

[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.