

No. 45. *Revoking the Exequatur of the British Consul at Cincinnati.*FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. May 28, 1856.*To all whom it may concern :*

WHEREAS by letters-patent, under the seal of the United States, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1852, the President recognized Charles Rowcroft as consul of Her Britannic Majesty at Cincinnati, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations; but, for good and sufficient reasons, it is deemed proper that he should no longer exercise the said functions within the United States:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said Charles Rowcroft, are revoked and annulled.

Exequatur of Charles Rowcroft revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day [L. S.] of May, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the 80th.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT :

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*No. 46. *Respecting the Boundary with Mexico.*BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. June 2, 1856.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the true limits between the territories of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows :

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“Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows :

“Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47' north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31° 20' north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20' to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said River Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico :”

And whereas, the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out, and established, by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the said treaty :

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and shall be respected as such by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of June,
 [L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six,
 and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

No. 47. *Calling an Extra Session of Congress.*

August 18, 1856. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be
 [SEAL.] hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY ORDER:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

No. 48. *Respecting taking the Sense of the Citizens of the District of Columbia for or against the Adoption of the Code prepared for the District.*

Dec. 24, 1857. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

1855, ch. 174.

Vol. x. p. 642.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same," the President of the United States was directed to appoint a time and place for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia for or against the adoption of the Code prepared in pursuance of said act, and further to provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting such election:—

Now, therefore, be it known that I do hereby appoint Monday, the 15th day of February, 1858, as the day for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Columbia, as aforesaid.

The polls will be opened at nine o'clock, A. M., and closed at five o'clock, P. M. Every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the said fifteenth day of February, 1858, shall be allowed to vote at said election.

The voting shall be by ballot. Those in favor of the adoption of the Revised