Staunton, via Beverly, Weston, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River.

From Parkersburg, by Burning Spring and Glenville, to Bulltown.

From Fincastle, Botetourt county, to Blacksburg, Montgomery county, via Catawba.

From Clarksville, to Halifax Court-House.

From the village of Trenton, on Willis River, Cumberland county, to Columbia, in the county of Fluvanna.

From Wytheville to Grayson Court-House.

From Yellow Branch, in Campbell county, via Maston Clay's Mills, and Arnoldtown, to Leesville.

From Sperryville, Rappahannock county, to Robsonville, Madison county.

From Salem, in Roanoke county, to Boon's Mill, in Franklin county.

From Holston Post-Office, via Holston River, to Saltville, in Washington county.

From the Red Sulphur Springs, in Monroe county, to Princeton, in Mercer county.

From Glade Spring to Emory and Henry College, in Washington county.

From Lebanon to Sand Lick, in Russell county.

From Fredericksburg, to the store of William Colton.

From Louisburg, via the Sulphur Springs, Fleshman's, on Sewell Mountain, on the old Kanawha road, and Hughart's, to Fayette Court-House.

North Carolina. — From Powell's Point or Elizabeth City, to Nag's Head, North Carolina, touching at Roanoke Island. North Carolina.

From Jefferson, North Carolina, via Helton, to Shadrick Greer's, in Grayson county, Virginia.

From Johnsonsville or Murchison's Mills, to Harrington.

From Marion, up Crooked Creek, to Hendersonville.

From Albemarle, via Morgan's Mills, to Clear Creek, North Carolina, to return by Thomas Rowland's.

From Salisbury, via Brengle's Ferry, to Troy.

From Fayetteville, via Averasboro, to Smithfield, sixty miles.

From N. S. Jarrett's, in Macon county, North Carolina, via Fort Emmery, on Hiwassee River, to Blairsville, Georgia.

From Lenoir to Deal's Mill, in Caldwell county, North Carolina, fifteen miles.

From Washington, Beaufort county, to Durham's Creek, same county.

From Creed's Bridge, Virginia, to Knott's Island.

From Ridgway, via Bullock's Store, Palmer's Springs, St. Tammany, Fitt's Store, to Ridgway.

From Strickland's Depot, to Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county.

From Jefferson, via Mouth of Wilson, to Grayson Court-House, Virginia.

From Elizabethtown, via house of Thomas Lewis, to Gravelly Hill.

South Carolina. — From Earlesville to Limestone Springs, South Carolina. South Carolina.

From Aiken, by Merritt's Bridge, to Leesville, South Carolina.

From Aiken to Burcalow, Orangeburg District, South Carolina.

From Leesville to Orangeburg Court-House.

From Lewisville to Vance's Ferry.

From Aiken to Ervington.

From Athens, Georgia, to Pendleton, South Carolina.

Georgia. — From Villa Rica (Georgia) to Tallapoosa, and Shady Grove to Jacksonville, Alabama.

From Covington, via Lofton's Store, Indian Springs, and Gullettsville, to Forsyth.

From Lagrange, via Vernon, Wehadkee, and Roanoke, to Wedowee, Alabama. The Fredonia route to commence at Vernon, and the Mount Hickory route to end at Roanoke.

From Lagrange, via Houston, to Franklin.

From Fayetteville to Greenville.

From White Sulphur Springs, via Warm Springs, to Talbotton.

From Dahlonge, by Tuccoah, to Benton, Tennessee.

From Villa Rica, via Powder Springs.

From Marietta, Roswell Factory, Social Hill, in Cherokee county, Allenville, Cumming, and Coal Mountain, Forsyth county, Crossville, and Auroria, to Dahlonge.

From Hawkinsville to Trouprville.

From Lawrenceville, via Gainsville, to Clarksville.

From Talbotton, by Nemsom's Mills, in Macon county, to Lanier and Traveller's Rest, in Dooly county.

From Columbus, via Fort Mitchell and Oswichee, in Alabama, to Florence in Georgia, discontinuing the present route from Florence to Fort Gaines, via Eufaula.

From Columbus, via Villula, (in Alabama,) Glennville, and Eufaula, to Fort Gaines.

From Washington to Crawfordville.

From Columbus, (Georgia,) via Borum's, (in Russell county, Alabama,) Union Springs, Aberfoil, Union Hill, Montezuma, and Nathansville, to Blakely.

From Penfield to Union Point.

From Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, by Rankin's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, Boiling Springs, to Trenton, Dade county, Georgia.

Alabama.

Alabama. — From Geneva, Alabama, to Uchee Anna, Florida.

From Decatur to Moulton.

From Double Springs to State Line, Georgia.

From Abbeville, via Freeman's Store and Skipperville, to Newton Court-House.

From Black's Bluff to Poole's Store.

From Americus, Georgia, via Lumpkin, Florence, Georgetown, Eufaula, Clayton, Louisville, Monticello, and Troy, to Greenville, Alabama.

From Lebanon to Langston.

From Barnes's Cross Roads, via Indigo Head, to Louisville.

From Montgomery to Youngsville — changed so as to include Mount Jefferson.

From Village Springs to Aurora Post-Office.

From Eufaula, via Abbeville, Columbia, Woodville, to Marriana, Florida.

From Double Springs to Jacksonville.

From Double Springs, by Ashville and Springville, to Elyton.

From Double Springs to Rome, Georgia.

From Tuscaloosa, via Wilson Sheppard's Post-Office, Isaac Cain's Post-Office, to Jasper.

From Jasper, via Eldredge, to Pikeville.

From Point Smith to Buzzard Roost.

From Decatur, via Houston's Store, to Jasper.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, via Terrapin Creek, Augustin Young's, to Van Wert, Paulding county, Georgia.

From Blountsville, by Murphey's Valley, to Aurora.

From Ashville to Montevalo.

From Carrollton, Georgia, to Rockdale, Randolph county.

Florida.

Florida. — From Pensacola, by Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, and Tampa Bay, to Key West.

From Key West, by Miami River, Indian River, and Mosquito Inlet, to Charleston.

From St. Mary's, Georgia, by Nassau Court-House, to Jacksonville, Florida.

From Jacksonville to Alligator, by Brandy Branch.

From Milton to Sparta.

From Okahumpka to Fort Butler.

Mississippi. — From Houston to Starkville.

From Delta, Coahoma county, to Panola.

From Pontotoc to Ragsdale's Stand.

From Fulton to Houston.

From Houston to Columbus.

From Columbus to Hopewell.

From Louisville to Starkville.

From Jackson, via Paulding, and Leashville, to Mobile, Alabama.

From Hillsboro', via Ludlow and Densentown, to Canton.

From Hernando to Chulahoma.

From Jacinto, Tishemingo county, via Danville, New Hope, to Matamoras, Tennessee.

From Starkville, Octibbehaw county, via Springfield, Drane's Mills, to Shongalow, Carroll county.

Louisiana. — From Vidalia to Lake Providence, via Sicily Island, Deer Creek, and Bayou Macon. *Louisiana.*

From Shreveport to Logansport.

From Trinity, in the parish of Catahola, down Black River, to Howe's, in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana.

From St. Joseph, via Winnsboro', to Monroe.

From Yazoo city, in the State of Mississippi, via the court-house of Josequina county, Providence, Louisiana, Bastrop, to Monroe, Washita county, Louisiana.

From Mansfield to Logansport, De Soto parish.

From Mansfield to Pulaski, Panola county, Texas.

From Pulaski, via Steele's, Caddo parish, to Greenwood.

From Washington, parish of St. Landry, to Bayou Rouge, via Hedsturn's, McBride's, and Morgan's.

From Covington, via John Parkins's, and Wadsworth's, to Pear River, in the parish of St. Tammany.

Arkansas. — From Pine Bluffs, via Princeton and Dallasport, to Washington. *Arkansas.*

From Batesville, up Poke Bayou, via John Martin's, to Pilot Hill.

From Helena to the mouth of White River.

From Eldorado to Warren's, in Bradley county.

From Clarendon, Monroe county, to Surrounded Hill.

From Oakland Grove to Des Arques Bluffs, on White River.

From Pilot Hill to Rockbridge, Ozark county, Missouri.

From Benton, Saline county, via Preston Bland's, to Perryville, Perry county.

From Benton, via Joel Brown's, Perriman McDaniel's, and Keezee's Mill, through Colbreath's Settlement, to Warren's, Bradley county.

From Gainesville, in Greene county, crossing Black River at Sherry's Ferry, via Dockworth's Ferry, on Current River, Fourche Dumas, and the Medical Springs, to Charles Hatcher's, on Eleven Point River.

From Yellville, Marion county, via Joseph Coker's, to Forsythe, Taney county, Missouri.

From Smithville, Lawrence county, via Thomas Esta's, to Pilot Hill.

From Huntsville to Lebanon.

From Bentonville to Maysville.

From Elizabeth, in Jackson county, to Walcott.

From Marion, Crittenden county, via James Deeron's, to Smith's, Poinsett county.

From Dwight, Pope county, to Clinton, in Van Buren county.

From Clarksville, Johnson county, to St. Paul.

From Rock Roe to Bearkly.

From Searcy, White county, via the Chickasaw crossing and Oakland, to Helena, in Philip county.

From Little Rock, via Alexander Murphy's and Kinderhook, to Richwood, Izard county.

From Fort Smith to Tumlinsonville, Scott county.

From Arkansas Post, via Lagrew's Springs, to Crocket Bluffs.

From Helena, in Philips county, via Spring Creek settlement, Oakland Post-Office, in St. Francis county, to Batesville, Independence county.

From Van Buren, Crawford county, to Fayetteville, via James Gin's, William Howard's, Hathaway's Store, and Enos Harris's.

From Smithville, Lawrence county, to Richwood's, Izard county, via Thompson's Mills, Mount Vista, and Criswell's Ferry, across White River.

From Whittington's, Hot Spring county, to Dallas, Polk county, via Mount Ida, and Caddo Cove.

From New Madrid, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee, via Hickman's Bend, Mill Bayou, Osceola, Pecan Point, Frenchman's Bayou, Oldham, and Marion, in Arkansas.

From Jasper, in Newton county, to Lebanon, Searcy county, via Thomas Jones's, at the mouth of Big Creek.

From Eldorado, Union county, to Monroe, Ouachita parish, Louisiana, via William Chapman's Store, William F. Bond's Store, in Union Parish, Louisiana, and Ouachita city, Louisiana.

Missouri.

Missouri. — From Versailles, via mouth of Big Buffalo, to Bolivar.

From Independence, via Bent's Fort, to Santa Fe.

From Independence to Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon.

From Dade Court-House, via Buck Prairie, to McDonald.

From Cassville, via John B. Williams's, to Forsythe.

From Georgetown to Lexington.

From Warsaw, via Oceola and Batesville, to Fort Scott, in the Indian Territory.

From Washburn's Prairie, via John B. King's, to Maysville, Arkansas.

From Bolivar, via Homansville, to Oceola.

From Thomasville, via the county seat of Texas county, Ellsworth, and Wickliffe, to Little Piney.

From Thomasville to Rockbridge.

From Canton, via Monticello, Sand Hill, and Memphis, to Lancaster, Schuyler county.

From Bolivar, via Buffalo, to Woodbury.

From Harrisonville to Little Osage.

From Georgetown to Cole Camp.

From Sarcoxie, via Union Grove to Blytheville.

From Warsaw, via Erie, to Waynesville.

From Warsaw to Buffalo.

From Arcadia, via Big Creek and Camp Grove, to Cane Creek, in Wayne county.

From Weston, via Bloomington, to St. Joseph's.

From Harrisburgh, Lafayette county, to Rose Hill, in Johnson county.

From Bolivar to Cedar Court-House.

From Hannibal to Belmont, in the State of Illinois.

From Springfield to Rockbridge.

From St. Joseph's, via the county seats of Clinton, Caldwell, Livingston, Linn, Macon, Shelby, to Palmyra.

From Alexandria, Clarke county, via the county seats of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry, to London, in Atchison county.

From the county seat of Scotland county, via Monticello, to Quincy, Illinois.

From Bates Court-House to Carthage in Jasper county.

From Carthage to Neosho.

From Palmyra to Indian Creek.

From Florida, in Monroe county, to Mexico, in Andrain county.

From Weston, via Estill's Mill, to Plattsburgh.

From Waterloo, via Chambersburgh, Wood's Mill, to Bloomfield, in Iowa.

From St. Louis to Femme Osage, via the old Bonhomme road.

From Tully, Lewis county, to St. Joseph's in Buchanan county, via the county seat of Scotland, Macon, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry.

From St. Joseph's, via the county seat of Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Clark, to Alexander.

Illinois. — From Otsego, via Antioch, to Solon Mills.

From Cass, via Barber's Corners and Du Page, and Vermont, to Oswego.

From La Salle, via the south side of Vermillion River, through Lowell, Galloway, and Moon's Point, to Pontiac, in Livingston county.

From Rock Island, via Camden, Independence, and James Gingles, to Millersburgh.

From Fulton city, via Genesee Grove, Milledgeville, Elkhorn Grove, and Buffalo Grove, to Oregon, in Ogle county.

From Rock Island, via Camden, and Hollister's Mill, in Rock Island county, Thomas R. Morey's, Berlin, and Oxford, in Henry county, and North Prairie, to Hendersonville.

From Cedar Creek Mills, via Oneco, to Monroe, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

From Olney, Richland county, via St. Mary, to Newtown.

From Decatur, via Clinton, to Bloomington.

From Greenup, via Salisbury, to Charleston.

From New Harmony, in the State of Indiana, via Grayville, to Albion.

From Middleport, to Urbana.

From Bristol, in Kendall county, via Sugar Grove, Grouse, Blackberry, Avon, and Line, to Sycamore.

From Josephine to Ottawa.

From Springfield, the seat of government, via Hillsboro', Greenville, Carlyle, Washville, Pinckneyville, Murphysboro, Saratoga, Jonesboro, and Unity, to Cairo City.

From St. Louis, Missouri, by Belleville, Sparta, Murphysboro, Saratoga, and Vienna, to Metropolis City, on the Ohio River.

From Penn, on the Illinois River, passing tri-weekly through the county seats of Bureau and Henry counties, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi River.

From Warsaw, in Hancock county, to Oyuacoka, via Keithsburgh, to New Boston, so as to intersect the route from Boston to Rock Island.

From Dutchman's Point, via Sherman and Emmett, to Little Fort.

From Milwaukie, via Otsego, Dulanty, Elmsley, and Grass Point, to Chicago.

From La Salle, via Princeton and Cambridge, to Millersburgh.

From Dundee, via Barrington, Lake Zurich, Gilmer, and Libertyville, to Little Fort.

From Pittsfield, in Pike county, to Carrolton, in Greene county.

From Williamsburgh, in Shelby county, to Van Buren, in Montgomery county.

From Ottawa, via Norway and Holdeman's Grove, and Cass, to Summit.

Illinois.

From Caledonia, in Pulaski county, to Jonesboro', in Union county
 From Chicago, via Noyesville, Eldridge, Bonaparte, Warrenville, and Snyder's Mills, to Aurora.

From Pulaski, in Hancock county, via Big Elm Grove, Clayton, Walker's Neck, and Cacanay's Mills, to Perry, in Pike county.

From Evansville, in Indiana, via Albion and Fairfield, to Salem.

From Paducah, in Kentucky, via Metropolis, Vienna, Marion, and Benton, to Mt. Vernon, to intersect with the route from Shawnee-town to Salem.

From Friendsville to Albany.

Indiana

Indiana. — From Rockport to Newburg.

From Jasper, in Dubois county, to Paoli, Orange county via Haysville.

From Leavenworth, Crawford county, via Magnolia, to Jasper, by the present State road.

From Evansville, Vanderburg county, via New Harmony, Indiana, and via Graysville and Albion, Illinois, to Fairfield, Illinois.

From Plymouth, Marshall county, to Goshen, Elkhart county, via the State road between those points.

From Monticello, in White county, via Winimac, Pulaski county, Barber's, Marshall county, and Dover, St. Joseph county, to South Bend, in said county.

From Door Village, Laporte county, via Bigelow's Mills, and John McIntosh's, to Tassinong, Porter county.

From Marion, Grant county, via Etna, to Huntington, Huntington county.

From Middletown, Henry county, via Yorktown, to Wheeling, Delaware county.

From Marion, Grant county, to Hartford, in Blackford county.

From Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, via Rossville, Middle Ford of Wild Cat on the Michigan road, Richardville, Cocomo, to Marion, Grant county.

From Frankfort, Clinton county, to Canton, Tipton county.

From New Trenton, Franklin county, via South Gate, Kilrail, and Summan's, to Napoleon, Ripley county.

From Bowling Green, Clay county, to Point Commerce, Green county.

From Hagerstown, Wayne county, to Winchester, Randolph county.

From Aurora, Dearborn county, via Wilmington, and Moor's Hill, to Versailles, Ripley county.

From Lawrenceburgh, via Wilmington, Dillsboro', Hart's Mills, Cross Plains, and Canaan, to Madison, Jefferson county.

From Vernon, Jennings county, up the valley of Big Otter, to Otter Village.

From Charlestown to New Albany.

Tennessee.

Tennessee. — From Double Springs, Jackson county, via Poplar Shade, to Smithville, De Kalb county.

From Whitleysville, via Witcher's Cross Roads, to Lafayette.

From Bean's Station, Tennessee, via Morristown, to the mouth of Chucky.

From Columbia, Maury county, to Williamsport, said county.

From Spencer, via Wallsbridge, Isaac Miller's, crossing Collin's River at the Flat Shoals, to Smithville.

From Benton, Polk county, Tennessee, to Cohutta Springs, Georgia.

From Raleigh, via Portersville, to Covington, discontinuing the present route from Randolph to Bellmont.

From Raleigh, through Portersville, Covington, and Ripley, to Dyersburg.

From Smithville, via Mechanicsville, to Woodbury.

From Sparta, up the Calf Killer River to its source, thence crossing the old Walton road, west of Robert Officer's, via James M. Goodbar's, Magnus Looper's, to West Fork Post-Office.

From Fayetteville, Lincoln county, via Cold Water and Kelly's Creek, on the south side of Elk River, to Elkton, in Giles county.

Kentucky. — From Columbus, via Blandville, to Paducah.

Kentucky.

From Paducah, via Benton, Waidsboro', and Murray, to Paris, in Tennessee.

From Paducah, via Lovelaceville, Blandville, and Milburn, to Clinton.

From Prestonsburg to Hazard, Perry county.

From Princeton to the Empire Iron Works.

From West Liberty, via Little Sandy, head of Paint, to Paintsville.

From Smithland, via Benton, to Mayfield.

From Pikeville, Kentucky, via Whitesburg and Pound, to Bickley's Mills, in Virginia.

From Blandville, via Hazle Creek, (Kentucky,) to Caledonia, Illinois.

From Eddyville, via Benton, to Mayfield.

From Prestonsburg, Kentucky, to Logan Court-House, Virginia.

From Rome Post-Office, in Knox county, via Daniel Baker's, to the Steam-Mill, in Clay county.

From Boonsville to Levi Pennington's.

From Piketon, via mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan Court-House, Virginia.

From Princeton, via Wallonia, to Cadiz.

From Russellville, in Logan county, via Franklin, Simpson county, Scottsville, Allen county, Tompkinsville, Monroe county, to Livingston, Tennessee.

From Hickman, via Feliciana and Mayfield, to Paducah.

From Caseyville, via Cypress and O. P. Griswold's to Providence.

From Madisonville, via Ashbysburgh, to Owensboro'.

Ohio. — From Kinsman, via Johnstonville, to Warren.

Ohio.

From Steubenville, via Browning's Mills, on Island Creek, Knoxville, New Sommerset, Mitchell's Salt Works, Moore's Salt Works, Croxton, Salineville, and Gaver's, to New Lisbon.

From Columbus, via New Albany, Johnstown, Utica, Martinsburg, Bladensburg, East Union, and West Bedford, to Roscoe, Coshocton county.

From Columbus Grove, Putnam county, to Waterville, Lucas county.

From New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, via Joseph Murphey's and Rogersville, to Chili, Coshocton county.

From Locust Grove, Adams county, via Marble Furnace, Tranquillity, Youngsville, to Eckmansville.

From Cleveland, via Royalton, Hinkley, Granger, and Sharon, to Wadsworth.

From Sidney, via Palestine, to Urbana.

From Cleveland, via Gates's Mill, Munson, Claridon, Huntsburg, Windsor, to Meadville, in Pennsylvania.

From Ithaca, Darke county, through New Baltimore and Philipsburg, to Union, in Montgomery county.

From Lowell, Washington county, via Reigner's Mills, Jackson and Olive Townships, in Morgan county, to Sharon.

From Ashland, Ashland county, via Jeromeville, Mohecanville to Loudenville, in Richland county.

From Canal Fulton, in Stark county, to Ashland, in Ashland county.

From St. John's, in Allen county, via Frysburg, to Dinsmoore, in Shelby county.

From Marion, in the county of Marion, via Kenton, in Hardin county, Huntersville, and Lima, in Allen county, to section ten, on the Miami canal.

From Xenia, in Green county, through Paintersville, in the same county, to Port William, in Clinton county.

From Jackson, in Jackson county, by the way of Vinton to Cheshire, in Gallia county.

From Nashport, in Licking county, via Elizabethtown, to Hanover.

From Woodville, in Sandusky county, via Hartford and Port Clinton, in Ottawa county, to Sandusky City.

From Bethel, Clermont county, via Brownsville, to Feesburg, in Brown county.

From Fayetteville, Brown county, via Westborough, to Cuba, in Clinton county.

Michigan.

Michigan. — From Grand Haven to Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin. From Owosso, in the county of Shiawassee, to Lyons, in the county of Ionia.

Iowa.

Iowa. — From Washington to the county seat of Jasper county.

From Tipton, via Pioneer Grove, to the county seat of Benton county.

From Oskaloosa, via Eddyville, to Clarksville, in Monroe county.

From Ottumwa to the county seat of Appenoose county.

From Burlington to Keosauqua.

From Jacksonville, via Mononah and McGregor's landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin Territory.

From Keokuk, via Fairfield, Ottumwa, and Oskaloosa, to the Barracks at the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River.

From Wapello, via Columbus City, to Iowa City.

From Oskaloosa to Newton city, in Jasper county.

From Canton, Jackson county, via Pioneer Grove, to Ivanhoe, in Linn county.

From Torlesboro, via Walling's Landing, to Bloomington.

From Iowa City, via the county seats of Iowa, Powisheek, and Jasper counties, to Fort Des Moines, the county seat of Polk county.

From Fairfield to Bloomfield.

From Iowa City, via Tipton and Dewitt, to Albany, Illinois.

From Dubuque to Fort Atkinson.

From Burlington, via Columbus City, Hillsboro, and Port Allen, to Iowa City.

From Keokuk, via Charleston, Winchester, Birmingham, Agency City, Delonega, Oskaloosa, to Fort Des Moines, county seat of Polk county.

Texas.

Texas. — From Liberty to Beaumont.

From Buffalo (on Trinity River) to Springfield.

From Greenwood, Louisiana, via Mount Mourne, Grand Bluffs and Pine Hills, in Panola county, and Rhodes, to Gaye's Post-Office, Rusk county.

From Lagrange, via Scallon's, Hamlet, and Cedar Creek, to San Marco.

From Galveston, via Virginia Point, Liverpool, Hinds, Brazoria, and Caney, to Matagorda.

From Mansfield, Louisiana, via Ezekiel Jones', A. G. Turneys, Edward Smith's, and John Grave's, to Marshall.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. — From Falls of St. Croix, to Lapointe, in St. Croix county.

From Rochester, in Racine county, to Sugar Creek, in Walworth county.

From Galena, State of Illinois, via New Diggings, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county.

From Potosi Grant county, via Platteville, Head of Platte, Blue

River, and Muscoday, in Iowa county, to the county seat of Richland county.

From Racine, in Racine county, to Beloit, in Rock county.

From Southport, in Racine county, via Beloit, Rock county, to White Oak Springs, in Iowa county.

From Janesville, via Catfish, in Rock county, to Christiana, in Dane county.

From Racine, in Racine county, to White Water, in Walworth county.

From Prairieville, in Waukesha county, via Pemankie and Warren, to Rubicon, in Washington county.

From Janesville, in Rock county, via Exeter and Yellow Stone, in Green county, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county.

From Madison, Dane county, via Cross Plains, Groetsville, Reeveville, and Helena, to Dodgeville, in Iowa county.

From Monroe, Green county, via Greenville, to Blue Mounds, in Iowa county.

From Milton, Rock county, via Goodrich's Ferry, to Cottage Grove, in Dane county.

From Madison, Dane county, to Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county.

From Madison, Dane county, via Watertown, to Milwaukie, in Milwaukie county.

From Prairie du Chien to Cassville, in Grant county.

From Watertown, Jefferson county, to Waupan, Fond-du-Lac county.

From Watertown to Fond-du-Lac, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Janesville, Rock county, via Lima, to Whitewater, in Walworth county.

From Janesville, via Indianford, to Madison, Dane county.

From Beloit, via Monroe, in Green county, and Winslow, to Galena, Illinois.

From Beloit, Rock county, to mineral Point, Iowa county.

From Plover Portage to Big Bull Falls, in Portage county.

From Manitowoc Rapids, via Manitowoc, to Twin Rivers, in Manitowoc county.

From Milwaukie, via West Bend, in Washington county, to Fond-du-Lac, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Green Bay to Menomonie City, in Brown county

From Green Lake, in Marquette county, via county seat of Winnebago county, to Green Bay, in Brown county.

From Sac Prairie, by Barahoo, to Fort Winnebago.

From Grafton, by Rubicon, in Washington county, and Hustis Rapids, to Oak Grove, Dodge county.

From Oak Grove, in Dodge county, via Burnett and Chester, to Wampum, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Potosi to Lancaster, in Grant county.

From Dubuque, Iowa, via Wild's Ferry and Potosi, to Platteville.

From Green Bay, via Thomson's Mills, to Plover Portage.

From Fort Winnebago, via the county seat of Winnebago county, to Neenah.

From Summit, via Ocanemawac and Hustis Rapids, to the county seat of Dodge county.

From Prairieville, via Pewankie, Lisbon, Warren, Erie, Wright, to Addison, Washington county.

From Janesville, via Fulton and Cooksville, to Rutland, in Dade county.

From Big Foot, via Solon, Antioch, Angola and Franklin, to Little Fort, Illinois.

From Oak Grove, via Laurel and Elhah, in Dodge county, to Columbus, in Columbia county.

Oregon.

Oregon. — From Oregon City, via Fort Vancouver and Fort Nesqually, to the mouth of Admiralty Inlet.

From Oregon City, up the Willamette Valley, to the Kalamet River, in the direction of San Frisco.

When said routes shall go into operation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the above routes shall go into operation on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, or sooner, should the funds of the department justify the same: *Provided*, That as soon as a responsible contractor shall offer to transport the mails over any portion of the routes included in this bill, for the revenues arising therefrom respectively, the Postmaster-General shall have the power forthwith to put them under contract.

Proviso.

Mails from New Orleans to Tampico.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause a mail to be transported once a week, and oftener, if he shall think the public interest requires it, from New Orleans, via Galveston, Passo Callo, Brasos de St. Iago, to Tampico, with return mails, the service to be performed by contract, or by the use of the public steamers now in the service of the War Department in the Gulf of Mexico, with the consent of the head of that department; and for this service the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

Letters, &c., to persons belonging to the army in Mexico to be free.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters, newspapers, and other packets, not exceeding in weight one ounce, directed to any officer, musician, or private of the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States, bordering on Mexico, shall be conveyed in the mail free of postage: *Provided*, That all letters or other packets directed to any person in the army shall contain, as a part of their direction, the words, "belonging to the army."

Proviso.

The two preceding sections to continue in force during the present war.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the two preceding sections shall continue in force during the present war, and for three months after the same may be terminated, and no longer.

Mail from Charleston to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for transporting a mail from Charleston, South Carolina, to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine and Key West, and also at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, if deemed expedient, and across the isthmus to Panama, and from thence to Astoria, or the mouth of the Columbia River, touching at Monterey, St. Francisco, and such other places on the coast as the Postmaster-General may direct; the mail to be conveyed from Charleston to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, in steamships, and to be transported each way once every two months, or oftener, as the public interest may require: *Provided*, That the expenditure for said service shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Expense not to exceed \$100,000 a year.

Post-Office to be established at Astoria.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish a post-office and appoint a deputy postmaster at Astoria, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interest may require; that all letters conveyed to or from Chagres shall be charged with twenty cents postage: and all letters conveyed to or from Havana shall be subject to twelve and a half cents postage; and letters carried to or from Panama shall pay a postage of thirty cents, and letters to or from Astoria, or any other place on the Pacific coast, within the territory of the United States, shall pay forty cents postage.

Rate of postage.

Contracts to provide for the purchase of the steamships em-

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract made in pursuance of this act shall provide for the purchase, by the United States, of the steamships to be employed in conveying the mail, at its

option, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Transportation of the Mail between the United States and foreign Countries, and for other Purposes," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five: *Provided*, That the departure and return of said mail may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be either from Charleston, New York, Savannah, Pensacola, or New Orleans, as may be deemed most consistent with the public interest.

played in conveying mails.
1845, ch. 69.
Proviso.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the service herein provided for, to be paid from the general appropriation for mail transportation.

\$30,000 appropriated.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed, when in his judgment the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices, to facilitate the operation of the post-office, in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, may require such additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post-offices which may be established by virtue of this act; and no additional postage shall be charged for the receipt or delivery of any letter or packet at such branch post-office.

Branch post-offices.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail, the Postmaster-General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter; which said stamps the Postmaster-General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, the deputy postmaster paying or becoming accountable for the amount of the stamps so received by him; and if any of said stamps shall not be used, but be returned to the General Post-Office, the amount so returned shall be credited to such deputy postmaster; and such deputy postmaster may sell or dispose of any stamps so received by him, to any person who may wish to use the same; but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster-General; and any person who shall falsely and fraudulently make, utter, or forge any postage stamp, with the intent to defraud the Post-Office Department, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be subject to the same punishment as is provided in the twenty-first section of the act approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An Act to reduce into one the several Acts establishing and regulating the Post-Office Department.

Postage stamps.

Penalty for forging &c. such stamps.

1825, ch. 64.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary as requires the Postmaster-General to cause accounts of the postage that would be chargeable by the rates prescribed in said act upon all matter passing free through the mail, and that the same shall be paid to the Post-Office Department from the contingent funds of the two Houses of Congress, and of the other departments of the government for which such mail service may have been performed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that in lieu of such payment, and in compensation for such mail services as may be performed for the several departments of the government, there shall be paid to the Post-Office Department, from the treasury, for each year's service, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Repeal of so much of the 6th sec. of act 3d March 1845, ch. 43, as requires accounts to be kept of the postages of the pub. depts. &c.

\$200,000 appropriated in lieu thereof.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in any post-office, to be conveyed in the mail, two or more

Penalty for depositing in any post-office two

or more letters to different persons under the same envelope.

Proviso.

All newspapers, with certain exceptions, handbills, &c. to be subject to postage.

Contractors or mail carriers may transport papers out of the mails, &c.

What publications shall be considered as public documents, and may be franked as such.

Compensation of postmasters. Receipts from boxes.

Repeal of so much of the act of May 3, 1845, ch. 43, as is inconsistent herewith.

letters directed to different persons enclosed in the same envelope or packet; and every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post-Office Department: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to any letter or packet directed to any foreign country; and all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be subject to postage, except those sent by way of exchange between the publishers of newspapers, and except those franked by persons enjoying the franking privilege; and newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and all handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage each, to be paid when deposited in any post-office to be conveyed in the mail; and it shall be lawful for any contractor or mail carrier to transport newspapers out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, and the Postmaster-General shall have authority to pay or cause to be paid a sum, not exceeding two cents each, for all letters or packets conveyed in any vessel or steamboat not employed in carrying the mail from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe; and such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and it shall not be lawful to make any allowance or compensation to deputy postmasters in addition to their commissions as authorized by law, excepting the receipts from boxes, of which all beyond two thousand dollars shall be applied in defraying the expenses of their offices, and to be accounted for in the same manner as they are required to account for their commissions, and excepting the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at Washington city and New Orleans.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act to reduce the Rates of Postage, to limit the Use, and correct the Abuse, of the Franking Privilege, and for the Prevention of Frauds on the Post-Office Department," and of all other acts relating to the Post-Office Department, or the service of that department, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

1845, ch. 25.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to amend an an Act entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act to carry into Effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing Compacts with those States with Regard to the five per cent. Fund and the School Reservations.'"*

Provisions of the act of February 26, 1845, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a certain quantity of land. 1845, ch. 25. 1849, ch. 72.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to carry into Effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing Compacts with those States with Regard to the five per cent. Fund and the School Reservations,'" approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the township within the Chickasaw cession within said State: *Provided*, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," and an Act entitled "An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

1834, ch. 162.

1834, ch. 161.

1848, ch. 118, § 3.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of each superintendency, agency, and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or geographical boundaries; and the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents shall be furnished with offices for the transaction of the public business, and the agents and sub-agents with houses for their residences, at the expense of the United States; and, with the assent of the Indians, be permitted to cultivate such portions of land as the President or Secretary of War may deem proper.

Limits of superintendencies, agencies, &c., to be established.

Offices and houses for superintendents, agents, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the twentieth section of the "Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange or barter, give, or dispose of, any *sirrituous* liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any *sirrituous* liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper District Court of the United States, shall in the former case be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

1834, ch. 161.

Penalty for introducing into the Indian country and selling spirituous liquors.

Indians made competent witnesses.

1834, ch. 161.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the eleventh section of the "Act to provide for the better Organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that all annuities or other moneys, and all goods, stipulated by treaty to be paid or furnished to any Indian tribe, shall, at the discretion of the President or Secretary of War, instead of being paid over to the chiefs, or to such persons as they shall designate, be divided and paid over to the heads of families and other individuals entitled to participate therein, or, with the consent of the tribe, be applied to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members thereof, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, not inconsistent with existing treaty stipulations. And no such annuities, or moneys, or goods, shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and head men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country; and all executory contracts made and entered into by any Indian for the payment

1834, ch. 162.

Annuities, goods, &c., may be paid over to heads of families.

No annuities, moneys, or goods to be distributed to Indians while in a state of intoxication.

One clerkship of \$1000 discontinued.

Salaries of two clerkships increased.

\$5,000 appropriated for statistical and historical objects.

1850, ch. 91.
1851, ch. 12.

\$20,000 appropriated for presents to Camanche and other wild tribes.

Terry and Brothers to be reimbursed for advances.

Compensation for special agent and two interpreters.

Appropriation to carry into effect treaty with Camanches.

Expenses of commission under the Cherokee treaty.

of money or goods shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and of no binding effect whatsoever.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, one of the clerkships of a thousand dollars in the office of Indian affairs shall be discontinued, and that to the salary of chief clerk of said office there shall be added the sum of one hundred dollars, and to one of the salaries of a thousand dollars the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in aid of the means now possessed by the Department of Indian Affairs through its existing organization, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable the said department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to collect and digest such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purchase of presents for the Camanche and other Indians of Texas and the southwestern prairies, promised them in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for the same object the present year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That so much of this amount, not exceeding one half, as may be found necessary on a proper settlement of the account of Messrs. Terry and Brothers, be paid to them for presents which they advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, the War Department not having the authority to furnish them.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for compensation of a special agent and two interpreters for one year, to enable the War Department to keep up such a communication with the said Indians as may be necessary towards the preservation of a good understanding with them, and securing peace on the frontier, the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with the Camanche and other tribes of Indians.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the discretion of the President to defray the expenses of the commission now sitting under the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of eighteen hundred and thirty-five and six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act giving the Consent of Congress to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia authorizing the Levy of Tolls on the James River.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company to remove the Bars in James River between the City of Richmond and Bermuda Hundred," and that the authority as conferred by the said act on the company thereby created, to demand and receive the tolls therein specified on vessels navigating the said river,

Assent of Congress given to an act of Legislature of Virginia authorizing the collection of tolls on the James River.

“on condition only that the same shall have been made navigable in any season at high water from Rochell’s Landing, at the city of Richmond, to Bermuda Hundred, in the county of Chesterfield, by vessels drawing eleven feet and an half foot water,” be, and the same is hereby, sanctioned and confirmed: *Provided, however*, and this assent is given on that express condition, that Congress may, at any time hereafter, repeal or modify the provisions of this act.

This act subject to modification or repeal.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

RESOLUTIONS.

March 1, 1847.

[No. 4.] — *A Resolution respecting the Maps and Charts of the Surveys of the Boundary Lines of the United States of America with foreign States.*

Copies of certain maps and charts to be prepared and transmitted to the executives of certain States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be prepared, and transmitted to the executives of the several States having boundaries with foreign states, a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

[No. 5.] — *Resolutions giving the Thanks of Congress to Major-General Taylor, and the Officers and Men under his Command, in the late Military Operations at Monterey.*

Thanks of Congress tendered to Major-General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey.

A gold medal to be struck and presented to General Taylor.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Swords to be presented to Generals Butler, Henderson, Twiggs, Worth, and Quitman.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to cause swords, with suitable devices, to be presented to Major-General Butler, Major-General Henderson, and to Brigadier-General Twiggs, Brigadier-General Worth, and Brigadier-General Quitman, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

A sword to be presented to the nearest male relative of General Hamer.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to present a sword, with suitable devices, to the nearest male relative of Brigadier-General Hamer, and to communicate to him the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of a gallant man, whose name ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and, through him, to the army under his command.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 7.] — *A Resolution to refund Money to the States which have supplied Volunteers and furnished them Transportation during the present War before being mustered and received into the Service of the United States.*

Expenses incurred by States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of

War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be refunded to the several States, or to individuals for services rendered acting under the authority of any States, the amount of expenses incurred by them in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers previous to their being mustered and received into the service of the United States for the present war, and for subsisting troops in the service of the United States, without waiting for deductions to be made from the pay of said volunteers.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

or individuals in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers to be refunded.

[No. 8.]—*A Resolution for lighting with Gas the Capitol and Capitol Grounds.*

March 3, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed to contract with James Crutchett for lighting up the Capitol and the Capitol grounds, with the solar gas light: *Provided*, That such contract can be made upon terms deemed reasonable by the said Secretary and Clerk, and that a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the said contract into effect.

Contract for lighting the Capitol and grounds with gas authorized.

Proviso as to terms.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

[No. 9.]—*A Resolution concerning the Purchase of additional Lands for the Use of the United States Armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.*

March 3, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the purchase of additional lands for the use of the United States armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and to the application for that purpose of so much of the sums appropriated for repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry and Springfield armories, by the act approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as the estimates show to have been intended for the purchase of lands and buildings for said armories.

The purchase of additional lands authorized at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.

1846, ch. 95

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

[No. 10.]—*A Resolution authorizing the employment of the United States Ships Macedonian and Jamestown in transporting Provisions for the famishing Poor of Ireland and Scotland.*

March 3, 1847.

[Obsolete.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland such contributions as may be made for their relief; and that the said Secretary be also authorized to place at the disposal of Captain Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop-of-war the Jamestown, for the like purpose; or, if the Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to despatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships.

United States ship Macedonian placed at disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, and sloop of war Jamestown placed at disposal of Captain R. B. Forbes, to carry provisions to Ireland and Scotland.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847

March 3, 1847.
[Obsolete.]

[No. 11.] — *A Joint Resolution relative to the Preparation and Presentation of Medals to certain French, British, and Spanish Officers.*

Suitable gold and silver medals to be prepared and presented to certain British, French, and Spanish officers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to cause suitable gold and silver medals to be prepared and presented to the officers and men belonging or attached to the French, British, and Spanish ships-of-war in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who so gallantly, and at the imminent peril of their lives, aided in rescuing from a watery grave many of the officers and crew of the United States brig Somers.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.
Post. p. 419.

[No. 12.] — *Joint Resolution to prohibit the Sale at private Entry of certain Lands in Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Sale of certain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio, prohibited.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the next session of Congress all the facts in relation to the title to the unsold parts, if any there be, of the reserved fractional section number eleven, of fractional township number four, of fractional range number one, in J. C. Symme's Purchase, State of Ohio, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, and that he suspend all further proceedings in relation thereto, until the end of the next session of Congress.

Facts to be reported to Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.