

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.

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

STATUTE I.

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 constitute one judicial district.

Court

Powers and jurisdiction of said court.
Appeals and error.

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 attorney 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.

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.

Ports of delivery.

A collector to be appointed.

Salary of collector.

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.

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

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.

Their salaries and fees.

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.

APPROVED, January 14, 1846.

1849, ch. 20.

1843, ch. 4.

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

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.

APPROVED, February 6, 1846.

Repealed, post, p. 16.

Post routes established.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

Accounts for salary to be rendered quarterly.

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 orphans.
1836, ch. 362.

1838, ch. 189.

1843, ch. 102.

1844, ch. 102.

Arrearages.

Evidence necessary to entitle a widow to a pension.

Proviso, that the commissioner is satisfied.
1843, ch. 71, § 2.

Act of 1845, ch. 71, § 4, respecting the re-opening of settled accounts, and the limitation of claims on the U. S., not to apply to pensions.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.*

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:

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

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.

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

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:

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-

Contingent expenses of the Senate.

Printing and lithographing.

Contingencies of H. of Rep.

Purchase of certain books.

Cong. Globe

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.

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. 63, 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.

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.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

1846, ch. 173. § 2.

Number of privates in the existing regiments to be increased.

Reduced when the exigencies requiring such increase shall cease.

Time of enlistment.

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.

Appropriation.

Detroit.

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

Buffalo.

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

Fort Niagara.

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

Fort Ontario.

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

Outlet of Lake Champlain.

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

Fort at narrows of Penobscot.

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

Fort Preble.

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

Fort Scammel.

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

Fort McClary, and land for site.

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

Governor's Island, Boston.

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

Fort Warren.

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

Fort Adams.

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

Fort Trumbull.

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

Fort Schuyler.

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

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

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

Fort Hamilton.

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

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 ra-
tions.

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.

Liable to serve by detachments in working on fortifications.

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.

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 riflemen 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, Bas-trop, 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.

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.

Field and staff of separate battalion of volunteers established.

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.

Number of privates in a company.

An additional second lieutenant allowed.

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

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

- Pay, &c. 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.
- Time of service. 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.
- Assistant adjutant-generals may be appointed. 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.
- Time of service. 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.
- Promotions and appointments. 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.
- Aids-de-camp, whence to be taken. 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.
- Military secretary. 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.
- Allowance for clothing. Enlistments for ordnance department authorized.
- Subsistence and forage of volunteers and militia.

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:

Appropriation.

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.

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 : <i>To the Christian Indians.</i> — 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.
<i>To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.</i> — 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 Pottawatomes.—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.** *To the Cherokees.*—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.** *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 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.** *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.

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.	<i>To the Eel Rivers — 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.	<i>To the 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.	<i>To the 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.	<i>To the 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.

To the Ottoes and Missourias.—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.

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. 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.

To the Ottawas.—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.

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

Farmer.

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 amount 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.

Interest on
amounts awarded
Choctaw claim-
ants.

1842, ch. 187.

1845, ch. 72.

Interest on
State stocks.

Expenses of a
mission to wild
Indians.

Post, p. 40.

Ransom of two
white boys.

Permanent provision for educa-
tion.

Medals.

Expense of
holding a treaty
with the Meno-
monies.

Payment to J.
A. S. Acklin, U. S.
District At-
torney, &c.

Joseph Bryan.

Compensation
of two commis-
sioners to exam-
ine Cherokee
claims, &c.

Commission to
continue one
year.

Expenses of
holding a treaty
with the Potta-
watamies.

Census and
Statistics.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

1842, ch. 26.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

1842, ch. 64.

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

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.

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

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

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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; bronze 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; wood 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

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.

Preemption rights on the Miami cessions, who entitled to.

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.*

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 Pre-emption Land Claims in the several States and Territories.*

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.

Aug. 3, 1846.

1848, ch. 101.

1853, ch. 152.

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,

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. 48.

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. 48.

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.

Collectors to make quarterly reports.

To be published.

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.

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

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.

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 Quinnesec 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.

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.

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

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 depositaries 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.

sistence. 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 offi- For payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, twenty-eight cers' servants. 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 sup- For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' plies of the quar- 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 ex- For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on penses of the quartermaster's department. 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.

1802, ch. 9. 1819, ch. 45. 1838, ch. 162. For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at

Repairing and enlarging barracks, &c.

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' subsis-
tence.

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

Forage for offi-
cers' 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, equi-
page, &c.

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

Regular sup-
plies of quar-
termaster's de-
partment.

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

Incidental ex-
penses of quar-
termaster's de-
partment.

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 depart-
ment.

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.

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.

Surrender of criminals by their bail.

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.

Penalty against captains, &c., of vessels, for the commission of certain crimes.

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.

New bail to be given in certain cases

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.

Fees & costs,
how to be paid.

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.

Inconsistent
acts repealed ex-
cept as to crimes
already commit-
ted.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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:

How Little &
Brown's edition
of the Laws, &c.,
is to be distribut-
ed.

One copy to the President, and one copy to the Vice-President of the United States.

President and
Vice-President.

One copy to each of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the clerk of said court.

Judges & clerk
of Supreme
Court.

One copy to each of the heads of departments, and one copy to the Attorney-General of the United States.

Heads of de-
partments and At-
torney-General.

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

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 become the property 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 preëemptive 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.

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.

Title of purchasers under 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 :		3d 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 :		4th 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 :		5th 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 :		Treasurer.
For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, six hundred dollars.		
For miscellaneous items, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.		
In the office of the Register of the Treasury :		Register.
For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, four thousand dollars, including two thousand dollars for arrears for blank books, binding, and ruling.		
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 :		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.		
For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.		
In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury :		Solicitor.
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.		
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.		War Dep't Secretary and officers.
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.		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.	For compensation of clerks in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
Chief Engineer.	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.	<i>Contingencies of the War Department, viz.:</i> 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.

North-west executive building.

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.

Navy Department.
Secretary and officers.

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.

Bureau of Navy Yards & Docks.

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.

Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

For salaries of the Chief Naval Constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

Chief Naval Constructor and Chief Engineer.

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.

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.

Provisions and 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 six hundred dollars.

Medicine and Surgery.

For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz. :

Contingencies.

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.

South-west executive building.

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.

Post-Office Department.

For compensation of superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Superintendent of post-office building.
Contingencies.

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.

Miscellaneous.
Proceeds of the telegraph to be placed in the treasury.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers, in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Auditor and clerks.

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 Assembly.
<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 Assembly.
<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-General 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 Attorneys.
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 Nan-
tucket.

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 Presi-
dent'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 cap-
tors 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 bal-
ance 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. 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.
- Publication of works of exploring expedition. 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.
- 4th and 5th instalments of Mexican indemnity. 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.
- Proviso, as to mode of payment. 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.
- Refunding to British consul money disbursed by him. 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.
- Preparing for publication plans and drawings. *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.
- Patent Office. *Lighthouse Establishment.* — For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven lamps, with oil, tubeglasses, 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.
- Lighthouses. Supplies. For repairs, incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-seven thousand seventy-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents.
- Repairs. 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.
- Keepers. For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Floating lights For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-two cents.
- Beacons, buoys, &c. 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.
- Rebuilding lighthouses. 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, eighteen thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

Retracing old lines west of Pearl River.

1843, ch. 100.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, 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 interpreter.

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 expenses of foreign intercourse.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

Consul at London.

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 Alexandria.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars.

Payment of balance due B. E. Green.

For payment in full to Benjamin E. Green for services while employed in Mexico, as *chargé d'affaires*, three thousand dollars.

American seamen in foreign countries.

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

Suppression of slave trade.

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.

Maps, specifications, &c., of N. E. boundary.

For completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British 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.

Additional appraiser at New York authorized.

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 treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, said salary shall not commence, 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.

Proviso, as to salary.

Appraisement of goods at custom-house. how made.

Ante, p. 42.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the respective heads of departments to continue in service during the current fiscal year the officers and persons, and at the salaries and compensations, 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 Government 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

Heads of departments may continue officers authorized by acts of 1842, ch. 202, and 1844, ch. 105.

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 source 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, coo-perage, 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 dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.

For purchase of Navy Point and Fort Tompkins, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improvement
and repairs of
navy hospitals.
Chelsea.

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.

Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn.—For completing small-pox hospital, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs to hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.

Gosport.

Near Gosport.—For fence around garden and repairs to hospital buildings, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Pensacola.

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.

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.

Proviso.

Clothing.

For clothing, forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Provisions.

For provisions, forty-five thousand seventy dollars and twenty cents.

Military stores,
repair of arms,
&c.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, two thousand three hundred 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 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.

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.

Expenditure for the navy yard at Memphis limited.

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.

Repairs, improvements, and instruction, at Fort Severn. Post, p. 173.

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 librarian 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 repealing 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 disbursed for subsistence, &c., of Alabama troops, and for provisions 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 redeem treasury notes which have been stolen and put into circulation and not cancelled.

Ante p 40.

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

Proviso as to nature of evidence 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.

One copy of the works of exploring expedition to be presented to State of Florida, and one copy to each new State hereafter.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

[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.

Thanks of Congress presented to Major-General Taylor, his officers and men.

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.

Sympathy of Congress with the relatives and friends of those who fell in battle.

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.

The foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army.

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.

President authorized to cause a gold medal to be presented to Gen. Taylor, in the name of the Republic.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

[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

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.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

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; and [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 pur-
chasers of cer-
tain 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.