

August 21, 1852. CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from Attacks and Hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the Years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight," approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

1851, ch. 7.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of the money appropriated by the act to which this is an amendment, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount found due to the persons named in the report of Aaron E. Wait, commissioner, to ascertain the necessary expenses incurred by said inhabitants, as the same was communicated to Congress by the legislature of Oregon, at the second session of the thirty-first Congress.

Payment to persons named in report of A. E. Wait.

1851, ch. 7.

To whom payment is to be made in case of death.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when a person shall have died, the amount shall be paid to his legal representatives, on the production of authenticated copies of the appointment: *Provided,* That if such deceased person shall not have been a permanent resident of said Territory at the time of his death, and shall have left a widow in any one of the States of the Union, the amount due such decedent shall be paid to such widow; and if there be no widow surviving him, and there be infant children, then the amount shall be paid [to] the guardian of such infant children; and if there be no widow or infant children, then to the legal representatives of such decedent as above provided for.

APPROVED, August 21, 1852.

August 25, 1852. CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to confirm to the State of Michigan certain Lands selected for saline Purposes.*

Michigan sections of certain saline lands confirmed.

1836, ch. 121.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selection and location by the State of Michigan of the lands lying in said State, described as sections numbered two, three, four, five, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township seven north, of range fourteen east, heretofore made under and by virtue of the fourth proposition contained in the first section of 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, be and the same are hereby recognized as valid and confirmed to said State, in lieu of twelve other sections which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under said act, by reason of an erroneous interpretation given, at the General Land-Office, to the original list of selections.

APPROVED, August 25, 1852.

August 26, 1852. CHAP. XCI. — *An Act to provide for executing the Public Printing, and establishing the Prices thereof, and for other Purposes.*

Joint resolution of August 3, 1846, repealed.

Vol. ix. p. 118.

Superintendent of public printing.

Salary.

Bond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for each house of Congress," approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a superintendent of the public printing, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, who shall receive for his services a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and who shall give bond with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties under this law. The said

superintendent shall be a practical printer, versed in the various branches of the arts of printing and book-binding, and he shall not be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for printing for Congress or for any department or bureau of the government of the United States. The first superintendent under this law shall hold his office until the commencement of the thirty-third Congress, and the superintendents thereafter appointed shall hold their offices for two years, commencing with the first day of the session of each Congress.

Qualifications.

Term of office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said superintendent to receive from the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives all matter ordered by Congress to be printed, and from the several chiefs of departments and heads of bureaus all matter ordered by them respectively, to be printed at the public expense, and to keep a faithful account of the same, in the order in which the same shall be received, in a book or books to be by him kept for that purpose. He shall deliver said matter to the public printer or printers in the order in which it shall be received, unless otherwise ordered by the joint committee on printing. He shall inspect the work, when executed by the public printer or printers, and shall record in a book or books, to be by him kept for that purpose, the dates at which the returns of said work are made and whether the same is executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, upon the paper furnished to the public printers by said superintendent, and the amount allowed by said superintendent for the said printing: It shall be his duty to supervise the execution of the public printing, to inspect the work when executed, and to see that the same is done with neatness and despatch; to report every failure or delinquency of duty on the part of the public printer, and from time to time to report the said delinquencies to the joint committee of Congress on printing. He shall issue his certificate for the amount due to the public printer for such work as shall have been faithfully executed, which certificate shall be made payable to the public printer at the treasury of the United States, and shall not be assignable or transferable by indorsement or delivery to any third party. Said certificate of the superintendent shall be a sufficient voucher for the comptroller to pass, and for the treasurer, upon the order of the second comptroller, to pay the same.

His duties.

His certificate of work done, to be a voucher and not to be transferable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent of the public printing to advertise annually in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati, for the space of sixty days prior to the first of December, for sealed proposals to furnish the government of the United States all paper which may be necessary for the execution of the public printing, of quality and in quantity to be specified in the said advertisements from year to year. He shall open such proposals as may be made, in the presence of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of December annually, provided a Speaker shall have been elected, or as soon thereafter as a Speaker shall be elected, and shall award the contract for furnishing all of said paper, or such class thereof as may be bid for to the lowest bidder, whose sample, accompanying his bid, shall most nearly approximate to the quality of paper (size, weight, and texture all considered) advertised for by the said superintendent. The sample offered with the bid accepted shall be preserved by the said superintendent, and it shall be his duty to compare these with the paper furnished by the public contractor; and he shall not accept any paper from the contractor which does not conform to the sample preserved as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the public printing to deliver the paper for the printing of the United States upon

Proposals for paper to be advertised by the superintendent.

Proposals, how and when opened.

Contracts, how awarded.

Sample to be preserved as a standard.

Paper to be supplied and charged to the public printer.

Account of paper supplied, to be balanced at least yearly, or reported to Congress.

Provision in case of default of the contractor for paper.

Within what time the public printing shall be done.

Superintendent not to be interested.

Penalty for violation of this provision.

By which printer the printing is to be done.

Provision when each house orders the same printing.

Each house of Congress to elect a printer.

Rates of compensation for printing.

the requisitions of the public printer or printers, and to charge him or them therewith; and as the printing is returned and passed by the said superintendent, he shall credit the public printer with the quantity used in the public service. It shall be the duty of said superintendent to have the requisitions of the printer and the returns of paper by the printer balanced at least once in each year, and in default thereof to report the same to Congress for such proceedings as Congress may direct. In default of any contractor under this law to comply with his contract in furnishing the paper in proper time and of proper quality, the superintendent is authorized to advertise for proposals, as hereinbefore provided, and award the contract to the lowest bidder; and for any increase of cost to the government in procuring a proper supply of paper for the use of the government, the contractor in default and his securities shall be charged with and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond, by the superintendent, in the name of the United States, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the public printer shall be required to execute each job of printing intrusted to him within thirty days from the date of its delivery by the superintendent, except bills, reports, and joint resolutions, which shall be returned as the Clerk of the House, or Secretary of the Senate shall require, unless, for good reasons shown, the superintendent of printing shall extend the time. And should the printer detain any matter, longer than thirty days, a deduction of five per centum shall be made by the superintendent, from the account of the printer, for such job, and an additional deduction of five per centum for an additional detention of twenty days. If the public printer shall detain such matter for sixty days, the superintendent shall withdraw it entirely, and shall employ another printer to execute the same with promptness, upon the terms provided by law; and in such case the public printer shall not be allowed therefor.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of the public printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the business of the public printing, or in any material to be used by the public printer, or in any contract for furnishing paper to Congress or to any department or bureau of the government of the United States. For any violation of this provision the superintendent of the public printing shall forfeit his office, and may be indicted before the District Court for the District of Columbia, and if found guilty, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for any term not less than one nor more than five years, and in addition thereto, may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same. And whenever the same person or the same firm shall be printer for both houses of Congress, and both houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document; and no sum shall be paid to said printer for altering the headings from the form in which he printed them first to the form or forms in which such document shall afterwards be printed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be elected a public printer for each House of Congress, to do the public printing for the Congress for which he or they may be chosen, and such printing for the executive departments and bureaus of the government of the United States as may be delivered to him or them to be printed, by the superintendent of the public printing. The following rates of compensation shall be paid from time to time for such printing as may be ordered by Congress :—

First. For bills and joint resolutions —

Bills, &c.

For composition per page, fifty cents.

For presswork, folding, and stitching, for five hundred and eighty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page: and at the same rate per page for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

Second. For reports of committees and the journals of both houses, with indexes, and the executive documents of each house, embracing messages from the President, reports from the executive departments, bureaux, and offices, and documents and statements communicated therewith, with indexes; resolutions and other documents from State legislatures; memorials, petitions, treaties, and confidential documents for the Senate; for composition per page, octavo —

Reports, documents, &c.

For small pica plain, one dollar.

For small pica rule, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier plain, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier rule, two dollars.

For nonpareil rule, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For the composition of tables larger than octavo size, per one thousand ems, seventy cents; but the page of octavo size shall contain not less than one thousand six hundred ems when printed in small pica; and the body of all plain matter shall be so printed, except extracts, yeas and nays, and addenda, which shall be printed with brevier type.

Tables.
Size of page.

All rule and figure work shall be printed in royal octavo form, with small pica, each page containing not less than one thousand six hundred ems, if the matter to be printed can be brought into pages of that size with that kind of type, so as to be read with facility and convenience. If it cannot, it shall be printed with brevier type, each page containing not less than two thousand eight hundred ems; and if it cannot be brought into a royal octavo page with brevier type, so as to be understood with facility, it shall be printed with nonpareil type, each page containing not less than four thousand two hundred ems; and when it cannot be brought into a royal octavo page with nonpareil type, so as to be read with facility, it shall be printed with brevier type in a broadside, showing the whole table at one view, and be so filled that it can be bound in a royal octavo volume.

Rule and figure-work.

When matter is *lead*, the composition shall be counted as if the matter were printed *solid*, and not leaded.

Leaded matter.

For presswork, folding, and stitching of royal octavo size —

Presswork, &c.

For twelve hundred and fifty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

For presswork, folding, and stitching of each table larger than royal octavo size —

For twelve hundred and fifty copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page, and at the same rate for any number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

The following deductions on account of folding and stitching copies reserved for binding, shall be made: —

For royal octavo size, per page, for each hundred copies, one quarter of a cent; for each table larger than octavo, one quarter of a cent; and the following additional charge shall be allowed for trimming, folding, and stitching, and inserting each map, chart, diagram, or plat in the copies not reserved for binding; for every hundred copies, ten cents.

There shall be allowed for the presswork on treaties, reports, and other documents, when ordered to be printed in confidence, for the use of the Senate, at the following rates: —

For the presswork, folding, and stitching of sixty-five copies, six cents per page, when of the royal octavo size, and one dollar per page, for sixty-five copies, when the matter cannot be contained in the royal

octavo page in any type hereinbefore specified; and allowance shall be made at the same rates for any greater number of copies than sixty-five, and not exceeding one hundred.

Other matter.

Third. For tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and miscellaneous printing ordered by Congress, not hereinbefore specified—

For composition for plain work, per thousand ems, fifty cents.

For rule and figure work, fifty cents per thousand ems.

For presswork, folding, and stitching one hundred copies, per page—

For royal octavo, or any smaller size, ten cents.

For quarto post, twenty cents.

For foolscap and any larger size, twenty cents.

But the following deductions shall be made from the presswork, folding, and stitching additional numbers to the number usually ordered by Congress of matter included in the foregoing specifications, to wit:

When the number ordered exceeds five thousand and does not exceed ten thousand, two per centum.

When the number exceeds ten thousand and does not exceed twenty thousand, five per centum.

When the number exceeds twenty thousand, forty per centum.

Other press-work, &c.

The presswork, folding, and stitching, of all printing not herein provided for, shall be done by the ream—the rates shall be two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides—when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream.

Kind of paper to be used and size of page.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the regular numbers of documents ordered by Congress shall be printed in octavo form, on paper weighing not less than fifty-six pounds for every four hundred and eighty sheets, and measuring twenty-four by thirty-eight inches; and the extra numbers shall be printed on paper weighing not less than forty-five pounds for every four hundred and eighty sheets, and measuring twenty-four by thirty-eight inches. The paper for any other species of printing ordered by Congress, may be of such size and quality as the superintendent of the public printing may deem suitable and proper.

Night work may be required.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the public printer or printers may be required by the superintendent to work at night as well as through the day upon the public printing, during the session of Congress, when the exigencies of the public service require it.

Price to be paid for departmental printing.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the same prices shall be paid for printing for the executive departments that are paid for printing for Congress, except for printing post-bills, which shall be printed on paper not less than sixteen by twenty-six inches, and for printing on parchment. There shall be paid for printing the post-bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets, and at the rate of ten dollars per thousand for printing parchments; but nothing shall be allowed for altering post-bills when the alteration consists in the mere change of a postmaster's name: and nothing herein contained shall prevent the heads of executive departments from employing printers out of the city of Washington, to execute such printing for any of said departments as may be required for use out of Washington, when the same can be executed elsewhere as cheap as at the rates herein specified, increased by the cost of transporting the printed matter to the State or States where such matter may be required for use in the public service.

Joint Committee on Printing to be appointed.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, to be called the Joint Committee on the Public Printing, which committee shall have a right to decide between the superintendent of the public printing and the public printer in any dis-

Their powers, and duties.

pute which may arise as to the propriety of the decisions of the superintendent making deductions on account of work which the superintendent may refuse to receive, or which, in his opinion, may not be done with proper despatch, as required by law; and the said committee shall pass upon the accounts of the superintendent of the public printing. Said committee shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing, provided that no contract, agreement, or arrangement entered into by this committee shall take effect until the same shall have been approved by that house of Congress to which the printing belongs, and when the printing delayed relates to the business of both houses, until both houses shall have approved of such contract or arrangement. All motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, or other public document, shall be referred to the members of the Committee on Printing from the house in which the same may be made.

Motions to print extra copies to be referred.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or joint resolutions conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the cancellation of any contract now or heretofore entered into with any printer under the laws heretofore in force, or to abrogate his rights in any way without his consent. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the printing of the census, but the same shall be done as may be provided by law hereafter.

Conflicting acts, &c. repealed.

Subsisting contracts to remain in force.

Census printing.

APPROVED, August 26, 1852.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act granting to the State of Michigan the Right of Way, and a Donation of Public Land for the Construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, in said State.*

August 26, 1852.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to said State, the right of locating a canal through the public lands, known as the military reservation at the Falls at St. Mary's River in said State; and that four hundred feet of land in width extending along the line of such canal be, and the same is hereby granted, to be used by said State, or under the authority thereof for the construction and convenience of such canal, and the appurtenances thereto, and the use thereof is hereby vested in said State forever, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other: *Provided*, That in locating the line of said canal through said military reservation, the same shall be located on the line of the survey heretofore made for that purpose, or such other route between the waters above and below said falls, as under the approval of the Secretary of War may be selected. *And provided further*, That said canal shall be at least one hundred feet wide, with a depth of water twelve feet, and the locks shall be at least two hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty feet wide.

Right to locate a canal round the Falls of St. Mary granted to Michigan.

Proviso as to route.

Size of the canal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is granted to the said State of Michigan, for the purpose of aiding said State in constructing and completing said canal, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions, agreeably to the United States surveys, by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State, subject to private entry.

750,000 thousand acres of land granted to Michigan to enable it to construct said canal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted, shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said canal shall be, and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the vessels of said government engaged

Said lands to be applied to no other use.

No toll to be charged to the United States.