FOREWORD

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UNITED STATES
STATUTES AT
LARGE

VOLUME 12

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The edition has a limited printing.

Buffalo, N.Y.  DENNIS & CO., INC.
August, 1961
BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE Statutes at Large, Treaties, AND PROCLAMATIONS, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM DECEMBER 5, 1859, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

Arranged in Chronological Order and carefully collated with the Originals at Washington.

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

EDITED BY GEORGE P. SANGER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The rights and interest of the United States in the stereotype plates from which this work is printed, are hereby recognized, acknowledged, and declared by the publishers, according to the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, passed March 8, 1846.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY.

1863.
ADVERTISEMENT.

In publishing the following Laws, the same plan has been adopted that was prescribed in the Joint Resolution of Congress of March 3, 1845, authorizing a subscription to the edition of all the Laws of the United States published by us. A close examination of this volume will disclose some apparent errors in the Laws as here printed; but as we procure a careful collation with the records at Washington by an experienced reader of the Department of State, and scrupulously follow the original, any seeming errors must be attributed to the Rolls, and not to us. Where anything absolutely necessary to the sense is omitted in the Rolls, it is inserted in the text, enclosed in brackets.

We intend to publish annually, and as soon after the close of each Session of Congress as is possible, the Acts of that Session, in a similar form and with a similar arrangement.

It will be seen, by the following extract from the Act of Congress, August 8th, 1846, and Joint Resolution of September 26, 1850, that our edition has been sanctioned by Congress, and is the OFFICIAL EDITION.

"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 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."

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to contract with LITTLE & BROWN to furnish their annual Statutes at Large, printed in conformity with the plan adopted by Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-five, instead of the edition usually issued by his order, under the act of Congress of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and which conforms to an edition of the laws now out of use.—APPROVED, September 26, 1850."

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY.

Boston, June, 1863.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by
LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

RIVERSIDE, CAMBRIDGE:
STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY
H. O. HOUGHTON.
LIST
OF THE
PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF CONGRESS,
AND OF THE PROCLAMATIONS,
CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME

Acts of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States.

STATUTE I—1859-60.

Post-Office Department Appropriations. An act making appropriations to defray the deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860. February 15, 1860, ch. 1 ..................... 1

Invalid and other Pension Appropriations. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. March 2, 1860, ch. 2 ........................................ 2

Registers to the Schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond of Oswego, in the State of New York. March 2, 1860, ch. 3 ......................................... 2

Swamp Lands in Minnesota and Oregon. An act to extend the provisions of "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits" to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other purposes. March 12, 1860, ch. 5 .................. 3

Act subdividing Northern District of New York into three Districts for Trials of Issues of Fact, repealed. An act to repeal the third section of an act entitled "An act to increase and regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts for the Northern District of the State of New York," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight. March 24, 1860, ch. 7 ........................................ 3

Seduction, &c. of Female Passengers punished. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the better protection of female passengers, and other purposes. March 24, 1860, ch. 8 ........................................ 3

Mail Service in Kansas. An act to establish mail routes in the Territory of Kansas. March 27, 1860, ch. 9 ........................................ 4

Indian Appropriations. An act making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Ponca Indians, and with certain bands of Indians in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty. March 29, 1860, ch. 10 ........................................ 4

Postal Regulations and Postage on Drop-letters. An act authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, and in relation to the postage on drop-letters. April 3, 1860, ch. 11 ........................................ 11
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market-House in Washington, D. C. An act authorizing the corporation of Washington City to make a loan and issue stock for two hundred thousand dollars, for building a market-house.</td>
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<td>Depredations by Whites upon the Shawnees. An act to provide payment for depredations committed by the whites upon the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission to settle Claims against Paraguay. An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mail Service in Western Kansas, and certain new Post Routes. An act to furnish additional mail facilities.</td>
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<td>Columbia River Land District established. An act to create an additional land district in Washington Territory.</td>
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<td>Deficiency Appropriation for 1860. An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.</td>
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<td>Military Roads in Washington Territory. An act making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the Territory of Washington.</td>
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<td>Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Titles of certain Half-breed Kansas Indians. An act to settle the titles to certain lands set apart for the use of certain half-breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>The “Mission Farm” in Wisconsin may be entered at $1.25 per Acre. An act authorizing the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to enter a certain tract of land in the State of Wisconsin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Academy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Increase, &amp;c. of the Pay of the Navy. An act to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.</td>
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<td>Public Schools in Washington. An act directing the conveyance of a lot of ground for the use of the public schools of the city of Washington.</td>
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**LIST OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF CONGRESS.**

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**Note:** The table above is a representation of the list of public acts of Congress as of June 1860, with the corresponding pages from the document. Each act listed is referenced by page number as per the document.
### LIST OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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<td>An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. June 19, 1860, ch. 167</td>
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<td>An act making appropriations for light-houses, beacons, buoys, &amp;c. June 20, 1860, ch. 162</td>
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<td>An act providing for the punishment of marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, or other ministerial officers, for permitting the escape of prisoners in their custody. June 21, 1860, ch. 164</td>
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<td>An act confirming certain land entries under the third proviso to the first section of the act of third March eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled &quot;An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and fifty-six.&quot; June 21, 1860, ch. 166</td>
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<td>An act to declare the meaning of the act entitled, &quot;An act making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants,&quot; passed August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two. June 22, 1860, ch. 183</td>
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**PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.**

No. 1. William B. Shubrick may accept a Sword. A resolution giving the consent of Congress to Captain William B. Shubrick to accept a sword presented to him by Captain-General and President Urquiza of the Argentine Confederation. February 24, 1860


No. 4. Payment to Mail Contractors. A joint resolution for the relief of the contractors of the Post-Office Department. March 28, 1860

No. 5. Macon, Georgia, to be Port of Entry, &c. A joint resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a port of entry for the time being for the purposes therein specified, and for other purposes. April 6, 1860

No. 6. Appropriation for Expenses of Japanese Embassy. A resolution in regard to the Minister from Japan. April 19, 1860

No. 7. Credit to certain Disbursing Officers. A resolution to allow credit to certain disbursing officers therein mentioned. April 19, 1860

No. 9. Captain William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands may accept Testimonials. A resolution authorizing Captain William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain. May 9, 1860

No. 12. Louisville and Portland Canal may be enlarged. A resolution authorizing the enlargement of, and construction of a branch to, the Louisville and Portland canal. May 21, 1860

No. 18. Public Documents to the Choctaws, Cherokee, and Chickasaws. A resolution for supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw nations with such copies of the laws, journals, and public printed documents as are furnished to the States and Territories. June 16, 1860

### LIST OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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| Oregon, Selection of Salt Springs, &c. An act to amend the fourth section of the act for the admission of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the time for selecting Salt Springs and contiguous lands in Oregon. | December 17, 1860, ch. 2. | 124 |
| Pensions, Invalid and other, Appropriation for. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. | December 21, 1860, ch. 3. | 124 |
| Military Academy, Appropriation for. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. | January 5, 1861, ch. 5. | 124 |
| Baltimore, Maryland. An act to continue in force an act therein mentioned relating to the port of Baltimore. | January 19, 1861, ch. 11. | 125 |
| Hospital Square, San Francisco, Title to Lots numbered five and six in. An act to authorize the institution of a suit against the United States to test the title to lots numbers five and six, in the Hospital Square, in San Francisco. | January 25, 1861, ch. 19. | 125 |
| Kansas. An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. | January 29, 1861, ch. 20. | 126 |
| Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad. An act to authorize the extension and use of a branch of the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire railroad, within the City of Georgetown. | February 5, 1861, ch. 25. | 128 |
| Loan of Twenty-five Millions. An act authorizing a loan. | February 8, 1861, ch. 29. | 129 |
| Washington Territory, Indian Superintendency and Agencies in. An act to provide for a superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory and additional agents. | February 8, 1861, ch. 30. | 130 |
| Augusta, The Schooner. An act to change the name of the schooner “Augusta” to “Colonel Cook.” | February 13, 1861, ch. 33. | 130 |
| Appeals from Circuit Courts to Supreme Court, in Copyrights and Patent Cases. An act to extend the right of appeal from decisions of circuit courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. | February 18, 1861, ch. 37. | 132 |
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| Deficiency Appropriation. An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. | February 19, 1861, ch. 42. | 131 |
| Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. | February 20, 1861, ch. 44. | 133 |
| Convention with New Granada and Costa Rica. An act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica. | February 20, 1861, ch. 46. | 145 |
| Navy Appropriation. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. | February 21, 1861, ch. 49. | 147 |
| Utah, Payment to, for suppressing Indian Hostilities. An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three. | February 27, 1861, ch. 50. | 151 |
| Post-Routes. An act establishing certain post-routes. | February 27, 1861, ch. 57. | 151 |
wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, with the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of a hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of buildings required for the use of the employees, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of such person as the confederated tribes may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For building for said chief a comfortable house, and properly furnishing the same, and to plough and fence for him ten acres of land, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred-and fifty dollars.

Confederated Tribes and Bands in Middle Oregon.—For first of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, gon.

For payment of fifty thousand dollars, a portion of which shall be applied to the payment of such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing after the ratification thereof, and prior to the removal, such articles as may be deemed essential to their wants by the President; and for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms, purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing, and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal, per third article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For the erection of suitable hospital buildings and furnishing medicines and furniture, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For the erection of one school-house, one blacksmith's shop, with a tin and gunsmith's shop attached, one wagon and one plough-maker's shop, and furnishing necessary tools, books, and stationery, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For the erection of dwelling-houses and the requisite out-buildings for the employees, and for furniture therefor, per fourth article [treaty] twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments for the pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough-maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

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PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH 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 fifth day
of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday, the twenty-fifth day
of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President,
and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I.
An Act making Appropriations to defray the Deficiencies in the Appropria-
tions for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal Year ending the
30th of June, 1859, and in Part for the Support of the Post-Office Department for the
fiscal Year ending the 30th June, 1860.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four million
two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars and twenty-six
cents is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise
appropriated, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the
revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post-Office Department
for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-nine.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That towards the support of the
Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June,
eighteen hundred and sixty, the sum of four millions of dollars, payable
out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post-
Office Department, is hereby appropriated, and the further sum of two
millions four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable
out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, said
sums to be expended in conformity with the provisions of the act of the
second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in the
payment exclusively of compensation to postmasters and clerks in their
offices, mail depredaitions and special agents, and for the transportation
of the mails, for wrapping paper, mail bags, blanks and paper for the
same, mail locks, keys, and stamps, postage stamps and stamped en-
velopes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That interest at the rate of six per
cent, per annum, to commence sixty days after the expiration of the
quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the
first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the date of the
approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the con-
tractors for carrying the mail, and that a sum sufficient to pay the same
be and is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not
otherwise appropriated: Provided, That such interest shall be payable
Feb. 15, 1860.

Deficiency ap-
propriation for
Post-Office De-
partment for
year ending June
30, 1860.

Appropriations
for Post-Office
Department for
year ending June
30, 1860.

For what to be
expended.

1836, ch. 270.
Vol. v. p. 80.

Interest to be
paid on certain
sums found due
to contractors for
services since
May 1, 1859.

VOL. XII. PUB.—1
To be paid only to the contractors, and to be in full for all damages, &c.

Appropriation for temporary clerks.

Post-office blanks to be printed by contract, to be awarded to lowest bidder.

Repeal of former laws.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the services of temporary clerks in expediting the payment of creditors of the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of the public printing be required to procure the printing of the post-office blanks by contract, after thirty days' public notice, and to award said contract for the usual period of post-office contracts, to the bidder who offers to print said blanks at the greatest per centum deduction from the prices authorized to be paid by law for the printing of the Executive Departments; and that all laws, or parts of laws, now in force, in relation to the printing of post bills or post-office blanks, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, February 15, 1860.

March 2, 1860.

CHAP. II.—An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Invalid pensions.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the Revolutionary war, under the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February, and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, sixty thousand dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, forty-three thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For privateer invalids, one thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1860.

March 2, 1860.

CHAP. III.—An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Registers to Schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond of Oswego, in the State of New York.

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 to issue registers to the owners of schooners Helen Blood and Sarah Bond of Oswego, in the State of New York, the said vessels having been built in Canada: Provided, The Secretary shall be satisfied that the owners of said schooners are citizens of the United States.

APPROVED, March 2, 1860.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 5, 7, 8. 1860.

CHAP. V.—An Act to extend the Provisions of "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their limits" to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other Purposes.

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 of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the States of Minnesota and Oregon: Provided, That the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which the government of the United States may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the selection to be made from lands already surveyed in each of the States including Minnesota and Oregon, under the authority of the act aforesaid, and of the act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein, approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be made within two years from the adjournment of the legislature of each State at its next session after the date of this act; and, as to all lands hereafter to be surveyed, within two years from such adjournment, at the next session, after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State, that the surveys have been completed and confirmed.

APPROVED, March 12, 1860.

CHAP. VII.—An Act to repeal the third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to increase and regulate the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of the State of New York," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act entitled "An act to increase and regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts for the northern district of the State of New York," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 24, 1860.

CHAP. VIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the better Protection of Female Passengers, and other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every master or other officer, seaman or other person employed on board of any ship or vessel of the United States, who shall, during the voyage of such ship or vessel under promise of marriage, or by threats, or by the exercise of his authority, or by solicitation, or the making of gifts or presents, seduce and have illicit connexion with any female passenger, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars: Provided, That the subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That neither the officers, seamen, or other persons employed on board of any ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States, or any of them, shall visit or frequent any part of such ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master or commander of such ship or vessel first made or given for such purpose; and every officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed...
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 8, 9, 10. 1860.

A master permitting persons to frequent such part of such vessel to be fined.

Notices hereof, in different languages to be posted.

Penalty on master for neglect.

Fine under the first section may be paid to the female seduced, &c.

Testimony of the female must be corroborated, and indictment found within one year.

APPROVED, March 24, 1860.

March 27, 1860.

CHAP. IX.—An Act to establish Mail Routes in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and are hereby, established in the Territory of Kansas, the following mail routes:

A mail route from Denver City to Missouri City, via Arapahoe, Golden City, Golden Gate, and Mountain City, a distance of forty miles.

A mail route from Denver City to Breckenridge, via Baden and Tarryall, a distance of one hundred miles.

A mail route from Denver City to Boulder, in Nebraska Territory, a distance of forty miles.

A mail route from Denver City, down the Platte River, to Julesburg, a distance of two hundred and forty miles.

A mail route from Denver City to Colorado City, a distance of sixty-eight miles, via Belmont.

APPROVED, March 27, 1860.

March 29, 1860.

CHAP. X.—An Act making Appropriations for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the Ponca Indians, and with certain Bands of Indians in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, for the Year ending June thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

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, out of any money in the treasury not guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit to the said ship or vessel his wages for the voyage of the said ship or vessel during which the said offence has been committed. Any master or commander who shall direct or permit any officer or seaman or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act or duty as an officer, seaman, or person employed on board of said ship or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each occasion on which he shall so direct or permit the provisions of this section to be violated by any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States to post a written or printed notice in the English, French, and German languages containing the provisions of the second section of this act in a conspicuous place on the forecastle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage; and upon neglect so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in case of the conviction of any person under the provisions of the first section of this act, and the imposition of a fine, the court sentencing the person so convicted may, in its discretion, by an order to be entered on its minutes, direct the amount of the fine when collected, to be paid for the use or benefit of the female seduced, or her child or children, if any.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this act on the testimony of the female seduced uncorroborated by other evidence, nor unless the indictment shall be found within one year after the arrival of the ship or vessel at the port for which she was destined when the offence was committed.

APPROVED, March 24, 1860.
otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:

Poncas.—For first of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand dollars.

For maintaining and subsisting the Poncas during the first year after their removal to their new homes, purchasing stock and agricultural implements, breaking up and fencing land, building houses, and in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

To provide the Poncas with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing timber; one or more mechanic shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, if one be necessary, farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

To provide and set apart this sum to enable the Poncas to adjust and settle their existing obligations and engagements, including depredations committed by them on property of citizens of the United States prior to the date of the ratification of this agreement, so far as the same may be found and decided by their agent to be valid and just, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, per second article of treaty of twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

Dwamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory.—For first instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the said Indians to remove to and reside upon their reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.
Makah Tribe.—For first instalment on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for a smith and carpenter’s shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

To enable them to remove to and settle upon their reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.—For first instalment on fifty thousand dollars, for the erection of buildings on the reservations, fencing, and opening farms, per third article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For the erection at suitable points on the reservations of one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school-houses, one blacksmith’s shop, one building for wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner’s shop, and one dwelling for each, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each the necessary buildings, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For building one dwelling-house for the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, and for ploughing and fencing for ten acres of land, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for pay to each of the chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Walla-Walla chief, three yoke of oxen, three yokes and four chains, one wagon, two ploughs, twelve hoes, twelve axes, two shovels, one saddle and bridle, one set of wagon harness, and one set of plough harness, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For building one dwelling-house for the use of Pio-pio-mox-mox, and fencing and ploughing for him five acres of land, per fifth article treaty
ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty dol-

For first of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-
mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

For locating and opening a wagon road from Powder River or Grand
Round, so as to reach the plain at the western base of the Blue Moun-
tains, south of the southern limits of the reservation of said Indians, per
fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand

Yakama Nation.—For first instalment on two hundred thousand dollars
for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth arti-

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of two
schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, erecting
the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair, and for providing suitable
furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen
hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintend-
ent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen
hundred fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the building of two blacksmiths’
shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin shop, and to the other a
gunsmith’s shop, one carpenter’s shop, and one wagon and plough-maker’s
shop, and for furnishing the necessary tools, per fifth article treaty ninth
June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dol-

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintend-
ent of farming, and two farmers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gun-
smith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough-maker, per fifth article

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and
one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per
fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thou-

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth
article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand
dollars.

For building for said chief a comfortable house, and properly furnish-
ing the same, and to plough and fence for him ten acres of land, per fifth
article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred

Nez Percé Indians. — For first instalment on two hundred thousand
dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth
article of treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, sixty
thousand dollars.
For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching, and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the building of two blacksmiths' shops, to one of which shall be attached a tinshop, and to the other a gunsmith's shop, one carpenter's shop, and one wagon and ploughmaker's shop, and for furnishing the necessary tools, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and ploughmaker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of buildings required for the use of the employees, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For building for said chief a comfortable house and properly furnishing the same, and to plough and fence for him five acres of land, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For first instalment on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school, erecting the necessary buildings, and providing them with furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, two millers, and one
wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, with the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of a hospital and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the erection of buildings required for the use of the employees, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay of such person as the confederated tribes may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For building for said chief a comfortable house, and properly furnishing the same, and to plough and fence for him ten acres of land, per fifth article treaty sixteenth June, [July] eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Confederated Tribes and Bands in Middle Oregon.—For first of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For payment of fifty thousand dollars, a portion of which shall be applied to the payment of such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing after the ratification thereof, and prior to the removal, such articles as may be deemed essential to their wants by the President; and for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms, purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing, and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal, per third article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand dollars.

For the erection of suitable hospital buildings and furnishing medicines and furniture, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For the erection of one school-house, one blacksmith's shop, with a tin and gunsmith's shop attached, one wagon and one plough-maker's shop, and furnishing necessary tools, books, and stationery, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For the erection of dwelling-houses and the requisite out-buildings for the employees, and for furniture therefor, per fourth article [treaty] twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the erection of dwellings and the requisite out-buildings for the employees, and for furniture therefor, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of fifteen instalments for the pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough-maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, VOL. XII. PUB.—2
and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of four dwelling-houses, one for the head chief of the confederated bands, and one for each of the Upper and Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Walla, and for the Wascopum band of Wascoos, and to fence and plough for each of the said chiefs ten acres of land, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the payment of salary to the head chief of the confederated band, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Molels.

Molel Indians.—For first of ten instalments for the erection of one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, and furnishing persons to attend to the same, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for supplying the smith's shop and tin shop provided for in said treaty, and for the pay for the services of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the establishment of a manual-labor school, for the employment and pay of teachers, and for furnishing all necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner, to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For first of five instalments for pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-utes.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.—For first instalment on twenty-five thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable said Indians to settle upon such reservation as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be expended under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide the same with a suitable instructor or instructors, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for providing a smith and carpenter's shop, and furnishing them with the necessary tools, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.

S'Klallams.—For first instalment on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six thousand dollars.

To enable them to remove to and settle upon the reservations, and to
clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, to be
expended under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty
twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand
dollars.
For first of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an
agricultural and industrial school, and for the pay of suitable teachers,
per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-
five, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For first of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith,
carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the
sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred
and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.
For first of twenty instalments for a smith and carpenter's shop, and to
provide the necessary tools, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth
January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred
dollars.

APPROVED, March 29, 1860.

CHAP. XI.—An Act authorizing Publishers to print on their Papers the Date when
Subscriptions expire, and in Relation to the Postage on drop Letters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of
section third of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two,
establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so
modified as to read as follows, namely:
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That on all drop letters delivered
within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the
Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the
receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

APPROVED, April 3, 1860.

CHAP. XIII.—An Act in Relation to the Return of un delivered Letters in the Post-
Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the dividing
claims to certain lands, granted by this act, may fall in Florida, to be
confirmed when, &c.

APPROVED, April 19, 1860.
within the State of Florida, and all of said claims which may be approved by him shall be and are hereby ratified and confirmed: Provided, however, that the State of Georgia shall first ratify and confirm all sales and grants made by the United States of lands in Florida which may fall within the limits of the State of Georgia under the final adjustment of the boundary line aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 13, 1860.

CHAP. XXXI.—An Act to incorporate the United States Agricultural Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William W. Corcoran, Benjamin B. French, Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, Ben Perley Poore, and John A. Smith, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic within and for the District of Columbia, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of “The United States Agricultural Society,” and by such corporate name, style, and title shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the District of Columbia, in all and every manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands, of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever, heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said society, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods, chattels, and other effects are hereby, vested in and confirmed to said corporation; and the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind and nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making such gift, grant or bequest: Provided, That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation, and the moneys, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society shall be held in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be elected, in such manner as the constitution or by-laws of the society may provide, a president; such a number of vice-presidents as may be fixed upon by the constitution or by-laws; an executive committee, to consist of seven members, in addition to whom the president and secretary shall be ex officio members, and of which the president shall be chairman; a treasurer and secretary; all of whom shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected. The duty of the president shall be to preside over the deliberations of the society, and to have a general supervision of its affairs. The duty of the treasurer shall be to receive and keep safely all the moneys of the society, and to disburse the same under the direction and supervision of the executive committee; he shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, in such penalty as may be fixed, and such surety as may be approved by the president. The duty of the secretary shall be to keep all records of the doings of the society; to conduct the correspondence especially appertaining to his office; to keep the seal, and make certifi-
cates under the same; to issue medals, certificates, and diplomas; and to superintend all publications emanating from the society. All these officers, and the executive committee, shall perform such duties and additional duties as may be prescribed by the constitution or by-laws of the society, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. And if said election shall not be made at the time prescribed herein, it may be held at some subsequent time within the year.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said society shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such constitution and by-laws as they may think proper, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure; to fix the salaries or pay of their officers, and to fix the sum that shall be paid for life or annual membership.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person may become a life or annual member of said society by paying into the hands of the treasurer such sum as may be prescribed in the constitution or by-laws as the fee for life or annual membership. Honorary members may be elected at the will of the society. It shall require the presence of at least fifteen members of the society to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of said corporation shall keep his business office in the city of Washington, and he shall make up a complete record of all the doings of the society annually.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of said society as they stand at the time of the passage of this act, shall be and remain in force until altered or abrogated at a regular annual meeting of the corporation; and the officers who were elected at the annual meeting of the society in January preceding the passage of this act, shall remain in their several offices, and exercise their several duties, until the annual meeting in the January succeeding the passage of this act, and until their successors are elected.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or annul this act.

Approved, April 19, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first and seventh sections of the act approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled “An act to amend an act entitled, ‘An act to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia,’” be, and that the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the judge of the said criminal court, from sickness or any other legal cause, shall be unable to hold the said court, he shall give notice thereof to the judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or if he be unable from any legal cause to give such notice, it shall be given by the marshal of the District of Columbia; and thereupon one of the said judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia shall, by arrangement among themselves, hold the said criminal court during the temporary inability of the judge of the said court: Provided, however, That no judge of the said circuit court of the District of Columbia, after once holding said criminal court during the temporary inability of the judge of the said criminal court, shall be required, unless with his own consent on any subsequent occasion of a temporary inability of said judge of the criminal court, to hold the said criminal court again until it shall have been holden by

When the judge of the criminal court for the District of Columbia is unable to hold court, the judges of the circuit court for the District shall in turn perform his duties.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 35, 37, 39. 1860.

each of the other two judges of the said circuit court of the District of Columbia, it being the intent and meaning of this act to apportion, as near as may be, among the three judges of said circuit court, the extra service which this act imposes on them.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, when any judge of the circuit court is called on in rotation to hold said criminal court during the inability of the judge thereof, such judge of the circuit court shall be prevented by sickness or other legal cause from holding the said criminal court, then it shall be held by one of the other two judges of the circuit court, whose duty it would be, under this act, as next in rotation, to hold said criminal court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the clerk of the said criminal court from adjourning the same from day to day, for a time not exceeding one week, where the judge of the criminal court shall be taken sick after the commencement and during the progress of a term: Provided, That no services rendered by either of the judges of the circuit court, under this act, shall be the foundation for any additional compensation therefor.

APPROVED, April 20, 1860.

May 5, 1860.

CHAP. XXXVII.—An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the Number of the Members of the House of Representatives and provide for the future Apportionment among the several States," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be employed in the Census Office, one chief clerk, and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such other clerks of the first class as the requirements of the service may demand, of whom the Secretary may advance from time to time, not more than ten to the second class, nine to the third class, and six to the fourth class.

APPROVED, May 5, 1860.

May 9, 1860.

CHAP. XXXIX—An Act authorizing the Corporation of Washington City to make a Loan and issue Stock for two hundred thousand Dollars, for building a Market-house.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ground lying between Seventh and Ninth streets, and fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, now and hitherto used and occupied for the Centre Market, be and the same is hereby ceded to the Corporation of Washington, on condition that said Corporation, within two years after this act takes effect, shall be constructed. The said house to be so constructed as to admit foot passengers through only one entrance to the market on the north side; market-wagons and other vehicles on the south side only, with means of exit for the same on Seventh and Ninth streets, and to exclude marketing from Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and the sidewalks and pavements thereon. And for the purpose of erecting such market-house it shall be lawful for said Corporation to create a debt, in such form as may be found expedient, not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, any restriction in the charter of said city or existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, however, That the Government of the United States shall, in no event whatever, be, either directly or indirectly, liable for the principal or interest upon any loan which may be obtained under the provisions of this act, and the entire revenue of said building shall, after paying contingent expenses and interest on the stock, be appropriated to the payment of the stock issued in accordance with
the provisions of this act, and provided, That the powers herein granted shall not be exercised by said Corporation until after the second Monday in June next; and that this act shall, immediately upon its passage, be published by said Corporation in at least two newspapers published in the city of Washington, and be continued until after the Corporation election in said city in June next.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no more than two hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be expended in building said market-house, nor shall any contracts be entered into which involve a larger expenditure for the completion of the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case this act shall take effect as hereinbefore provided, it shall be so construed as to vest the title hereby granted to the land to said lots in said Corporation, so long as the market-house and apartments shall be continued thereon, and used for the purpose aforesaid, and no longer.

APPROVED, May 9, 1860.

CHAP. XL.—An Act to provide Payment for Depredations committed by the Whites upon the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying claims of certain members of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, presented to Congress, at its present session, for depredations committed upon their property by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the whole or such part of said claims as shall be proved to his satisfaction shall be adjusted and paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the “Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,” approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-four: Provided, That it shall not be incumbent upon the parties claimant, from the peculiar condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas at the time the spoliations were committed, to show that the offenders were apprehended and brought to trial.

APPROVED, May 9, 1860.

CHAP. XLVIII.—An Act to carry into Effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.

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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the government of Paraguay, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the government of Paraguay.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioner, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Paraguay, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention.
SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows: To the commissioner, in full for his services, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to the secretary and interpreter, in full for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper; and the said compensations and expenses, and likewise all that part of the compensation and expenses of the umpire under said convention, which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commission such papers or records, relating to the business before the said commission, as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the commissioners; and, at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers, which have been before the commissioners, or in possession of its secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State: Provided, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the commissioner on the part of Paraguay from depositing in the said Department certified copies or duplicates of papers, filed on behalf of his government, instead of originals.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the amount paid out of the treasury, pursuant to the provisions of this act for carrying the said convention into effect, shall be retained by the United States out of the money that may, pursuant to the terms of said convention, be received from Paraguay, and that the same be returned to the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, May 16, 1860.

CHAP. XLIX.—An Act to furnish additional Mail Facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be placed at the disposal of the Post Master General, for mail service on the new post routes in Western Kansas, authorized by the act of March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty; and that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be applied on such of the new routes established by the act entitled “an act to establish post routes,” [an act to establish certain postal roads,] approved June eleventh, [fourteenth] eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Post Master General may deem advisable.

APPROVED, May 16, 1860.

CHAP. L.—An Act to create an additional Land District in Washington Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, when in the opinion of the President it may be expedient, all the public lands in the Territory of Washington to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished or may hereafter be extinguished, lying east and south of the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district to be called the “Columbia River District,” viz.: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains at the nearest range line to the East line of range twelve, thence South on the nearest range lines on the summit of said mountains to the line dividing townships ten and eleven North, thence West to the
line dividing ranges six and seven west, thence north on said line to the third standard parallel, thence west to "Shoal Water Bay," thence with the Shoal Water Bay, including any islands therein, to the Pacific—the western boundary of said district above the line dividing ranges ten and eleven and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to be adjusted by the Department of the Interior as near the points before given as is consistent with the lines of the public surveys—and the President shall be authorized hereafter from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of the land districts in said Territory and remove the offices when the same shall be expedient.

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 or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law in relation to the existing land office and officers in said Territory.

APPROVED, May 16, 1860.

CHAP. LI.—An Act to amend the "Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the civil Departments of the Government of the United States in 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 charter of the Provident Association of Clerks be, and the same is hereby, so amended that any member of the Association may, on giving one month's notice to the president and board of officers, withdraw from the Association, and receive out of the funds and assets of the Association such sum as the president and board of officers of the said Association may consider just and equitable; but in no case to exceed the amount he may have contributed, with interest at the rate of six per centum, nor his distributive share of the entire assets, if distributed pro rata to family interest at the time of such withdrawal.

APPROVED, May 22, 1860.

CHAP. LVI.—An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

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 the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.:
For the Chaplain of the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, viz.:
For expenses of select committees, nine thousand dollars; and for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives, forty-eight thousand dollars; and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses summoned or to be summoned before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the present session, twelve thousand dollars; and that the said sums shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House.

APPROVED, May 24, 1860.
For expenses of the heating and ventilating apparatus, including pay of engineers, fireman, laborers, fuel, oil, tools, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.—For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.
For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses, four thousand dollars.
For stationery, six thousand dollars.
For laborers, one thousand three hundred dollars.
For folding documents, ten thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsman and clerks employed on the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives, five thousand dollars: Provided, That from and after the thirtieth of June next all employment of draughtsman and clerks upon land maps shall cease.

For additional pages authorized by the House of Representatives, three thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.
For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.
For new carpet on the hall of the House of Representatives, four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and six cents.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For reporting debates of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House and Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House and Senate for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for printing, dry-pressing, inserting maps and plates, and binding documents ordered during the Thirty-third, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper required for the printing of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, fifty thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing required for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, forty thousand dollars.

To provide for the blanks and other printing, and the paper for the same, required preliminary to taking the eighth census, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For payment of the unpaid expenses incurred in altering the arrangements of the hall of the House of Representatives, under the order of the House, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Captain Meigs, late superintendent of the Capitol extension, for his expenditures in altering the arrangements and seats of the hall of the House of Representatives according to the order of the House, and paid by him, according to his vouchers, for such expenditures, not to exceed the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Department of State.—For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, from the first January to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of such delegates as may be appointed by the President of the United States, on the part of this government, to attend a meeting of the International Statistical Congress, which is to meet in London in July, eighteen hundred and sixty, five thousand dollars.

War Department.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, in the office of the Surgeon General, two hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For the charter of the Toey-wan, used in the transportation of the minister to China, to ascend the Peiho River, forty-five thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, five thousand dollars.

For Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of Oregon during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of California prior to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

To pay George G. Durham for twenty-two months’ service as a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of twenty-five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-two cents.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for payment of the late Indian agents in Utah, (Hurt, Armstrong, Rose, and Bedell,) upon settlement of their accounts, fifty-three thousand and seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

APPROVED, May 24, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following for military sums, to be expended, under the direction of the War Department, in the construction of the following named military roads in the Territory of Washington, to wit:

From Fort Benton to Walla Walla, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

From Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) to be expended exclusively on that portion between Cowlitz River and Monticello.

APPROVED, May 25, 1860.

CHAP. LX.—An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other Purposes.

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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, and for other Purposes.
Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, and Japan, two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, forty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, three thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.


For interpreters for the consulates in China, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions,
transportation, and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to defray the cost of a prison ship at Canton, in China, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for compensation of the marshal of the consular court at Canton from January one, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to fifteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For compensation of commissioner to China and the consuls at the five ports in China, viz.: Kwang-chow, Amoy, Fu-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, nine thousand dollars.

Approved, May 26, 1860.

CHAP. LXI.—An Act to settle the Titles to certain Lands set apart for the Use of certain Half-Breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.

Whereas by the sixth article of a treaty made and concluded at the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, between the United States of America and the Kansas nation of Indians, there was reserved from the lands ceded by said treaty to the United States by said Kansas nation of Indians, one mile square of land for each of the half-breeds of the Kansas nation named in the said sixth article, which land has been surveyed and allotted to each of the said half-breeds in the order in which they are named in, and in accordance with, the provisions of the said sixth article of said treaty: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title, interest and estate of the United States is hereby vested in the said reserves who are now living, to the land reserved, set apart and allotted to them respectively by the said sixth article of said treaty; and in case any of the said reserves named in the said sixth article are deceased and leaving heirs, then all the title, interest or estate of the United States to the land allotted to such deceased reserves, is hereby vested and confirmed in such persons as shall by the Secretary of the Interior be decided to be the heirs of such deceased reserves: but, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any force, efficacy or binding effect to any contract, in writing or otherwise, for the sale or disposition of any lands named in this act, hereinafter made by any of said reserves or their heirs.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of any of the reserves now living, or the heirs of any deceased reserves, shall not desire to reside upon, or occupy the lands to which such reserves or such heirs are entitled by the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior, when requested by them or either of them so to do, is hereby authorized to sell such lands belonging to those so requesting him, for the benefit of such reserves, or such heirs; and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to sell, with the assent of the Kansas nation of Indians the lands...
alotted to the reservees who are deceased leaving no heirs for the benefit of the living reservees, their heirs, and the heirs of those deceased, equally; said lands to be sold in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and approved by [the] Secretary of the Interior; and patents in the usual form shall be issued to the purchasers of said lands, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the land, the sale of which is provided for by this act, shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, or applied by the Secretary of the Interior for their benefit, in such manner as he may think most advantageous to their interest.

APPROVED, MAY 26, 1860.

CHAP. LXII.—An Act to authorize the President of the United States in Conjunction with the State of California, to run and mark the Boundary Lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California.

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 and empowered to appoint a suitable person or persons, who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed on behalf of the State of California for the same purpose, shall run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California; commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the river Colorado at a point where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such landmarks shall be established at the said point of beginning, and at the other corners and on the several lines of said boundary as may be agreed on by the President of the United States, or those acting under his authority, and the said State of California or those acting under its authority: Provided, That the person or persons appointed and employed on the part and behalf of the State of California are to be paid by the said State: Provided, further, that no persons except a superintendent or commissioner shall be appointed or employed in this service by the United States, but such as are required to make the necessary observations and surveys, to ascertain such line and erect suitable monuments thereon, and make return of the same.

APPROVED, MAY 26, 1860.

CHAP. LXIV.—An Act authorizing the “Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States” to enter a certain Tract of Land in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the “Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States” be, and is hereby, authorized to enter, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, a certain tract of land known as the “Mission Farm,” and numbered as lot number eighteen, on the east bank of Fox River, near Green Bay, State of Wisconsin, having a front on Fox River of six chains, and running eastwardly back from the river, between parallel lines, one hundred and fifty-four and sixty-nine hundredths chains, and containing ninety-two and eighty-one hundredths superficial acres.

APPROVED, JUNE 1, 1860.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 65, 66, 67. 1860.

CHAP. LXV.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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 the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and sixteen thousand and ninety-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers’ horses, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers’ servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers’ quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one hundred dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, five hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for academic building, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, June 1, 1860.

CHAP. LXVI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled an “Act to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia in the said District.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the act of March the third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, entitled an “act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy, and of the District of Columbia in the said District” be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. That the order of the Secretary of War and that of the Secretary of the Navy, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall authorize the Superintendent to receive insane persons belonging to the army and navy and revenue cutter service respectively, and keep them in custody until they are cured, or removed by the same authority which ordered their reception.

APPROVED, June 1, 1860.

CHAP. LXVII.—An Act to increase and regulate the Pay of the Navy of the United States.

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 the 23rd June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the pay and allowance of the officers and seamen of the Navy shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midshipman</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
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</table>

APPROVED, June 1, 1860.
of this act the annual pay of the officers of the navy, on the active list, hereinafter named, shall be as follows:

**Captains.**—The senior flag officer, created under and by virtue of an act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall receive four thousand five hundred dollars.
Captains when commanding squadrons, five thousand dollars.
All other captains on duty at sea, four thousand two hundred dollars.
Captains on other duty, three thousand six hundred dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, three thousand dollars.

**Commanders.**—Every commander on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
Every commander on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.
All other commanders, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

**Lieutenants.**—Every lieutenant on duty at sea, one thousand five hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen seven years’ sea-service in the navy, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen nine years’ sea-service, one thousand nine hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen eleven years’ sea-service, two thousand one hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen thirteen years’ sea-service, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Every lieutenant on other duty shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen seven years’ sea-service in the navy, one thousand six hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen nine years’ sea-service, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen eleven years’ sea-service, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen thirteen years’ sea-service, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Every lieutenant on leave or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen seven years’ sea-service in the navy, one thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.
After he shall have seen nine years’ sea-service, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.
After he shall have seen eleven years’ sea-service, one thousand four hundred dollars.
After he shall have seen thirteen years’ sea-service, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

**Chaplains.**—Chaplains shall be paid as lieutenants.
Every chaplain shall be permitted to conduct public worship according to the manner and forms of the church of which he may be a member.
Every chaplain retained in the service shall be required to report annually, to the Secretary of the Navy, the official services performed by him.

**Masters.**—Every master in the line of promotion, when on duty as such at sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.
When on other duty, one thousand one hundred dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

*Passed Midshipmen.*—Every passed midshipman, when on duty as such at sea, one thousand dollars.
When on other duty, eight hundred dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

*Midshipmen.*—Every midshipman at sea, five hundred and fifty dollars.
When on other duty, five hundred dollars.
When on leave of absence or waiting orders, four hundred and fifty dollars.

*Surgeons.*—Every surgeon on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand two hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission as surgeon, three thousand dollars.

Fleet surgeons, three thousand three hundred dollars.
Every surgeon on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand two hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For twenty years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Every surgeon on leave or waiting orders for the first five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, one thousand six hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, one thousand nine hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand one hundred dollars.
For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission as surgeon, two thousand three hundred dollars.

*Passed Assistant Surgeons.*—Every passed assistant surgeon on duty at sea, one thousand five hundred dollars.
When on other duty, one thousand four hundred dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, eleven hundred dollars.

*Assistant Surgeons.*—Every assistant surgeon on duty at sea, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
When on other duty, one thousand and fifty dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

*Pursers.*—Every purser on duty at sea, for the first five years after the date of his commission, two thousand dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, two thousand nine hundred dollars.
For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, three thousand one hundred dollars.
Every purser on other duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand one hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
Every purser on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, two thousand one hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For the fourth five years after the date of his commission, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For twenty years and upwards after the date of his commission, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
Every purser on leave or waiting orders, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand six hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Professors of Mathematics.—Every professor of mathematics on duty, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
When on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Engineers.—Every chief engineer on duty, for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
After fifteen years after the date of his commission, two thousand six hundred dollars.
Every chief engineer on leave or waiting orders for the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For the second five years after the date of his commission, one thousand three hundred dollars.
For the third five years after the date of his commission, one thousand four hundred dollars.
After fifteen years after the date of his commission, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Every first assistant engineer on duty, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
While on leave or waiting orders, nine hundred dollars.
Every second assistant engineer on duty, one thousand dollars.
While on leave or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Every third assistant engineer on duty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Warrant officers.

Warranted Officers.—Every boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and sailmaker, on duty at sea, for the first three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand dollars.
For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

**WHEN ON OTHER DUTY.**
For the first three years of sea-service after the date of his warrant, eight hundred dollars.
For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, nine hundred dollars.
For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand dollars.
For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, one thousand one hundred dollars.
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

**WHEN ON LEAVE OR WAITING ORDERS.**
For the first three years of sea-service after the date of his warrant, six hundred dollars.
For the second three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, seven hundred dollars.
For the third three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, eight hundred dollars.
For the fourth three years' sea-service after the date of his warrant, nine hundred dollars.
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards, one thousand dollars.

**SEC. 2.** And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to increase or modify the present pay of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, with whom shall be classed the present Superintendent of the Naval Observatory: Provided, That the officer now charged with experiments in gunnery at the navy yard, Washington, shall receive the sea-service pay of the grade now next above him.

**SEC. 3.** And be it further enacted, That hereafter no service shall be regarded as sea-service but such as shall be performed at sea under the orders of a department, and in vessels employed by authority of law.

**SEC. 4.** And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to modify or affect the existing power of the Secretary of the Navy to furlough officers or to affect the furlough pay.

**SEC. 5.** And be it further enacted, That the increased pay hereinbefore provided for masters shall attach to masters not in the line of promotion, whether on the active or reserved list; and officers on the reserved list, when called into active service, shall receive the pay of their respective grades as herein provided during the term of such service: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or modify the present pay of officers on the reserved list, either on leave or furlough.

Approved, June 1, 1860.

**CHAP. LXXVII.**—An Act directing the Conveyance of a Lot of Ground for the Use of the Public Schools of the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to convey to the corporation of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain piece or parcel of land marked and designated upon the map of said city as lot numbered fourteen, in square numbered two hundred and fifty-three, for the use of the public schools thereof, and for no other purpose: Provided, That said lot shall not be sold, assigned, or conveyed or diverted, by the said corporation, for any other purpose than the one contemplated by this act.

Approved, June 5, 1860.
June 7, 1860.

**CHAP. LXXIX.—An Act for the Relief of certain Setlers in the State of Iowa.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the east half of section eight, section seventeen, and the east half of section eighteen, and section thirty-three, section thirty-four, the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven and the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township ninety-six north, of range nine west, in the State of Iowa, formerly reserved for Fort Atkinson and an Indian agency, and since released and abandoned, as being no longer needed for public uses, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, subject to the ordinary disposition of the public lands, in the same manner and on the same conditions as are provided by law, and that such persons as may have settled thereon prior to the passage of this act, and who would have been entitled to the right of preemption under the act of September four, eighteen hundred and forty-one, ch. 16. vol. v. p. 453, shall be entitled to preempt their claims in accordance with the provisions of said act, by making proof, payment, and entry at the proper district office, within twelve months after its approval:

Provided, That if two or more of such persons were actually residing upon the same quarter or any smaller legal subdivision, at the date of the abandonment of said reservation, the same may be entered by them jointly; Provided further, That no declaratory statement shall be required of said settlers.

**APPROVED, June 7, 1860.**

June 7, 1860.

**CHAP. LXXXIII.—An Act for the Relief of John W. Taylor and certain other Assignees of Preemption Land Locations.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all assignments of preemption bounty land-warrant locations at any of the land offices in the United States, made in good faith since the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and prior to the twenty-first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the former date, be, and the same are hereby, declared valid; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents to be issued in the name of the assignee on all such locations as now remain suspended and have not been patented.

**APPROVED, June 7, 1860.**

June 9, 1860.

**CHAP. LXXXIV.—An Act to pay to the State of Missouri the Amount expended by said State in repelling the Invasion of the Osage Indians.**

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 hereby is, directed to pay to the State of Missouri, for repelling the Osage Indians, the sum of nineteen thousand and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, being the amount of money expended by said State in repelling the invasion of the Osage Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

**APPROVED, June 9, 1860.**

June 9, 1860.

**CHAP. LXXXV.—An Act to change the Times for holding the Terms of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the terms of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama shall commence on the third Mondays of May and November, respectively, in every year, instead of the times now provided by law.

**SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every process, bond, recogni-**

zance or obligation which has been, or may be, made returnable to the said court on the second Monday of November next, shall be returnable on the third Monday of November next, and shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made returnable on the third Monday of November next.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court in term time, or the judge of said court in vacation, may order a special term of said court to be held at such time as the court or judge may appoint. Notice of the time of holding such special term shall be given by the clerk of the court, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the city of Huntsville, at least once a week for four weeks next preceding the time appointed for holding such special term.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 9, 1860.

CHAP. CXIV.—An Act to liquidate the unadjusted Contracts of the Tennessee River Improvement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all contracts made by the duly authorized officers of the Government, appointed under the act of thirty-second Congress making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Tennessee River, shall be audited by the accounting officers of the treasury, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 12, 1860.

CHAP. CXV.—An Act to authorize the Levy Court to issue Tavern and other Licenses in 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 authority now exercised by the circuit court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, under and by virtue of the ninth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act additional to and amendatory of an act entitled 'An act concerning the District of Columbia,'" approved May third, eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relate to the licensing taverns and ordinaries, be, and the same is hereby, so transferred as to authorize the levy court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, to grant licenses to keepers of taverns and ordinaries, hawkers and peddlars, billiard tables, bowling saloons, and auctioneers, in that part of the county of Washington beyond the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under such restrictions and penalties as the said levy court may by law deem expedient.

APPROVED, June 12, 1860.

CHAP. CXVI.—An Act to reimburse the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, a Sum of Money advanced towards the Construction of the Little Falls Bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid to the corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, all moneys herefore advanced by the said corporation for and towards the construction of the bridge over the Potomac, at the point known as the Little Falls. And the said corporation of Georgetown, by accepting the provisions of this act, shall waive and surrender all further claim or demand on the Government of the United States, founded on any advancement of money or other thing towards the object herein specified for any purpose.
Act to take whatever. This act shall commence and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED, June 12, 1860.

June 12, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Thaw, George Brown, C. J. Wright, John T. Bangs, Martin Johnson, and others, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia; and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and the same change at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate not exceeding in value the sum of fifty thousand dollars; which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall descend to their successors, for the promotion of the benevolent purposes of said corporation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall have power to alter and amend their constitution and by-laws at pleasure: Provided, That they do not conflict with the laws of the United States, or the laws of the corporation of Washington City.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said corporation shall not exercise banking privileges, or issue or put in circulation bank notes, or any note, paper, token, scrip, or device to be used as currency.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until Congress shall by law determine otherwise.

APPROVED, June 12, 1860.

June 12, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia," incorporated by an act of Congress approved on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by deed or other instrument in writing, to transfer all their funds and property of every description to the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," incorporated by an act of Congress approved February sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by said corporate bodies and incorporated in such deed or instrument of writing.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said deed of transfer or instrument of writing shall be recorded in the recorder's office for land titles, in the county of Washington, and District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions of said deed shall be as obligatory upon said Columbia Institution as if they formed a part of its charter; and from the date of the record thereof, as aforesaid, the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society" shall be forever thereafter absolved from their trust, and the act of June thirteen, eighteen
hundred and forty-two, conferring upon them corporate powers and privileges, shall be thenceforward repealed: Provided, That all the debts and pecuniary liabilities of the said "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum shall be transferred to, assumed by, and be debts of the said "Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," which shall be responsible therefor, and suits at law or in equity may be commenced against said last-mentioned corporation the same as if said debts had been originally incurred by it.

Approved, June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXI.—An Act extending the Charter incorporating the "German Benevolent Society" of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, approved July twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and forty-two.

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, all those persons who are, or shall hereafter become, members of the "German Benevolent Society," of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "German Benevolent Society," and shall so continue until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of law and equity and in all other places whatsoever; and by that name may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure, and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States; and, generally, to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said corporation, subject to the limitations of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the monthly contributions and all other moneys received on account of the society, may, from time to time, be invested in the public stocks of the United States, in loans to individuals, or in stocks of any incorporated banking institution or corporation, and the moneys so invested or that may be deposited shall be drawn out of the bank or place of deposit only on the order of the treasurer, countersigned by the secretary and approved by the president: Provided, nevertheless, That the said society or body politic shall not, at any one time, hold or possess property, real, personal, or mixed, exceeding in total value the sum of twenty thousand dollars: And provided, That the annual interest on the capital of the company, or the whole or any part of the capital, may, from time to time, be applied to aid and succor the poor and destitute of the society, or to such other charitable objects as the company may select.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal or trade in the manner of a bank, nor issue any note in the nature of a bank note, nor transact any other kind of business, or deal in any other manner or thing than is expressly authorized by the second section of this act; and any officer or officers who shall have assented to any such dealing or trade shall, on conviction thereof in the proper court, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, one half to the use of the poor of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and the other half to the use of the person who may prosecute the same: Provided, always, That Congress may, at any time, amend, alter, or annul this act.

Approved, June 13, 1860.
June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXII.—An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augustus E. L. Keese, John G. Stork, Fred Heider, John Walter, John Guttensohn, B. Ostermeyer, Christopher Friess, and George Schultz, the present members of the German Evangelical Society, and their successors in said society, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and liable to sue and be sued in any court of law and equity, may have and use a common seal, and shall have power to purchase and hold not exceeding one hundred acres of land in the District of Columbia, north of the limits of the city of Washington, and to sell and dispose of such parts of said land as may not be wanted for the purpose of a cemetery: Provided, That at least seventeen contiguous acres shall be forever appropriated and set apart as a cemetery, with authority to said corporation to receive gifts and bequests for the purpose of ornamenting and improving said cemetery, and to hold such personal property as may be requisite to carry out this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a president, secretary, and six directors, who shall be elected annually by a majority of the votes of said society; the said president, secretary and directors, to fill all vacancies in their own body, and shall have power to lay out and ornament the grounds; remove and alter old buildings, and erect new ones, to lay out and sell, or dispose of burial lots; to appoint all necessary officers and agents, and fix their several duties and compensation; and to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem proper for conducting the affairs of the corporation, for the government of lot holders and visitors to the cemetery, and for the transfer of stock, and the evidence thereof. In all elections held under this act, each proprietor shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no streets, lanes, roads, or canals, of any sort, shall be opened through the property of said corporation exclusively used and appropriated to the purpose of a cemetery: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation to obstruct any public road, or street, or lane, or alley, now actually opened and used as such.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure placed in said cemetery, or any fence, railing or work for protection or ornament of said cemetery, or any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure thereof, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or remove any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of said cemetery, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Washington, shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That until an election be held under the provisions of this act, the eight last named persons in section first elected are shall be the managers of said corporation, and that all officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be elected or appointed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That burial lots in said cemetery shall not be subject to the debts of the stockholders thereof, and the land of the company dedicated to the purpose of a cemetery shall not be subject to taxation of any kind.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall provide for the return, from time to time, to the corporation of Washington, reports of all interments made in said cemetery of persons who may have died within the limits of the said corporation of Washington in such
manners and according to such forms as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the corporation of Washington.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That a certificate under seal of the corporation, of the ownership of any lot aforesaid, shall, in all respects, have the same effect as any conveyance from said corporation of said lot would have if executed, acknowledged, and recorded, as conveyances of real estate are required to be.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, or scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the said company shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

APPROVED, June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to define and regulate the Jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States in California in Regard to the Survey and Location of confirmed Private Land Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the surveyor-general of California shall, in compliance with the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle [the] private land claims in the State of California," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, have caused any private land claim to be surveyed, and a plat to be made thereof, he shall give notice that the same has been done, and the survey and plat approved by him, by a publication once a week for four weeks in two newspapers, one published in the city of San Francisco, and one of which the place of publication is nearest the land, if the land is situated in the northern district of California; and once a week for four weeks in two newspapers, one published in Los Angeles, and one of which the place of publication is nearest the land, if the land is situated in the southern district of California; and until the expiration of such time, the survey and plat shall be retained in his office, subject to inspection.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California are hereby authorized, upon the application of any party interested, to make an order requiring any survey of a private land claim within their respective districts to be returned into the district court for examination and adjudication, and on the receipt of said order, duly certified by the clerk of either of said courts, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general to transmit said survey and plat forthwith to the said court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said order shall be granted by said courts on the application of any party whom the district courts, or the judge thereof, in vacation, shall deem to have such an interest in the survey and location of a land claim, as to make it just and proper, that he should be allowed to take testimony and to intervene for his interest therein; and if objections to the survey and location shall be made on the part of the United States, the order to return the survey into court shall be made on the motion of the district attorney founded on sufficient affidavits; and if the application for such order is made by other parties claiming to be interested in, or that their rights are affected by, such survey and location, the court, or the judge in vacation, shall proceed summarily, on affidavits or otherwise, to inquire into the fact of such
interest, and shall, in its discretion, determine whether the applicant has such an interest therein, as under the circumstances of the case, to make it proper that he should be heard in opposition to the survey, and shall grant or refuse the order to return the survey and location, as shall be just: Provided, however, That all parties claiming interest under preemption, settlement, or other right or title derived from the United States, shall not be permitted to intervene separately; but the rights and interests of said parties shall be represented by the district attorney of the United States, intervening in the name of the United States, aided by counsel acting for said parties jointly if they think proper to employ such counsel; And provided further, That before proceeding to take the testimony, or to determine on the validity of any objection so made to the survey and location as aforesaid, the said courts shall cause notice to be given, by public advertisement, or in some other form to be prescribed by their rules, to all parties in interest, that objection has been made to such survey and location, and admonishing all parties in interest to intervene for the protection of such interest; and the said courts shall adopt rules providing for the prompt and summary decision of all controversies on surveys and locations that may arise under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That when on the application of the party or parties interested as aforesaid, in said survey and location, the same shall be returned into court, the said parties may proceed to take testimony as to any matters necessary to show the true and proper location of the claim; such testimony to be taken in such manner, by deposition or otherwise, or by commission, as the court may direct, and, on hearing the allegations and proofs, the court shall render judgment thereon; and if, in its opinion, the location and survey are erroneous, it is hereby authorized to set aside and annul the same, or correct and modify it; and it is hereby made the duty of the surveyor-general, on being served with a certified copy of the decree of said court, forthwith to cause a new survey and location to be made, or to correct and reform the survey and location already made, so as to conform to the decree of the district court, to whom it shall be returned for confirmation and approval.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when, after publication as aforesaid, no application shall be made to the said court for the said order, or when said order has been refused, or when an order shall have been obtained as aforesaid, and when the district court by its decree shall have finally approved said survey and location, or shall have reformed or modified the same, and determined the true location of the claim, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general to transmit, without delay, the plat or survey of the said claim to the General Land Office, and the patent for the land as surveyed shall forthwith be issued therefor, and no appeal shall be allowed from the order or decree as aforesaid of the said district court, unless applied for within six months from the date of the decree of said district courts, but not afterwards; and the said plat and survey so finally determined by publication, order, or decree, as the case may be, shall have the same effect and validity in law as if a patent for the land so surveyed had been issued by the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all surveys and locations herebefore made and approved by the surveyor-general of California, which have been returned into the said district courts, or either of them, or in which proceedings are now pending for the purpose of contesting or reforming the same, are hereby made subject to the provisions of this act, except that in the cases so returned or pending no publication shall be necessary on the part of the surveyor-general.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act, and the act entitled “An act to ascertain and settle [the] private land claims in the State of California, passed March third eighteen hundred and fifty-one,” there shall be allowed to the judges.
of the northern and southern districts of California, as follows: To the judge of the northern district such a sum as will, when added to his fixed and permanent salary allowed by law and received by him, make his compensation amount to the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, and such additional compensation to be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and to the judge of the southern district such a sum as will, when added to his fixed and permanent salary allowed by law and received by him, make his compensation amount to the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, such compensation to be computed and allowed from the date of his appointment to said office, and to continue each for and during the performance of the additional services required to be performed by this act, but not exceeding two years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all costs of surveys and publications, under the provisions of this act, shall be charged to and paid by the United States, and costs of litigation in the district courts shall abide the result thereof, and the court in its discretion may require security therefor.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 14, 1860.

CHAP. CXXIX.—An Act to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be established in the District of Columbia by the persons hereinafter named a gallery and school of arts, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the fine arts, and their application to patriotic purposes, by means of exhibitions, libraries, museum, instruction, and any other practicable operations.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said institution shall be under the management, direction, and government of a number of trustees, not exceeding twenty-five, to be elected annually by the contributors to the said gallery and school, in such manner and under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided in the by-laws thereof; and the first trustees of the said institution shall consist of the following persons, namely: Horatio Stone, John Cranch, J. M. Stanly, J. G. Bruff, Robert Bogle, W. W. Corcoran, A. F. Cunningham, T. G. Clemens, J. G. Berret, F. P. Stanton, A. Thomas Smith, H. G. Fant, Charles Eames, B. Ogle Taylor, George W. Riggs, Charles Haskins, Seth Eastman, Samuel F. Vinton, and L. D. Gale, which said trustees and their successors shall be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "The National Gallery and School of Arts;" by which name and title the said trustees and their successors shall be competent and capable, in law and equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of the said institution, any estate in any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever: Provided, The same do not exceed, in the whole, the yearly value of fifty thousand dollars and the same property and effects, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and to place out on interest for the use of the said institution; and by the same name to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any courts of law and equity; and to make and use a common seal, and the same to break and alter at their pleasure; and generally, by and in the same name, to do and transact all and every the business touching or concerning the premises.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the trustees aforesaid shall hold their offices until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 129, 130. 1860.

trustees; their powers, &c.

sixty, and until their successors shall be elected. And in the mean time, the said trustees shall pass all necessary ordinances and by-laws for the complete organization, government, and administration of the institution herein established. They may appoint or elect a president and secretary of their own body, and all such officers, professors, or teachers, as to them may seem expedient, and may confer upon them such powers, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may to them seem suitable to the end in view. They shall provide for the election of their successors on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty, and annually thereafter; but, if from any cause, such elections should not take place at the times herein provided, they may be appointed for any other convenient time. And the said trustees for the first election, and their successors ever thereafter, shall determine and establish the rules and conditions upon which subscribers and contributors to the said gallery and school shall be admitted as members of the said institution, the manner in which they shall vote in the annual elections for trustees, and the privileges they shall enjoy in the said institution, and in the lectures, exhibitions, and other proceedings thereof. A majority of said trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall have power to grant and confirm to meritorious persons, such degrees in the arts as they may in their by-laws establish; and grant diplomas or certificates, under their common seal, and signed by the president and secretary to authenticate and perpetuate the same.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees to keep regular books or journals, in which shall be entered, under their direction, an account of all their ordinary acts and proceedings; all the by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations; a schedule of all the property and effects of every kind which may in any way be vested in the said trustees for the use and benefit of the said institution; and the names of all the subscribers and contributors qualified to vote for trustees, with their respective places of residence. And the said books or journals shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of the said subscribers and contributors, and when required by either House of Congress, it shall be the duty of the said trustees to furnish any information respecting the institution and its affairs which may be so required.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the corporation hereby created to adopt any system of lottery or chances, as a means of making a revenue, or in distributing any works of art.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

June 15, 1860.

CHAP. CXXX.—An Act providing for additional Terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, now provided for by law, a term of the circuit court and of the district court of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held in the city of Louisville, in said district, commencing on the fourth Monday in April in each year, and a term of each of said courts shall likewise be held at said city, commencing on the fourth Monday in September in each year, each of said terms to continue, if the business
seventy-sixth Congress. sess. I. ch. 130, 131. 1860.

shall require it, twelve judicial days; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Louisville, at such other times as the district judge may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said city of Louisville, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may, in the meantime, be held at the seat of government of the State of Kentucky, or elsewhere.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said circuit and district courts shall keep a clerk's office for said courts at Louisville, and all the records and papers pertaining to business in said courts at Louisville shall be kept therein, and shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts to reside in said city of Louisville.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall be held twice during each and every year at Covington, Kentucky, commencing on [the] second Monday in January and September, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Covington at such other times as the district judge of the United States for said district may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit courts, at said city of Covington, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said circuit and district court shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said city of Covington, and all the records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Covington shall be kept therein, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said city.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district judge for said court of the United States for the district of Kentucky may make such rules and regulations for the regulation of the times of holding special terms of said court, and the process and business thereof, and the fees and costs to be taxed therein, as he shall deem expedient, if not inconsistent with any existing statute, and revise and alter the same when necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That additional terms of said circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, shall be held twice during each and every year at Paducah, Kentucky, commencing at such times as may be fixed by the presiding judge of said court, and continuing twelve judicial days each, if the public business shall require it; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said Paducah, at such other times as the district judge of the United States for said district of Kentucky may appoint, and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said district or circuit court, at said Paducah, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of said courts may have been held elsewhere in said State.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said circuit and district court shall keep a clerk's office for said courts in said Paducah, and all the records and papers appertaining or relating to business in said courts held at Paducah, shall be kept therein; and he shall appoint a deputy clerk for said courts, to reside in or near said Paducah.

Approved, June 15, 1860.
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 sixty-one, 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:

For transportation of the mails within the jurisdiction of the United States, and on such routes along the coasts of the United States as do not touch at a foreign port, nine million six hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars; Provided, however, That the maximum compensation to be paid to route agents shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per year.

For compensation to postmasters, two million six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars. Provided, however, That where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post-office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, eight hundred thousand dollars. For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars. For paper required for printing blanks, seventy thousand dollars. For printing blanks, twelve thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars, Provided, That from and after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, not more than sixteen hundred dollars per annum shall be allowed to any special agent of the Post-Office Department as compensation for his services: And provided further, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

For miscellaneous payments, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to furnish to Congress, in his annual report on the first Monday of December next, and of each and every year thereafter, a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the head of "miscellaneous payments;" and that it shall not be lawful to use any of the money hereby appropriated for the defence of suits brought against officers of the Post-Office Department for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for acts committed by them under color of law, and in derogation of the rights of citizens.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars. For payments of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers, shall be not exceeding one cent each, the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services. And the Postmaster-General may establish boxes for the delivery of letters at the outside stations in the suburbs of cities, provided it can be done without loss to the department or injury to the service; and any net revenue derived from the rent of said boxes may be applied by him towards the payment of the expense of collecting letters or towards the increase of the carrier's fund, as he may deem just or equitable.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 131, 132, 134. 1860.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of five million seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any port of the United States to any other port of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, on the mails so conveyed: Provided, That the preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the appropriation for inland mail service as is provided for transportation of mails from San Francisco to Puget's Sound, via Astoria, in Oregon, shall be applied to the transportation of said mails by land to Olympia, whenever by law such service shall be provided in lieu of ocean service.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

CHAP. CXXXII.—An Act authorizing the Sale of the Western Military Asylum in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, to sell and dispose of the Western Military Asylum, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at such time and manner, and upon such terms and conditions as they may deem best, and that the proceeds of such sale be restored to the fund of the said Soldiers' Home: Provided, That no sale shall be made until at least sixty days' public notice thereof shall be given: Provided further, That said sale be made within twelve months from and after the passage of this act. But said sale is not to take place unless the property shall bring at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, or such person as they may duly and legally appoint, shall, upon the full payment of the purchase-money for said Western Military Asylum, agreeably to the terms of sale, and upon the approval of such sale by the Secretary of War, make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, on behalf of the United States, a deed in fee simple for said property.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the tenth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which directs the sale of the Western Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

CHAP. CXXXIV.—An Act to change the Location of the Custom-House for the District of Brazos de Santiago, from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the custom-house of said district be, and the same is hereby, changed from Point Isabel to Brownsville; that the port of entry heretofore existing at Point Isabel aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and that Brownsville aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, created a port of entry for said district.
Collector's office at Brownsville.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of said district shall henceforth keep his office at Brownsville aforesaid, and the same shall be removed, under such instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Deputy at Brazos de Santiago.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a deputy collector of customs shall reside and keep his office at Brazos de Santiago aforesaid, who shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter and clear vessels.

Transhipment of imported goods at Brazos Harbor for Brownsville.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise of whatever description, transported in bond to the port of entry hereby created, from any other port or place in the United States, via Brazos Harbor, may, on their arrival in said harbor, be transhipped, under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in other vessels for transportation via the Rio Grande to Brownsville aforesaid; and any goods, wares, or merchandise, of any description whatever, imported into said district via said harbor, from any foreign country, may in like manner be transhipped to said port of entry as herein provided, for goods, wares, and merchandise transhipped in bond.

Saving of existing obligation.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bond, obligation, power of attorney, or other instrument having legal force, and given or taken with reference to the custom-house of said district, before the passage of this act, shall by this reason be in any manner impaired, but the same shall nevertheless remain valid.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXXXV.—An Act to amend an Act regulating the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States.

Sardinia to be in schedule A.


SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a representative to the kingdom of Sardinia, of the grade of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of twelve thousand dollars; and a secretary of legation, who shall receive for his services an annual compensation of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Repeal of inconsistent legislation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts fixing the rank and the compensation of the representative of the United States and the secretary of legation at Sardinia be, and the same are hereby, repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 16, 1860.


CHAP. CXXXVI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts Prohibiting the Slave Trade."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for a period not...
exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Af-
rica, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person
so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: Provided, That any contract
so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to
time as found necessary for periods not to exceed five years on each
renewal.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United
States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue instructions to the com-
manders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them when-
ever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he
may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there de-
 deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes,
and persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecu-
tion of the slave trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and per-
sons engaged in prosecuting the slave trade to the United States for trial
and adjudication.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United
States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures in his
discretion in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of
the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there
providing with food, shelter, and clothing for a term not exceeding one
year from the date of landing in Africa the captured Africans recently
landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of
any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Approved, June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—An Act to facilitate Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific
States by Electric Telegraph.

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, under the direction of the President of the United States, is
hereby authorized and directed to advertise for sealed proposals, to be
received for sixty days after the passage of this act, (and the fulfilment
of which shall be guaranteed by responsible parties, as in the case of bids
for mail contracts,) for the use by the government of a line or lines of
magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from the thirty-
first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, from some point or points
on the west line of the State of Missouri, by any route or routes which
the said contractors may select, (connecting at such point or points by
telegraph with the cities of Washington, New Orleans, New York, Charles-
ton, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the Atlantic, Southern, and
Western States,) to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California,
for a period of ten years, and shall award the contract to the lowest re-
sponsible bidder or bidders, provided such proffer does not require a
larger amount per year from the United States than forty thousand dollars;
and permission is hereby granted to the said parties to whom said contract
may be awarded, or a majority of them, and their assigns, to use until the
end of the said term, such unoccupied public lands of the United States
as may be necessary for the right of way and for the purpose of estab-
lishing stations for repairs along said line, not exceeding at any station
one quarter-section of land, such stations not to exceed one in fifteen miles
on an average of the whole distance, unless said lands shall be required
by the government of the United States for railroad or other purposes,
and provided that no right to preëm[ p]t any of said lands under the laws
of the United States shall inure to said company, their agents or servants,
or to any other person or persons whatsoever: Provided, That no such
contract shall be made until the said line shall be in actual operation, and

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 16, 1860.

Proposals to be advertised for.

Contract to be given to lowest responsible bidder, &c.

Right of way, &c.
Contract not to be made until line is in operation, &c.

Lines to be open to the use of all citizens, on payment, &c.

Rates of charges.

Right granted not to be exclusive.

Branch line to Oregon.

Right of way, &c.

If government business, at usual rates, exceeds contract price, excess to be certified to Congress.

Use to be free for certain scientific purposes.

Telegrams to be impartially transmitted.

Congress may alter, &c. this act.

June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.—An Act making Appropriation for the Payment of the Expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-six thousand, or so much thereof as has not been heretofore paid, appropriated by the act of March third, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the payment of the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the State of Minnesota.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.
CHAP. CXXXIX.—An Act to relinquish the Title of the United States to certain Lands occupied by the City of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, interest or claim of the United States in and to the land occupied by the city of Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, lying between Florida Street on the north and the South Boulevard on the south, as shown by an original map of said city, on file in the office of the clerk of the sixth judicial district court of Louisiana, at East Baton Rouge, on the fourteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the mayor and council of the city of Baton Rouge, in trust for the several use and benefit of the owners of lots therein, according to their respective interests: Provided, This act shall only be construed as quit claim on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the interests of third parties, nor preclude a judicial investigation in relation to the title to all or any portion of the lands hereby relinquished.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXI.—An Act to change the Name of the Ship "Rockall" to "Massachusetts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of the American built ship "Rockall" of Boston, purchased by the State of Massachusetts for service as a school ship be, and the same is hereby, changed to "Massachusetts," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue the necessary papers in accordance with this act.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXLI.—An Act recognizing the Survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisiana, as approved by the Surveyor-General, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the anomalous survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, in the southwestern district of Louisiana, as approved by R. W. Boyd, surveyor-general, on the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, and persons residing thereon at the date of this act who, according to the preemption laws now in force, would be entitled to a preemption, shall be allowed such right on the lands referred to in this bill; but such preference right shall be confined to the single subdivision of land upon which the party may reside, and shall exceed, in no case, one hundred and sixty acres.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

CHAP. CXLII.—An Act to amend an Act approved the third Day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled, "An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor of customs of the port of Corpus Christi, in the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, discontinued, and a deputy collector shall be appointed, according to law, for the said port of Corpus Christi, with the same powers as the deputy collectors at Aransas and Sabine, within said State, as provided in sections third and fourth of the act of which this is the amendment. The compensation of the deputy collector at Corpus Christi shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, and the fees prescribed by law not to exceed, in the aggregate, in any one year, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 16, 1860. CHAP. CXLIII.—An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township Number Two north, of Range Number Nine west, of the fourth principal Meridian, in Adams County, State of Illinois.

Preamble. Whereas section number sixteen in township number two north, of range nine west, of the fourth principal meridian, in Adams County, Illinois, is located in a lake, or pond, and is in consequence thereof wholly unfit for cultivation, and is worthless to the inhabitants of said township for school purposes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school trustees for the said township be, and they are hereby, authorized to select one section of land in legal subdivisions of any of the public lands of the United States subject to entry or sale at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the same shall have been selected by the trustees aforesaid, and a description thereof returned to and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent or patents shall issue therefor to the inhabitants of the said congressional township, and shall be held and disposed of by them for the use of schools within the said congressional township in the same manner as other school lands are held and disposed of.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said section sixteen in the township aforesaid shall revert to and invest in the United States, and be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 16, 1860. CHAP. CXLIV.—An Act for the Relief of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of twenty thousand dollars, upon filing in the proper department a release to the United States, to be approved by the Attorney-General, of all claim to the land embraced within the limits of the military reservation at the Dalles, in Oregon Territory, and of all claim for damages for destruction of property on or near the said land by the United States troops or volunteers or Indians at any time anterior to the date of said release.

APPROVED, June 16, 1860.

June 19, 1860. CHAP. CLVII. — An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz.

For the pay of superintendents.
1860, ch. 18.
1860, ch. 52.
1861, ch. 14.
1862, ch. 11.
1863, ch. 104.
1864, ch. 167.
1865, ch. 204.
1866, ch. 128.

Pay of superintendents.
hundred and fifty-seven, and twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Blackfoot Nation. — For fifth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. — For sixth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third and article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior. — For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of
two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For sixth of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements, and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For one third of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For completing the ploughing and preparation for cultivation of three hundred acres of land, in suitable lots, at each of the reservations for the Mississippi bands, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For completing the ploughing and preparation for cultivation of two hundred and seventy-five acres for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas, per third article of treaty of twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For one third of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of nineteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For sixth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For sixth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fifth instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

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

Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteen October, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River. — For seventh of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the seventh of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seven August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.
For blacksmith and assistant, and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the fourth of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the fourth of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For thirtieth of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Delawares. — For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to the first July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty six hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For seventh of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Iowas. — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars.
Kansas.

Kickapoos.
Vol. x. p. 1078.

dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eight hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

— For seventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the seventh instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty, per second article treaty eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Menomonees. — For fifth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the seventh instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

Menomonees.
Vol. x. p. 1066.

For their proportion of the last twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Miamies of Indiana.
Vol. vii. p. 582.
Vol. x. p. 1095.

For their proportion of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Miamies, Eel River.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians. — For
sixth instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Omahas. — For the third of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two thousand dollars.

Osages. — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of forty-five sections of land set apart June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution, nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias. — For the third of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill, provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smiths' shops with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty of fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan. — For fifth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.
For fifth instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For third of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the same, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For the second of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per
seventh article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

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

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For seventh of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

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

Seminoles.—For fourth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the fourth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the fourth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For the last of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For seventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For the last of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars.
Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.)—For seventh of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.—For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Yancton Tribe of Sioux.—For the second of ten instalments to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to, and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette Valley.—For first of five instalments of annuity for beneficial purposes, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

Indian Service in the district of country leased from the Choctaws for the Indians lately residing in Texas.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools; and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Wichitas and other Affiliated Bands.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stocks; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building agency houses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Poncas.—For second of five instalments to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to, and settle upon, the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.
For second of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual-labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Yakama Nation.—For keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.—For keeping in repair all necessary mill fixtures, purchase of medicines, mechanics' tools, medicine and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

Indian Service in California.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agent, and sub-agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in California to reservations in that State, and for pay of the necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may divide the State of California into two Indian districts, and that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintending agent for each district, at a salary of thirty-six hundred dollars per annum, who, upon executing a bond upon such terms and in such sum and security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall have under his control and management, as the Secretary may prescribe, the Indians and reservations in their separate respective districts. Each superintendent may appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, a supervisor for each reservation in his respective district, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; and also appoint not exceeding four laborers, to aid such supervisor, at a compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month: And provided, further, That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with this provision be, and are hereby, repealed.

Miscellaneous.—For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfoot Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For payment of this amount to the Shawnees, due them under the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty of the tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be reimburse[d] to the United States when collected from agents Gay and Arnold, against whom suits are pending, three thousand and seventy-four dollars and forty-four cents.

Vaccination.

Improvements of settlers in Puget's Sound.
Sound, the value of which shall be ascertained under the direction of the said Secretary, nine thousand dollars.

For completing the building of the grist and saw mills at Leech Lake, for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas, provided for under the third article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of the twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of an engineer for one year, six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of seven hundred and ninety-four seventy-five one hundredths acres of land, owned by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Iriquois Point, Michigan, for certain bands of Ottowas and Chippewas, at the usual government price, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-four cents.

For the payment to Spunk or Bull Frog, alias Joseph Henson, the amount of four hundred dollars, for his valuation of an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in pursuance of the provision of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, four hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, including the travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, clerk hire, and so forth, forty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying and mapping four farms and reservations, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, where no special provision is made by treaties, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For surveys of reservations for the Nez Perces, Flathead and Yakamas Indians, and the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first of five instalments due and payable to the Yakamas nation, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fourth article of treaty of ninth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For the first of five instalments due and payable to the Nez Perces, Indians, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fourth article of treaty of eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fifth article of treaty of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per fifth article of treaty of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For loss and destruction of property of citizens of Minnesota and Iowa, at Spirit Lake, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by Inkpa-du-tah's band of Sioux Indians, accruing under the provisions of the act of Congress approved thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety
Provided, The Secretary of the Interior shall first cause the true amounts of such losses of property to be investigated and adjusted in a manner satisfactory to him, and the amounts so ascertained shall be paid to the claimants, respectively, in full satisfaction thereof.

For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas, in the State of Minnesota, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, said Indians numbering about two thousand souls, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That the goods purchased in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight for the Yanctonnais band of Sioux, the reception of which was declined by them, may be used in the negotiations with the said Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River.

For payment to Merit L. Young, for one hundred and forty thousand rations, for subsistence furnished to emigrating Pottawotomies, Chippewas and Ottowas, in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, under a contract with the Indian department, and allowed by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Arapahoe and Chienne Indians south of the Platte, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Arkansas River, thirty-five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 19, 1860.

CHAP. CLVIII.—An Act to authorize Divorces in the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all applications for divorces, to be made by petition, upon which the same proceedings shall be had as are had in other cases, except so far as is otherwise hereinafter provided.

And be it further enacted, That the petition for a divorce shall specify the causes therefor with certainty; and upon the same being filed, the clerk shall issue summons for the defendant to appear and answer. If it shall appear by the affidavit of a disinterested witness that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, or has been absent therefrom for the space of six months, the circuit court, after the return of one summons not found, may authorize notice of the pendency of the petition, to be given by publication, in such manner as it shall direct. The court shall proceed to hear and determine such cause, whenever such summons shall have been served twenty days, or such publication made forty days before the commencement of the term. No judgment for a divorce shall be rendered on default without proof; nor shall any admissions contained in the answer of the defendant be taken as proof of the facts charged as the ground of the application, but the same shall in all cases be proved by other evidence.

And be it further enacted, That a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, from the bond of marriage, may be granted in any of the following cases, to wit:

First. Where such marriage was contracted whilst either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage shall have been lawfully dissolved, and no restraint shall have been imposed on the party contracting such second marriage.

Second. Where such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party, or where either party was matrimonially incapacitated at the time of the marriage.

Third. Where either party has committed adultery during the marriage.

And be it further enacted, That a divorce a mensa et thoro from bed and board may be granted for either of the following causes, to wit:
cruelty of treatment, endangering the life or health of one of the parties; reasonable apprehension, to the satisfaction of the court, of bodily harm; the wilful desertion and abandonment by the party complained against of the party complaining for the full uninterrupted space of three years.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no divorce shall be granted for any cause which shall have occurred out of this District, unless the party applying for the same shall have resided within the District for two years next preceding the application.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of either of the parties having a former wife or husband living, if it shall appear that the second marriage was contracted in good faith by the party whose second marriage has been thus dissolved, and with the full belief on his or her part that the former wife or husband was dead, that fact shall be stated in the judgment or sentence of divorce; and the issue of such second marriage, born or begotten before the commencement of the suit, shall be deemed to be the legitimate issue of the parent who, at the time of the marriage, was capable of contracting.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon the dissolution of a marriage on account of the lunacy of either party at the time of such marriage, the issue of the marriage shall be deemed to be legitimate.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That a divorce for causes not herebefore specially provided for, shall not affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage; but the legitimacy of such issue, if questioned, shall be tried and determined, according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a divorce is granted, the court allowing the same shall have power, if it see fit, to award alimony to the wife, and to retain her right of dower, and to award to the wife such property, or the value thereof, as she had when she was married, or such part, or the value thereof, as the court may deem reasonable, having a regard to the circumstances of the husband at the time of the divorce. The court may also, in granting a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, restore to the wife her maiden or other previous name.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the court shall also have power to order and direct, in every case of divorce, who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children of the marriage so divorced, and who shall be charged with their maintenance.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the court may also award alimony to the wife for her sustenance during the pendency of a petition for a divorce filed for any of the causes aforesaid.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That, in case of adultery by the wife, committed after judgment or sentence of divorce a mensa et thoro, the court may, on the petition of the husband setting forth and accompanied by legal proof of such adultery, deprive the wife of alimony from the date of her said criminal act, and rescind her right of dower, as well as dispossess her, if the court judge fit, of the care, custody, and guardianship of any child or children, which, under the original judgment of the court in granting the divorce, may have been assigned to her.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That a wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply to the court in session, or to either one of the judges thereof, when the court is not in session, for an order to protect any money or other property, real or personal, of which she may have become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors or any one claiming through or under him; and the court or a judge thereof, as the case may be, if the fact of such desertion be proved by evidence other than that of the wife herself, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings, money, and property aforesaid, real or
personal, acquired since the commencement of such desertion, from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming through or under him, and such earnings, money, or property aforesaid shall belong to the wife as if she were a feme sole: Provided, always, That every such order shall, within ten days after the making and giving thereof, be entered by the clerk of the court on the records of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and that it shall be lawful for the husband and any creditor claiming through or under him, to apply to the court in session for the discharge thereof, and he may obtain it if, in the judgment of the court, good cause shall be shown why such order, by reason of fraud or of repugnance to the objects of this section, should not have been first made and given: Provided, also, That if the husband, or any creditor of or person claiming through or under him, shall seize or continue to hold any property of the wife after notice and record of any such order, then the husband or such person shall be liable at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring) to restore to her the specific property, and also for a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized or held after such notice aforesaid; and if any such order of protection be made, the wife shall, during the continuance thereof, be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued as she would be if a feme sole.

APPROVED, June 19, 1860.

CHAP. CLXII. — An Act making Appropriations for Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and so forth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, That if a good title to any land, which it may be necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature of any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

Massachusetts. — For a light-house at Duxbury, in Plymouth harbor, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a suitable lot of land, and the erection thereon of a building for the use of the Light-house Board, at Wood's Hole, Great Harbor, in the town of Falmouth, five thousand dollars.

For a light-ship or light-house, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, on, or near, the “Hen and Chickens,” at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For a survey to determine the proper site for a light-house at, or near, the “Sow and Pigs,” at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, one thousand dollars.

Rhode Island. — For the establishment of beacons on Conimicut Point and Bullock’s Point, in Providence River, three thousand dollars.

For a survey of and for buoying out Seekonk River, between Seekonk and Providence, five hundred dollars.

Connecticut. — For the re-establishment and alteration of the beacon light on Long Wharf, at New Haven, two thousand dollars.

For a fog bell to be rung by machinery at the Stratford light-house, twelve hundred dollars.
For enabling the Light-house Board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to experiment with Daboll’s and other ear signals, and to purchase the signal erected by Daboll, and now in operation at New London, six thousand dollars.

**New York.**—For the erection of a stone beacon on Mill Reef, five thousand dollars.

For three beacon lights upon the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, three thousand five hundred dollars.

**Michigan.**—For rebuilding the towers at White Fish Point, Detour, and Manitou Island, all on the coast of Lake Superior, forty-five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Bertraw Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at, or near, Tawas City, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of Manistee River, five thousand dollars.

For one or two beacon lights, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the entrance to Grand Island Bay and harbor, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Grand Haven light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a range of lights for Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, with a fog bell, or such other ear signal as the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, may adopt, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a fog bell at Port du Morts light-house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a light-house at Kewaunee, six thousand dollars.

For the construction of a suitable beacon light at the port of Racine, thirty thousand one hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Peter Campan one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

**New Jersey.**—For rebuilding the two light-house towers at Nave Sink, and fitting the same with proper apparatus, seventy-two thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars.

**North Carolina.**—For re-establishing the Beacon Island light-house and constructing in connexion therewith a beacon light to form a range for running the Ocracoke Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at a suitable point at or near Cape Hatteras Inlet, five thousand dollars.

For a new light-house at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in lieu of the present structure, forty thousand dollars.

For buoying Beaufort Harbor and Bogue Sound, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light-house at the mouth of North River (Albemarle Sound) ten thousand dollars.

**Louisiana.**—For a light-house at the mouth of Calcasieu River, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

**Virginia.**—For the construction of a first-class light-house at Assateague, in lieu of the present light-house, fifty thousand dollars.

For buoying the approaches to the canal connecting the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the tower and keeper’s dwelling at Cape Charles, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

**Mississippi.**—For a new light-house at Pass Christian, in lieu of the old light now at that place, one thousand dollars: Provided, That the old light-house and site now at that point be sold by the Light-house Board under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds
of said sale applied in aid of the sum hereby appropriated for the con-  
struction of said light-house.

California.—For a first-class light-house at Cape Mendocino, being  
the extreme western point of land on the Pacific coast, eighty thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Trinidad Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Point del Reys, about twenty-eight miles north of  
the Golden Gate, forty thousand dollars, and for fog or ear signals, to be  
erected in connection therewith, upon the recommendation of the Light-  
house Board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two  
three hundred dollars.

For buoying out the channel and the bar at the entrance of Humboldt  
Bay, and for three movable beacons to be provided with lens lanterns, to  
be kept in range with the channel, ten thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.—For a light-house at Gray's Harbor, and for  
buoying out the channel and bar at said harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For buoying out the channel of the Columbia River, from the mouth of  
the Willamette River to the cascade of the Columbia River, five thousand  
dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no portion of the money herein  
appropriated for the erection of any light-house or beacon light shall be  
expended until plans shall be furnished, and contracts made, for the entire  
completion of the said light-house or beacon light for the sum herein ap-

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand  
dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated and directed to be paid,  
out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the  
establishment at the points herein named of such ear signals as may prove  
to be satisfactory under the experiments hereinbefore authorized to be  
made, that is to say: At West Quoddy Head and Boone Island, in Maine;  
at Boston, in Massachusetts; at Sandy Hook, in New York; at Charleston,  
in South Carolina; at Savannah, Georgia; at the Southwest Pass of the  
Mississippi River; and at Galveston.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if preliminary surveys are re-  
quired to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid  
provided in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to  
ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of  
the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the  
sea-board to be made, under the direction of the Superintendent of the  
Coast Survey, and those on the lakes to be made under the direction of  
the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which ad-  
verse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next  
session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably re-
port upon, the works may be commenced immediately, after valid titles  
and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury,  
on the recommendation of the Light-house Board, be, and he is hereby,  
authorized, in his discretion, to re-establish, from time to time, such lights  
as may have been, or may hereafter be, discontinued as useless, under the  
authority conferred by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-  
nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for light-houses," and so  
forth, whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon  
the recommendation of the Light-house Board, such re-establishment is  
required by public convenience or the necessities of commerce.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act approved  
March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as authorizes the erection  
of range beacons, for crossing the bar and entering Galveston Bay,  
Texas, in place of the light vessel at that place, be and the same is here-
by, repealed, and the light vessel is hereby directed to be restored.

APPROVED, June 20, 1860.
JUNE 21, 1860.

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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 163. 1860.

CHAP. CLXIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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 army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

Appropriations.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

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

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence in kind, two million and fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and iron bedsteads for barracks, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and twelve cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outpost, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army, compensation of clerks of the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and
wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz.: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for temporary frontier stations, including fifteen thousand dollars for the purchase of stoves, three hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, to be expended as follows; viz:

For rents, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of grounds for summer cantonments, and construction and repairs of barracks at temporary frontier stations, for the purchase of stoves, and six hundred and eight dollars and eighty-seven cents to be paid as back rent for the site of Fort Davis, Texas, one hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents;—

For repairing, altering and enlarging buildings at established military posts, one hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred and forty-seven dollars;—

For constructing barracks and other buildings at the following posts, to wit: At Barrancas barracks, Key West, Fort Mackinac, in the department of the east, twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents; at Benicia barracks in the department of California, three hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents; at Fort Vancouver in the department of Oregon, seven thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments, and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions therein.
to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the
troops on the frontier, two million three hundred and sixty thousand
dollars.

Horses.
For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two
regiments of cavalry, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred
and fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingencies.
For contingencies of the army, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Medical, &c.,
departments.
For the medical and hospital departments, seventy-six thousand two
hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Miscellaneous.
For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at depart-
ment headquarters, five hundred dollars.
For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the com-
manding-general, two thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding-general, three
hundred dollars.

Fortifications.
For armament of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and
fifty-six thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &c.
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equip-
ments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For horses and horse medicines for the batteries of light artillery,
three thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.

Springfield
armory.
For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield
armory, Massachusetts, of which twelve thousand dollars may be applied
to the purchase of land on the north side of the new water shops, sixty-
three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Harper's
Ferry.
Arsenals.
For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry
armory, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars.
For the Allegheny arsenal, six thousand three hundred and fifty-eight
dollars.
For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.
For Charleston arsenals, fifteen thousand dollars.
For the Allegheny arsenal, sixty-one thousand three hundred and
fifty dollars.
For Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-three thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars.
For New York arsenal, one thousand one hundred dollars.
For the Allegheny arsenal, six thousand three hundred and fifty-eight
dollars.
For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.
For Charleston arsenal, fifteen thousand dollars.
For the Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-three thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars.
For New York arsenal, one thousand one hundred dollars.
For North Carolina arsenal, repairs, and gas fixtures, five thousand five
hundred dollars.
For St. Louis arsenal, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For Texas arsenal, forty-three thousand dollars.
For Washington arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For Watertown arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For Watervliet arsenal, eleven thousand dollars.
For contingencies of arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.
For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and recon-
noissances for military purposes, and surveys with the armies in the field,
fifty thousand dollars.
For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.
For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.
For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, in-
cluding Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Apparatus, &c.
for field signals.
For the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipments for field
signals, two thousand dollars. And that there be added to the staff of the
army one signal officer, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of
cavalry, who shall have charge, under the direction of the Secretary of
War, of all signal duty, and of all books, papers, and apparatus connected
therewith.

Sites, &c. for
posts near valley
For surveys and selections of sites, and for plans and estimates for
military posts on or near the valley of the Red River of the North, between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude, and at or near Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars, and that a report thereon be made to the next session of Congress.

For reconstructing the stables at Carlisle barracks, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

To enable the Third Auditor of the Treasury to settle the suspended accounts of officers for disbursements through the quartermaster-general's department for supplies furnished and stores transported for the three companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States in the Territory of Kansas, in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by authority of the War Department, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to restore to their relatives in Wisconsin four orphan children of Edward Miltimore, whose parents and brothers and sisters were massacred on or about the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, about one hundred miles north of Salt Lake City, by a party of Indians, (or Mormons disguised as such,) and who escaped the massacre and found refuge at Camp Floyd, fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be added to the medical corps of the army four surgeons and four assistant surgeons, to be appointed in accordance with the existing laws.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications:

Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, New York, ten thousand dollars.
Fort Knox, Penobscot Bay, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.
Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.
Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.
Fort at the entrance of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Additional batteries at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Delaware, Delaware River, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, five thousand dollars.
Artesian well at Fort Monroe, six thousand dollars.
Repairing government bridge over Mill Creek, near Fort Monroe, five hundred dollars.
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.
Repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, thirty thousand dollars.
Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy thousand dollars.
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Fort McRee, and preservation of site, Pensacola, Florida, ten thousand dollars.
Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars.
Fortifications on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.
Fort Jackson, on Mississippi River, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort St. Philip, on Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars.
Fortifications for defence of entrance into Galveston harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco, including outworks, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of fortifications, preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repair of sudden damage, thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the allowance of sugar and coffee to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army, as fixed by the seventeenth section of the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall hereafter be ten pounds of coffee and fifteen pounds of sugar for every one hundred rations.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the State of Iowa such sums of money as were paid by that State to troops called out by the governor of Iowa in eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to protect the frontier from Indian incursions: Provided, The secretary shall be satisfied that there was a necessity for calling out these troops; that the amounts have been actually paid by the State; that no greater pay or allowances be given than were received by officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States army, and that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of eighteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents: Provided further, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, chapter eighty-three, be extended so as to include all the moneys advanced by the State of Texas in payment of volunteers called out in defence of the frontier of that State, since the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: Provided, The Secretary of War shall be satisfied that there was necessity for calling out these troops, that they were called out by competent authority, and that the amount so claimed was actually paid by the said State. And that the amount hereby provided for shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-one cents: Provided further, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the twelfth section of the act of New Mexico, of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be extended so as to embrace the pay proper and allowances of the militia of New Mexico therein named: Provided, They shall receive no greater pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States service, and that the amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of seventy-four thousand and nine dollars: Provided further, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a commission shall be appointed, in the manner hereinafter designated, to consist of two senators, two members of the House of Representatives, and two officers of the army, which commission shall examine into the organization, system of discipline, and course of instruction of the United States Military Academy, with a view to ascertain what modification, or changes, if any, are desirable in order that the academy shall best accomplish the objects of its establishment. That the said commission shall report the result of its examination to the
President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. That the commissioners from the Senate shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, those from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House, and those from the army by the President of the United States.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said commission.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the lot of land in the city of San Antonio, Texas, given to the United States on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as a site for an arsenal and barracks, but for which it has been found to be unsuitable, be, and the same is, reconveyed to the said city of San Antonio.

Approved, June 21, 1860.

CHAP. CLXIV.—An Act providing for the Punishment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, or other Ministerial Officers, for permitting the Escape of Prisoners in their Custody.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any marshal, deputy marshal, or other ministerial officer, shall have in his custody any prisoner by virtue of process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or commissioner, and such marshal, deputy marshal, or other ministerial officer, shall voluntarily suffer such prisoner to escape, the officer so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, according to the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall take place, having respect to the nature of the crime with which the escaped prisoner shall have been charged, in a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and for a term not exceeding two years. This act shall be taken and construed to apply not only to cases in which the prisoner who escaped was charged, or found guilty of an offence against the laws of the United States, but also to cases in which a prisoner may be in custody charged with offences against any foreign government with whom the United States have treaties of extradition.

Approved, June 21, 1860.

CHAP. CLXV.—An Act to establish a Mail six Times a Week from Sacramento, in California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted 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 and directed, to so modify the contract with the contractors now performing services on routes twelve thousand five hundred and forty-three and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-five so as to provide for the conveyance of the entire United States mail, in four-horse stages, daily, at a schedule of seven days, from April first to December first, and twelve days the remainder of the year, from Sacramento, via Yreka, Jacksonville, Roseburg, Oakland, and Salem, to Portland, Oregon, for a compensation of ninety thousand dollars per year, the contract to expire September fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, to establish a service six times a week, at a schedule of thirty-six hours throughout the year, from Portland, Oregon, via Vancouver, Saint Helen's, and Monticello, to Olympia, in Washington Territory, by a contract, at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate per mile allowed from Sacra-
mento to Portland, with steamer service from Portland to Cowlitz, and from Cowlitz to Olympia by four-horse stages; and the Postmaster General is directed to discontinue the ocean service from San Francisco to Olympia, via Portland and Astoria, Oregon, so soon as the service contemplated by this act is established.

APPROVED, June 21, 1860.

June 21, 1860. CHAP. CLXV. — An Act confirming certain Land Entries under the third [proviso to the first] Section of the Act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled, "An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all entries which have heretofore been allowed by registers and receivers, and in regard to which no adverse claims have arisen under decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, or of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting aside such entries, under that portion of the third proviso to the first section of an act, approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled

1865, ch. 201, "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," in the following words: "That each contractor engaged, or to be engaged, in carrying the mails through any of the Territories west of the Mississippi, shall have the privilege of occupying stations at the rate of not more than one for every twenty miles of the route on which he carries a mail, and shall have a pre-emption right therein when the same shall be brought into market, to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, to be taken contiguously, and to include his improvements; but no such pre-emption right shall extend to any pass in a mountain or other defile," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, subject to any bond fide claim under any law of the United States to the whole or any portion of the lands embraced in said entries or locations made prior or subsequent to the date of the selection thereof by the persons aforesaid; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby directed to issue a patent for the lands embraced in said entries, upon payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the land embraced in such patent: Provided, That each contractor shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior that he has complied with the terms of his contract, and that said entries have been used and occupied as stations on the line of the route during the existence of his contract; and that the provisions of this act shall be restricted to one and the first bond fide set of pre-emptions on one and the same line of route.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no rights, from and after the passage of this act, shall accrue under the provisions of the aforesaid act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which provisions are hereby repealed, saving all rights heretofore acquired, or those provided for in the foregoing; and that for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the public mails of the United States west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and intermediate points, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the application of the Postmaster-General, to reserve, as mail stations, for the use and occupancy of mail contractors, during the existence of their contracts, a quantity of public lands, not exceeding the area of one section at any and all such localities as in his judgment are deemed necessary or advisable, to be taken where the public surveys have been made, according to the lines of those surveys; but where stations have been or may hereafter be designated in advance of the public surveys, such stations shall be laid off, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, in a square form, with power to order the adjustment hereafter of such boundaries, to conform to the lines of the public surveys, if such adjustment be deemed advisable,
which lands thus reserved as stations shall be held as permanent mail service reservations, not subject to the operation of any existing pre-emption or other general land laws.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, from any cause, any of the reservations made under the second section of this act, shall be no longer needed for the purposes originally intended, or the convenience of the service shall require a change of location, the reservation thus abandoned by the Postmaster-General shall be laid off into suitable lots or parcels, and sold at public sale to the highest bidder after at least three months' public notice, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and patents therefor shall issue as in the case of the sale of other public lands, and all laws, or parts of laws, heretofore passed, granting the pre-emption privilege to mail contractors be, and the same are hereby, repealed, but this repeal is not to affect any rights which may have actually vested under those laws before the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 21, 1860.

CHAP. CLXVII.—An Act to confirm certain Private Land Claims in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico, as recommended for confirmation by the surveyor-general of that Territory, and in his letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, designated as numbers one, three, four, six, eight, nine, ten, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, and the claim of E. W. Eaton, not entered on the corrected list of numbers, but standing on the original docket and abstract returns of the surveyor-general as number sixteen, be, and they are hereby, confirmed: Provided, That the claim number nine, in the name of John Scolley and others, shall not be confirmed for more than five square leagues; and that the claim number seventeen, in the name of Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain, shall not be confirmed for more than eleven square leagues to each of said claimants.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in surveying the claim of said John Scoll it shall be lawful for him to locate the five square leagues confirmed to him in a square body in any part of the tract of twenty-five square leagues claimed by him; and that in surveying the claims of said Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain, the location shall be made as follows, namely: the survey shall first be made of all tracts occupied by actual settlers holding possession under titles or promises to settle, which have heretofore been given by said Vigil and St. Vrain, in the tracts claimed by them, and after deducting the area of all such tracts from the area embraced in twenty-two square leagues, the remainder shall be located in two equal tracts, each of square form, in any part of the tract claimed by the said Vigil and St. Vrain selected by them; and it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of New Mexico immediately to proceed to make the surveys and locations authorized and required by the terms of this section.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico, as recommended for confirmation by said surveyor-general in his reports and abstract marked exhibit A, as communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter dated the third of February eighteen hundred and sixty, and numbered from twenty to thirty-eight, both inclusive, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, with the exception of the claim numbered twenty-six, in the name of Juan B. Vigil, which claim, numbered twenty-six, is not confirmed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing confirmation shall

Reservations to be sold, &c. when stations are abandoned.

Laws granting pre-emption rights to mail contractors repealed.

APPROVED, June 21, 1860.
only be construed as quit-claims or relinquishments, on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the adverse rights of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall or may be lawful for the said Juan B. Vigil or any person claiming title under him, to institute suit against the United States for the lands claimed and embraced in said claim number twenty-six, not confirmed under the provisions of the third section of this act; said suit to be instituted in the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, to be defended by the district-attorney of the United States for said Territory, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, with the right of appeal to either party from the decision of said supreme court to the Supreme Court of the United States, if such appeal be asked for within one year from the rendition of the judgment in said supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, and not thereafter: Provided That if the suit authorized by this section be not instituted within two years from the passage of this act, the said claimants shall be presumed to have abandoned all right or title to the lands embraced in said claim number twenty-six, and said lands shall thenceforth be held and deemed to be public lands belonging to the United States: And provided further, That in the determination of the suit authorized to be instituted by the terms of this section, the courts shall be governed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the law of nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as they are applicable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, who make claim to the said tract of land as is claimed by the town of Las Vegas, to select instead of the land claimed by them, an equal quantity of vacant land, not mineral, in the Territory of New Mexico, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. And it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, to make survey and location of the lands so selected by said heirs of Baca when thereunto required by them: Provided, however, That the right hereby granted to said heirs of Baca shall continue in force during three years from the passage of this act, and no longer.

Approved, June 21, 1860.

June 22, 1860.

Chap. CLXXIX.—An Act to carry into Effect Provisions of the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls or other Functionaries, of the United States in those Countries, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, the minister and the consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of the said countries, shall, in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them, respectively, by the provisions of such treaties, respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of minister and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein the same is allowed by treaty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in regard to crimes and misdemeanors, the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and, upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained, any such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, provided for by such treaties, respectively.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require,) so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and, if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the ministers in the said countries, respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said ministers, with the advice of the several consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of said consuls; the mode of executing and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the consuls, or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the minister, in the said countries, respectively, may, nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory, until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication or any subsequent day thereto named in the act.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by

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Consul may issue warrant for arrest, &c., of any citizen of the United States.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction of consuls; without appeal.

Punishment for contempt.

Jurisdiction of consuls with appeal therefrom.

Consul may call to his assistance, in certain cases, not over four persons, &c.

Proceedings in such case.

Jurisdiction in civil cases arising under treaties.

them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That each of the consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the minister, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction, to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That any consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences, or misdemeanors, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days. And there shall be no appeal therefrom except as provided in section eleven of this act. But no fine imposed by a consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That when sitting alone he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanor exceeds ninety days, the defendants (or any of them, if there be more than one) may take the case, by appeal, before the minister of the United States, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact, under such rules as may be prescribed by the minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever, in any case, the consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall, in either case, summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, taken by lot from a list of individuals which shall have been submitted previously to the minister for his approval, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in the trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The consul shall, however, give judgment in the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates, the case, without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the minister for his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the consul with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this act.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction, as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he sees fit to decide the same without aid, his decision thereon shall be final; but if, in his judgment, any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceeds five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his
duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this act to the minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States, if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to or dissent from the consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees, as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this act shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offense; and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the consul, with the consent of the minister in the country.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the government of either of the said countries, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes, unless the consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the minister also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes, of a lesser offence of a similar character, if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish, as for other offenses, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, in either of the said countries, it shall be the duty of the minister to issue his warrant for the execution of such convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said minister shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may from time to time, postpone such execution; and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for reprieve or pardon.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the minister in each of the said countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties, and to such persons,
as said minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary,
be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this act;
and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by
the said minister and consuls and transmitted annually to the Secretary
of State.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That, in all criminal cases which
are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved
or concerned therein, with the assent of the minister in the country, or
consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary
or other considerations.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty also
of the said ministers and the consuls to encourage the settlement of con-
troversies of a civil character, by mutual agreement, or to submit them
to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom
shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the
minister in each country to prepare a form of submission for such cases,
to be signed by the parties, and acknowledged before the consul: and
when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable
notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed \textit{ex parte},
in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any
case, may deliver their award, sealed, to the consul, who, in court, shall
open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall indorse the fact, and judge-
ment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with
the terms thereof: \textit{Provided, however, That the parties may always settle
the same before return thereof} is made to the consul.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the ministers aforesaid and
consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sus-
tain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by
said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to
carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to
be executed in the said countries, respectively.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, so
far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the
United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime
Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed
in the Ottoman dominions in conformity with the provisions of said treaty,
and of this act, by the minister of the United States and the consuls of
the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby \textit{ex officio}
vested with the powers herein conferred upon the minister and consuls in
China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment
of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein
the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its inter-
course with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the word minister, when
used in this act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with,
and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries
mentioned in the first section of this act. The word consul shall be un-
derstood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and
exercising the functions of consul-general, vice-consul-general, consul, or
vice-consul in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time
there be no minister of the United States in either of the countries here-
inbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this act upon
the minister, shall devolve upon the consul-general or consul residing at
the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to dis-
charge the same.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all such officers shall be
responsible to the United States.
SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That capital cases for murder and insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed if allowed jurisdiction; and it shall be competent for each of the said ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint marshals for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said ministers, respectively, in the said countries; and it shall be the duty of the said marshals, respectively, to execute all process issued by the minister of the United States in the said countries, respectively, or by the consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the officer by whom the same was issued, and to conform, in all respects, to the regulations prescribed by the said ministers, respectively, in regard to their duties. And the said marshals shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, before entering upon the duties of the same, which bond shall be in a penal sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the said bond shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy thereof be lodged in the office of the minister. And in case any person aggrieved by the misconduct of any of the said marshals should desire to bring suit upon any of the said bonds, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the minister having custody of a copy of the same, to furnish the person so applying with a certified copy thereof, upon which copy so furnished and certified suit may be brought and prosecuted with the same effect as could be done upon the original: Provided, That upon a plea of non est factum verified upon oath, or any other good cause shown, the court or the consul or minister trying the cause may require the original to be produced; and when so required, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to forward the original bond to the court or consul or minister requiring the same: And provided further, That before a copy of any such bond shall be furnished for suit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the minister to whom the application is made, to require prima facia proof, to be judged of by the Secretary of the Treasury or the minister having charge of the copy, that there is probable cause of action against the marshal making the bond: And provided further, That all rules, orders, writs, and processes of every kind which are intended to operate or be enforced against any of the said marshals, in any of the countries named in this act, shall be directed to and executed by such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the minister or consul issuing the same.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said ministers or consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings, or parts of buildings to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the
care of offenders, not to exceed, in any case, the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the respective ministers in the countries hereinbefore named, where the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters of civil redress or of crimes, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, and to be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except also in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is invested in the said ministers, respectively.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, extended to Persia in respect to all suits and disputes which may arise between citizens of the United States therein; and the minister and consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia are hereby invested, in relation to the said suits and disputes, with such powers as are by this act conferred upon the minister and consuls in China. And all suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal, to which such matters are usually referred, at the place where a consul or agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in the presence of an employé of the consul or agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the consular officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective ministers or consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the minister of the United States for the time being, and the ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this act, by the consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby, ex officio, invested with the powers herein delegated to the ministers and consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the consuls and commercial agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby, authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, and upon full hearing of the allegations and evidence of both parties to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said consuls and commercial agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers con-
ferred by the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of this act for trial of offences or misdemeanors.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That all marriages in the presence of any consular officer in a foreign country, between persons who would be authorized to marry if residing in the District of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any consular officer, the said consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence.

Sec. 32. 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.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXX.—An Act authorizing a Loan and providing for the Redemption of Treasury Notes.

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 hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues, and for no other purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury; Provided, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars; And provided also, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semiannual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the

Marriages abroad in presence of consular officer.

Certificate thereof. 

Repealing clause.

When act to take effect.

said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans: And provided, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value; and the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for engraving and printing the certificates, and other expenses of executing this act; but no additional compensation shall be allowed to any person receiving a salary by law.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

June 22, 1860.  

CHAP. CLXXXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

Pay. For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, four million five hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Provisions. For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea-service, nine hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Sick, &c. For surgeons’ necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

Repair, equipment, &c. For the repair and equipment of vessels of the navy, one million five hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars: Provided, That not more than three thousand dollars shall be expended at any navy-yard in repairing the hull and spars of any vessel, until the necessity and expediency of such repair, and the probable cost thereof, be ascertained and reported to the Navy Department by an examining board, to be composed of one captain, or commander in the navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, the naval constructor of the yard where any vessel may be ordered for repairs, and two master workmen of such yard, or one master workman and an engineer of the navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, the naval constructor of the yard where any vessel may be ordered for repairs, and two master workmen of such yard, or one master workman and an engineer of the navy, to be appointed by the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; and not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended in repairs on the sails and rigging of any vessel until the expediency and necessity of such repairs, and the estimated cost thereof, have been ascertained and reported to the Navy Department by an examining board, to be composed of one naval officer, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the master rigger, and master sailmaker of the yard where such vessel may be ordered. Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy cause a careful examination to be made by naval officers, engineers, and constructors, into the condition of the sailing vessels of the navy, and the cost of giving them full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change in view of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels so altered; and that the report of such officers, together with the Secretary’s views thereon, be communicated to Congress at its next session.
For fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law for other materials, and for the transportation thereof, eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools; postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses, store and office rent, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, five hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars: Provided, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation: And provided further, That the estimates for expenditures for such purposes shall hereafter be given in detail.

For the purchase of saltpetre for the use of the navy, ten thousand dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants; for rations and clothing for servants, additional rations for five years' service, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments, four hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For clothing, one hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For fuel, twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For military stores, viz.: pay of armorers, repair of arms, purchase of accouterments, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, twelve thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, fourteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz.: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Navy Yards.

For the preservation of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz.:

- At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.
- At Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.
- At New York, twenty thousand dollars.
- At Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.
- At Washington, ten thousand dollars; and for repairing and painting the quarters occupied by the officers of the yard, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.
- At Norfolk, twenty thousand dollars; to complete shiphouse, number forty-eight, nineteen thousand dollars; and for repairs of shiphouses A and B, at Norfolk, thirty thousand dollars.
- At Pensacola, ten thousand dollars.
- At Mare Island, twenty thousand dollars.
- At Sackett's Harbor, one thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

- Boston.—For repairs of hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- New York.—For repairs of hospital buildings and laboratory, seven thousand dollars.
- Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For improving cemetery, sky-lights to main building, furniture, and repairs of same, house cleaning and whitewashing, repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges, gas and water rent, and for repairs of all kinds, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Beneficiaries.
  - Norfolk.—For porter's lodge, replacing wooden galleries, and for repairs of hospital, eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.
  - Pensacola.—For draining and filling ponds, and for repairs of hospital buildings and dependencies, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines:

- Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.
- Philadelphia.—For repairs of all kinds, six hundred dollars.
- Washington.—For the renewal of experimental battery with one part inclosed or casemated, to guard against accidents from guns of doubtful character, four thousand dollars.
- Norfolk.—For shot-beds and gun-skids, fitting up additional storehouse at magazine, converting coal-house at St. Helena into gun carriage shed, fitting racks for arms and stores, and for repairs of magazine buildings, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Pensacola.—For repairs of old magazine, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Civil establishments at navy yards and stations.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and four dollars.

Instruments, books, maps, &c.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz.: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Observatory.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz.: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
For the erection of hose-house, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection and repairs of buildings, improvement and preservation of the grounds, and for contingencies at the United States Naval Academy, fifty-seven thousand and ninety-six dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the preparation of the report of the results of the survey of the route between California and China, and of portions of the coast of Japan, five thousand dollars.

For engraving charts of the survey of Behring Straits, the North Pacific Ocean, and China seas, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, nine thousand and ten dollars.

For the removal of the naval monument from the west front of the Capitol to the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That pursers in the navy of the United States shall hereafter be styled paymasters, and that all laws and regulations applying to them as pursers, and all responsibilities and obligations attaching to them as such, shall remain in full force, and continue to apply to them, under the title of paymasters, and that the payments hereafter made to the pursers' clerks at the navy-yards at Charlestown, New York, and Norfolk, under appropriations made by Congress, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, are hereby confirmed; and that the pay of the pursers' clerks at those navy-yards shall be continued at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to be expended under the joint resolution passed the twenty-sixth February eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Vol. xi. p. 254, "to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States."

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President to send some competent person or persons to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report upon the quality and probable quantity of coal to be found there, upon the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company; upon the character of the harbors of Chiriqui Lagoon and Golfo; upon the practicability of building a railroad across said Isthmus, so as to connect said harbors; and generally upon the value of the privileges contracted for in a conditional contract made on the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, between Isaac Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and Ambrose W. Thompson, and the Chiriqui Improvement Company: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a ratification of the said contract.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXII.—An Act to grant to the City of Port Huron, Michigan, a Part of the military Reservation of Fort Gratiot, for the Enlargement of the City Cemetery at that Place.

Be it enacted 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 convey to the city of Port Huron, Michigan, of the military reservation of Fort Gratiot, a lot not to exceed thirty acres, to be taken from the land adjoining the city cemetery and to be used for its enlargement and for no other purpose, so far and
under such conditions and reservations as in the opinion of the Secretary of War the public interest present or prospective may require.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, in executing the provisions of the act passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled “An act making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants,” be required so to construe the same as to authorize the satisfaction in scrip of all warrants or parts of warrants issued on allowances made by the executive of Virginia prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, coming within the principles already recognized by the Department of the Interior in the execution of the provisions of the said act, and whether issued before or since the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two: Provided, however, That no warrant or part of a warrant shall be satisfied in scrip, founded or issued on any allowance made by the executive of Virginia since the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act for giving Effect to certain Treaty Stipulations between this and Foreign Governments for the Apprehension and Delivery up of certain Offenders.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any depositions, warrants, or other papers, or copies thereof, shall be offered in evidence upon the hearing of an extradition case under the second section of the act entitled “An act for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders,” approved August twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, such depositions, warrants, and other papers, or copies thereof, shall be admitted and received for the purposes mentioned in the said section, if they shall be properly and legally authenticated, so as to entitle them to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country from which the accused party shall have escaped, and the certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in such foreign country shall be proof that any paper or other document so offered is authenticated in the manner required by this act.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXV.—An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township Number Six south, of Range Number Eight west, in Randolph County, State of Illinois.

Whereas section number sixteen, in township number six south, of range number eight west, in Randolph county, Illinois, is covered by a private claim number two thousand and fifty, by reason whereof the said section has been lost to the said congressional township for school purposes: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school trustees for the said township be, and they are hereby, authorized to select three quarter sections of land in equal subdivisions, of any of the public lands of the United States subject to entry or sale at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 186, 187, 188. 1860.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the same shall have been selected by the trustees aforesaid, and a description thereof returned to and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent or patents shall issue thereof to the inhabitants of the said congressional township, and shall be held and disposed of by them for the use of schools within the said congressional township in the same manner as other school lands are held and disposed of.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXVI.—An Act to amend “An Act [to provide] for extending the Laws and Judicial System of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other Purposes.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two regular terms of the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon shall hereafter be held at Portland, in said district, commencing on the second Monday in May and September in each year, and no process issued, or proceeding pending in said court, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding the same, but all process, bail bonds, or recognizances, returnable to the next term of said court, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said court next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the district judge of the United States for said district shall be three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—An Act to change the Time for holding the Courts in the Northern District of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regular terms of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Florida, shall hereafter be held at Tallahassee on the first Monday in May; at St. Augustine, on the first Monday in June; and at Pensacola on the first Monday in July, of each year; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the judge of the said court from holding additional terms at any of the places aforesaid, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may so require.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—An Act for the final Adjustment of Private Land Claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representatives of any person or persons, who claim any lands lying within the States of Florida, Louisiana, or Missouri, by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title, emanating from any foreign government, bearing date prior to the cession to the United States of the territory out of which said States were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty or had the actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands so claimed are situated, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make application for the confirmation of their title to the lands so claimed, in the manner following, to wit: they shall file notices in writing, together with the evidence in support of their claims, before the commissioners hereinafter designated, within whose district the lands claimed may be situated, together with a brief abstract of the title of the claimant, and copies of the plats of survey thereof, whenever such surveys have been made and are within the possession of the claimant,
and accompanied with a sworn statement by the claimant of the lands supposed to be covered by his claim, according to the legal divisions and subdivisions of the surveys made by the United States, if the land claimed is included in any surveys so made; and the said notices, evidence, and the decisions of the commissioners thereon, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, a transcript of which shall, from time to time, be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That the registers and receivers of the several land offices in the States of Florida and Louisiana, within their respective land districts, and the recorder of land titles for the city of Saint Louis, for the State of Missouri, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to hear and decide, under such instructions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in conformity with this act, and according to justice and equity and the principles hereinafter established, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims within the districts aforesaid as come within the provisions of this act; they shall have power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of and examine witnesses, demand and obtain from the proper officers all public records in which grants of land, warrants, orders of survey, or other evidence of claims to land derived from any foreign government may have been recorded, and shall make a report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the claims so presented to them for decision, dividing said claims into separate classes in the manner hereinafter provided, and giving their opinion whether such claims ought to be confirmed or rejected.

**Sec. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That the claims so presented and passed upon by the commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be by them divided in their report into three distinct classes, as follows, viz:

*Number one.* shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed, where the lands claimed have been in possession and cultivation by the private claimants or those under whom they derive title for a period of at least twenty years preceding the date of filing the claim, by virtue of some grant, concession, or order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title emanating from some foreign government which held or claimed sovereignty or jurisdiction over the territory in which the lands claimed are situated, and where the title emanating from such foreign government bears date anterior to the cession of said territory to the United States.

*Number two.* shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed, where the lands are claimed under written evidence of title, as above provided in class number one, but where there has been no actual possession and cultivation of the land claimed for a period of at least twenty years prior to the filing of the claim.

*Number three.* shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be rejected, whether from defect of proof, suspicion of fraud based on probable ground, uncertainty of location, vagueness of description, or any other cause sufficient, in their opinion, to justify such rejection: Provided, That in no case shall such commissioners embrace in said classes number one and number two any claim which has been heretofore presented for confirmation before any board of commissioners, or other public officers acting under authority of Congress, and rejected as being fraudulent, or procured or maintained by fraudulent or improper means; nor shall any such claim be received or considered by the commissioners which has been already twice rejected on the merits by previous boards.

**Sec. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the said Commissioner shall approve the report of the commissioners in cases embraced in classes number one or number two, he shall report the same to Congress for its action; and whenever the said Commissioner shall approve the report in cases embraced in class number three, the rejection of the claim
so acted on shall be final and conclusive, and the land embraced within the claim shall be considered and treated as other public lands belonging to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all claims comprehended within any of the three classes aforesaid, on which there shall be disapproval by the Commissioner of the report made by the boards of commissioners aforesaid, shall be reported to Congress for its action and final decision thereon.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear that lands claimed, and the title to which may be confirmed under the provisions of this act, have been sold in whole or in part by the United States prior to such confirmation, or where the surveyor-general of the district shall ascertain that the same cannot be surveyed and located, the party in whose favor the title is confirmed shall have the right to enter upon any of the public lands of the United States a quantity of land equal in extent to that sold by the government: Provided, That said entry be made only on lands subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and as far as may be possible in legal divisions and subdivisions, according to the surveys made by the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever any claim is presented for confirmation under the provisions of this act, which has heretofore been presented before any board of commissioners under authority of Congress, the facts reported as proven by the former board shall be taken as true prima facie; and the evidence offered before such former board, and remaining of record, shall be admitted on the examination of the claims made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no land claimed under the provisions of this act shall be offered for sale, or otherwise disposed of by the officers of the United States, until the final decision shall be made on the validity of such claim; and in no case where land is possessed or cultivated by private persons shall it be entered upon or surveyed as public land, or offered for sale, without previous notice given to those in possession, requiring them to present their claims for confirmation; and if within sixty days from the date of such notice such claim shall not have been filed, then the proper officers of the government may proceed to the survey or sale of such lands as public lands, without prejudice, however, to the legal rights of the possessor or claimant, if any he have.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That before the boards of commissioners shall be required to receive for record any notice, paper, evidence of title, or testimony, in support of any claim, the claimant shall pay to said board the sum of twenty-five cents for every hundred words required to be recorded, which shall be in full consideration for the recording and the transcript required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That at the commencement of each regular session of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make report of all that has been done under the provisions of this act by the several officers charged with its execution.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That in any case of such a claim to lands as is hereinbefore in the first section of this act mentioned, where the lands claimed have not been in possession of and cultivated by the original claimant or claimants, or those holding title under him or them, for the period of twenty years aforesaid, and where such lands are claimed by complete grant or concession, or order of survey duly executed, or by other mode of investiture of the title thereto in the original claimant or claimants, by separation thereof from the mass of the public domain, either by actual survey or definition of fixed natural and ascertainable boundaries or initial points, courses and distances, by the competent authority,
prior to the cession to the United States of the territory in which said lands were included, or where such title was created and perfected during the period while the foreign governments from which it emanated claimed sovereignty over or had the actual possession of such territory, the person or persons, his, her, or their heirs, devisees, legal representatives or grantees, so claiming such lands, may, at their option, instead of submitting their claim to the officer or officers hereinbefore mentioned, proceed by petition in any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction the lands or any part of the lands claimed may lie, unless such claim comes within the purview of the third section of this act; to which petition the United States shall be made defendant, and it shall be verified by the oath of the party or parties, and conform to the provisions of section one of this act, and to the practice of such court in chancery, and the attorney of the United States for such district shall defend against the same for the United States; and the court shall decide the claim valid or invalid according to the principles established in this act, and decree accordingly. If the decree be against the United States, an appeal shall be entered to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if it be against the claimant or claimants, he or they may take an appeal directly to that court, as of right and course, without affidavit or security other than for costs; and the same shall be adjudged de novo in the Supreme Court as in other cases of appeals thereto in chancery, and as equity and justice and the principles aforesaid may require; which decision shall be final, and patent shall thereupon issue, if the claim be adjudged valid, for so much of the lands claimed as remain unsold; and for so much as may have been sold, the provisions of section six of this act shall apply and be in force.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force during the term of five years, unless sooner repealed by Congress; and all claims presented or sued upon, according to the provisions of this act, within the said term of five years, may be prosecuted to final determination and decision, notwithstanding the said term of five years may have expired before such final determination and decision.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

June 22, 1860.


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the missionary claims referred to in the fourth section of the act of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled “An act providing for the examination and settlement of claims for land at the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,” and reported upon by the register and receiver at Sault Ste. Marie, pursuant to said act, shall be entitled to recognition and confirmation in the same manner and on the same terms as claims of individuals therein provided for; and upon the final approval of the said claims, as provided in the eighth section of the act aforesaid, patents shall be issued therefor.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CXC.—An Act in Relation to malicious Injuries to, and Trespasses upon, public and private Property, within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly, and without cause, in the District of Columbia, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise injure any fruit or other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament, or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously destroy, mutilate, or otherwise injure any statuary, monument, or other work of art, stand-
ing or being on land not his own, or shall maliciously break down or
injure any fence enclosing or belonging to another's land, or shall malici-
sously sever from the freehold of another any product thereof, or any-
thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not
more than three months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, in said
District, without color of right, shall willfully commit any trespass by cut-
ting down or destroying any timber or wood standing on the land of
another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood cut down or
lying on such land, or by digging up or carrying away any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf, or mold from such land, or any roots, fruit, or
plant there being, or by cutting down or carrying away any grass, hay,
grain, or corn standing, or being on such land, shall be punished by im-
prisonment in jail not more than sixty days, or by a fine not exceeding
sixty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person who, in said Dis-
trict, without color of right, shall willfully commit any trespass by entering
upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another, with intent
to cut, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay,
fruit, or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by impris-
onment in jail not more than forty days, or by a fine not exceeding
fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That justices of the peace shall
have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases mentioned in the preced-
ing sections, saving, however, to any party convicted before such justice,
the right to a trial by jury on his appeal to the criminal court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted before
a justice of the peace of any offence named in this act, and appealing
therefrom, shall be committed to abide the sentence of the criminal court,
until he shall recognize, with sureties, in such reasonable sum as the jus-
tice shall require, with condition to appear at said court, there to prose-
cute his appeal and to abide sentence thereon. On such appeal being
taken and bond filed, the justice shall make a copy of the conviction and
other proceedings in the case and transmit the same, together with the
recognizance, to the clerk of the criminal court.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CC.—An Act providing for the Erection of a Post-Office in the City of Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the third
section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil
expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June,
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty," passed March third, eighteen
hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the premises agreed to be
purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society
as a site for a court-house, mentioned in the said third section, should fail
to sell on account of any defect or qualification in the title thereto, that
then the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of
August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act mak-
ing appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the
year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," passed March third, eighteen
hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the premises agreed to be
purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society
as a site for a court-house, mentioned in the said third section, should fail
to sell on account of any defect or qualification in the title thereto, that
then the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of
August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act mak-
ing appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the
year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," for
the purchase and payment of the same, together with the unexpended bal-
ance of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by the said act of
March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of making
alterations to the building thereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank
of Pennsylvania, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, appropri-
ated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for com-
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Purchasing and furnishing the said building purchased of the said Bank of Pennsylvania, and to adapt it to the use of a post-office at Philadelphia, shall be applied to carrying out the provisions of the fourth section of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the following manner, viz.: first, for the purchase of the lots mentioned and described in the said fourth section as the Bailey and Levy lots, at prices not exceeding the sums in the said fourth section mentioned, and then for the construction of a building on the said lots suitable for a post-office and courthouse:

Provided, That the said property purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania be sold at a price not less than one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCI.-An Act authorizing the Issue of a Register for the Brig "Charles H. Jordan."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a register for brig "Charles H. Jordan" of Boston: Provided, that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said Secretary that said brig was found derelict on the high seas, without a name, and subsequently sold by order of the United States district court for Massachusetts, and purchased by Charles W. Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCII.-An Act to authorize the Location of certain Warrants for Bounty Lands heretofore issued.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued under the authority of the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of the several acts reviving the same, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight and the eighth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, may be located, in conformity with the general laws in force at any time within three years from the date of this act; and that all entries and locations made with such warrants since the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall be as valid and effectual as if the several acts aforesaid had not then expired.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCIII.-An Act to authorize the Reissue of Land Warrants in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that any certificate or warrant, issued in pursuance of any law of the United States granting bounty land, has been lost or destroyed, whether the same had been sold and assigned by the warrantee or not, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause a new certificate or warrant of like tenor to be issued in lieu thereof; which new certificate or warrant may be assigned, located, and patented in like manner as other certificates or warrants for bounty land are now authorized by law to be assigned, located, and patented; and in all cases where warrants have been, or may be, reissued, the origi-
inal warrant, in whose ever hands it may be, shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and the assignment thereof, if any there be, fraudulent; and no patent shall ever issue for any land located therewith, unless such presumption of fraud in the assignment be removed by due proof that the same was executed by the warrantee in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect as he may deem necessary and proper in order to protect the government against imposition and fraud by persons claiming the benefit of this act; and all laws and parts of laws for the punishment of false swearing and frauds against the United States are hereby made applicable to false swearing and fraud under this act.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCIV. An Act to authorize Notaries Public in the District of Columbia to take Acknowledgments of Deeds of Conveyance of real and personal Estate therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the powers conferred upon a justice or justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by the existing laws, in the acknowledgment of deeds for the conveyance of real or personal estate, may hereafter be exercised by any notary-public duly appointed within said District of Columbia, and when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary-public, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before a justice or justices of the peace of said District.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCV. An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the...
folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; sixteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Contingencies

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz.: For lithographing and engraving, thirty thousand dollars.

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eleven thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate, for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For Capitol police, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of the heating, ventilating and lighting apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Officers &c. of House

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz.: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eleven messengers to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to
the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making eighty-one thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixteen cents.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz.: For binding documents, fifty thousand dollars. For furniture repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars. For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars. For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, six thousand dollars. For fuel, oil, and candles, including pay of engineer, firemen, and laborers, and materials for engine room, fifteen thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. For Capitol police, eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. For laborers, six thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars. For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand five hundred dollars. For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty thousand dollars.

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draftsmen and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each, and the messenger in charge of the south extension, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars: Provided, That the entire cost of each copy shall not exceed six dollars for the first annual session, and three dollars for the second annual session.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and sixty cents.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eight thousand dollars: Provided, That in auditing and settling the account of John C. Rives for the reports of House proceedings and debates, nothing shall be allowed for revised speeches, a report of which has once been published, nor for messages and reports from the executive officers of the government, except the annual message of the President and the annual reports proper of the heads of Departments, nor for reports from committees of the Senate; and the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," approved eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, is hereby repealed.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Librarian of Congress.—For compensation of Librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars. For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars. For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and four dollars, and that hereafter, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall not be allowed to employ more than three clerks in his office.
Contingencies. For contingent expenses of his office, viz.: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Paper. For paper required for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, seventy thousand dollars.

Court of Claims. For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, labor, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, four thousand dollars.

Executive. For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

State Department. For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies. For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department. For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For stationery, blank-books, binding, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing, ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty-two and twenty-three of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

Northeast Executive Building. For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northeast Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz.: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

1st. Comptroller's office. For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

2d. Comptroller's office. For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

1st. Auditor's office. For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

2d. Auditor's office. For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars. And that the twenty-nine clerks, now transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Third Auditor's Office to other bureaus of the Treasury Department, shall be permanently transferred to those offices, and taken from that of the Third Auditor; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to take from the several heads of Departments the power to transfer clerks temporarily from one office or bureau to another.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and four dollars and seventy-two cents.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Lighthouse Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank-books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—and for miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank-books, binding stationery, public documents, State and Territorial Statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank-books, binding stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Constitution, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank-books, binding stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Constitution and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank-books, binding stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.
In the office of the Fourth Auditor:
For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Register:
For ruling and full-binding books for recording collectors’ quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank-books, binding, and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers, and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, four thousand dollars.

Light-house Board.—For blank-books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, six hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building, including the Extension and the Building occupied by the Attorney-General and the First Auditor.—For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the Southeast Executive Building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate, or rates as he may deem just and fair.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the act approved the sixteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, creating an additional land district in Washington Territory, eight thousand dollars: Provided, That said sum shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of land in said district, and not otherwise.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen and laborers in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian Office, under acts of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty-four and March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian Office, employed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.—

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act February fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Office of the Indian Affairs:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

General Land-Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, patent and other records; tract-books and blank-books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field-notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land-warrants, forty-two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers, two thousand dollars.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, miscellaneous items, including two daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, also for expenses in removing the office from Seventeenth to Seventh Streets, and for furniture in the new office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank-books, plan, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and six cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah and the clerks in his office, eight thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in Utah, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land-titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the commissary general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department:

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank-books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Office of the Paymaster General:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of Colonel of Ordnance:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northwest Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.—
Office of the Secretary of the Navy:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:
For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:
For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:
For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For Contingent Expenses of said Building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent Expenses of said Department:

For blank-books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, for repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, fifteen thousand dollars.

General Post-Office Extension.—For watchmen, engineer, (for steam engines,) laborers, fuel, gas, candles, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Printing for Executive Departments.—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the annual estimates of appropriations, and the paper, printing, and binding of the annual statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Mint of the United States—

At Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, thirty thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from the New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, five thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, thirty thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For salaries of officers and clerk, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, thirty thousand dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars. For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.
At Dahlonega, Georgia.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

**Government in the Territories.**

**Territory of New Mexico.**—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, ten thousand dollars.

**Territory of Utah.**—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

**Territory of Washington.**—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

**Territory of Nebraska.**—For salaries of the governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

**Territory of Kansas.**—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

**Judiciary.**—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.
For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.
For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

**Office of the Attorney General.**—For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, two thousand dollars.
For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.
For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.
For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.
For furniture and bookcases for office of Attorney General, three hundred dollars.
For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.
For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty copies of volume twenty-third of Howard's Reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to be furnished by the reporter thereof to the State Department for distribution according to existing laws, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

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 June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners, one million of dollars.

For the detection and bringing to trial of persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better pro-
tection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of watchmen employed on reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Auxiliary Guard, and one lieutenant, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, and for twenty policemen, to be appointed in the same manner as the Auxiliary Guard, thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars; and that there be paid to the corporation of the city of Washington out of money heretofore appropriated the compensation of one lieutenant of police.

For furnace-keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, thirty thousand dollars.

Penitentiary.—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, six thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of the said States for President and Vice-President of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-third 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 provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby repealed: And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount as may by him be regarded as reasonable and just for the rent of the rooms occupied by the United States courts at Los Angelos, California, from the twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six:

Provided, That the whole amount paid shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the departments of the government, except personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising, a sufficient time previously, for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places and in the manner in which such...
articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between
individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made unless the
same be authorized by law, or be under an appropriation adequate to its
fulfilment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsis-
tence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not
exceed the necessities of the current year. No arms, nor military sup-
plies whatever, which are of a patented invention, shall be purchased,
nor the right of using or applying any patented invention, unless the
same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly
set forth that it is for such patented invention.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and
he is hereby, authorized to pay out of the unexpended balance of appro-
priation for the war debt of the State of California, made by the last sec-
tion of the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four,
entitled “An act making appropriation for the support of the army for
the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five,”
any outstanding and unpaid bonds and coupons issued by said State, for
said war debt prior to the passage of said act, but bearing date subsequent
to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: Provided,
That no payment shall be made beyond the unexpended amount of said
appropriation now remaining in the treasury; and also, that there be
paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum
of twenty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required,
for extra compensation and salaries to the district judges of California,
under the provisions of the seventh section of the act entitled “An act
to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United
States in California, in regard to the survey and location of California
private land claims,” approved June, [sixteenth] eighteen hundred and
sixty.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

June 25, 1860.

CHAP. CCXI.—An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Gov-
ernment for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed,
for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-
one, viz.:

Coast survey.—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and
Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians
engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of
the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on
the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States,
including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and
thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (including
compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and
emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men
of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast
with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, in-
cluding compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand
dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of
the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians en-
gaged in the work, five thousand dollars.
For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars.

For preserving the unfinished work upon the Charleston custom-house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for the marble already delivered at the Charleston custom-house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to report to Congress in his next annual report on the finances the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish, respectively, this custom-house and the one at New Orleans, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistently with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion, and in the mean time no further materials shall be delivered for said custom-house.

For preserving the unfinished work upon the New Orleans custom-house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for marble already delivered at the New Orleans custom-house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, twenty-five thousand dollars; and in the mean time no further materials shall be delivered for said custom-house.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fit up ready for the occupancy of the postmaster and his force, the necessary rooms in the custom-house building at New Orleans, that is one half of the first floor of the old levee front (designed for the Post-Office Department) according to the original design, twenty thousand dollars.

For the extension of the Treasury building, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For furnishing rooms in the Treasury building for the office of the Attorney General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay for labor on, and materials furnished for, the Capitol extension, one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars; and to enable the superintendent to take care of the marble which has been delivered, and of the shops occupied, and to lay the marble flooring of the porticos and to pay for the bronze doors, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; and for contingencies of the Capitol extension, two hundred and forty thousand dollars; and for contingencies of the Capitol extension, twenty-one thousand dollars and seventy-four cents.

For the prosecution of the work on the Capitol extension during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended in the decoration and embellishment of the Capitol extension by sculpture or painting, or other works of illustrated art.

To enable the superintendent of the Capitol extension to purchase from Rice and Heebner thirty-four monolithic columns of American marble at the price specified in their supplemental contract of March thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the marble for said columns to be approved by the said superintendent, the sum of forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.
hundred dollars: Provided, That no part of the aforesaid sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the prosecution of the work shall be applied to the purchase of marble columns.

For Contingent Expenses of the Senate, viz.:

For fixtures for gas, and furniture, for the committee, office, and other rooms and apartments, in the north wing of the Capitol, as directed by the resolution of the Senate of thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and sixty, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

For the completion of the Washington aqueduct, five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plans and estimates of Captain Meigs, and under his superintendence: Provided, That the office of engineer of the Potomac water works is hereby abolished, and its duties shall hereafter be discharged by the chief engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.

For furniture required for the new custom-house, post-office, and United States court-rooms at Wheeling, Virginia, one thousand four hundred and eleven dollars.

For the repair of the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, fifteen thousand dollars.

Light-house Establishment.—For Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake Coasts, viz.:

For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and other cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

For salaries of five hundred and sixty-eight keepers of light-houses and light-beacons, and their assistants, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For salaries of forty-nine keepers of light-vessels, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For seaman's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of forty-eight light-vessels, one hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-one cents.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be disbursed by them, in addition to available balance, six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents.

For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For supplying fifteen light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in order, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents.

For salaries of thirty-five keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, four thousand dollars.
For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and
supplying losses of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for
the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, three thousand
dollars.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth
August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation
purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light-house at Minot's Ledge,
one of the Cohasset rocks, Boston Bay, Massachusetts, being the amount
remaining to be appropriated to complete the work according to the origi-
nal estimate, forty-seven thousand and ninety dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completion and protection of way to light-house at Huron, Ohio,
six thousand dollars; and for the protection of the piers and beacon-light
on the pier at Cleveland, Ohio, eight thousand dollars; and for the pro-
tection of the piers and beacon-light on the pier at Fairport, Ohio, five
thousand dollars.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving
on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by
the Quartermaster's Department, three thousand two hundred and two
dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on
the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred
dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers,
medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand
dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five
dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, two
hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such
as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements
in front of the public grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-
pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken
glass and locks, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improve-
ment of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses
incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part, of the President's house, one thousand eight hundred
dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's house, the public grounds
around them and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue,
Bridge and High Streets in Georgetown, Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and
Twelfth Streets across the Mall, forty-two thousand dollars. And the act
incorporating the "Washington Gas Light Company" is hereby so
amended as to prohibit said company from receiving, after the thirty-first
day of December next, more than thirty-five cents per hundred cubic feet
of gas, furnished by it to any consumer, subject to a discount of not less
than ten per centum on all bills for gas, if paid at the office of said com-
pany within five days from the rendition thereof, provided all arrears shall
have been previously paid.

For purchase of books for library at the Executive mansion, to be
expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two
hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, six thou-
sand dollars.
For taking down and rebuilding the southernmost span of the bridge across the Potomac, known as "The Long Bridge," three thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

For grading and graveling B Street south, from Seventh to Fourteenth Streets west, setting curb and paving gutter with stone, and footway with brick on the north side of the same, next to the public reservation, seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For enclosing the circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue, and New Hampshire Avenue and K and Twenty-third streets with a wrought-iron railing five feet high, nine thousand and eighteen dollars and forty-seven cents.

For repairs of water-pipes, five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer-traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, and repairing the same, three hundred dollars.

For repairing the fence around that portion of the mall upon which the Smithsonian building is situated, five hundred dollars.

For seats of wood in the Smithsonian grounds, one hundred dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvement of the same, and keeping them in order, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

For repairs of the grounds at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue, and New Hampshire Avenue and K and Twenty-third streets with a wrought-iron railing five feet high, nine thousand and eighteen dollars and forty-seven cents.

For seats of wood in the Smithsonian grounds, one hundred dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the clerk detailed for the special service in the General Land Office to attend to the unfinished surveys in the States, when the offices of the surveyors general have been closed, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars.

Patent Office.—For drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, six thousand dollars.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agricultural and rural economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, however, That in the expenditure of this appropriation, and especially in the selection of cuttings and seeds for distribution, due regard shall be had to the purposes of general cultivation, and the encouragement of the agricultural and rural interests of
all parts of the United States; *Provided,* That no part of this amount shall be expended as a commission, exchange, gift, dividend or loan, or as compensation for extra services to any clerk, messenger, watchman or other person already receiving a salary or wages under the government of the United States, nor to any partner, employee or member of the family of any such clerk, messenger, watchman or other person so employed by the United States as aforesaid; and should the provisions of this section be violated, or any such employee of the United States be detected, or be known to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any cuttings, seeds or other property arising from this or any previous agricultural appropriation by Congress, every such clerk, messenger, watchman, or other person receiving a salary or wages, as aforesaid, shall be dismissed from office.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, one thousand four hundred dollars.

*Government Hospital for the Insane.*—For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy, at the asylum in said district, thirty thousand dollars.

For books and incidental expenses of the asylum, five hundred dollars.

For completion of the four eastern sections of the east wing of the hospital edifice, thirty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars.

For furnishing the four eastern sections of the east wing of the hospital edifice, five thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars.

For extending the heating apparatus into the four eastern sections of the hospital edifice, five thousand dollars.

For erecting, furnishing, lighting, and heating a lodge for colored women, corresponding to that already erected and occupied by colored men, ten thousand dollars.

For a gas-holder, to be placed in a position in the rear of the east wing of the hospital, corresponding to that occupied by the present gas-holder in the rear of the west wing, one thousand dollars.

*Exploring Expedition.*—For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

*Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.*—For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For expenses to be incurred in taking the eighth census of the inhabitants of the United States, one million dollars.

For extension of the General Post-Office, seventy thousand dollars.

*Botanic Garden.*—For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and greenhouses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are entitled thereto by the act of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, with full sets of the Statutes at Large, and to replace those once furnished to old officers, which have since been unavoidably lost or destroyed, one thousand dollars.

For completing the printing, binding, and publishing one thousand copies of the papers of James Madison, under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, two thousand dollars; and the said committee are hereby authorized to contract for the printing and binding of the same with such person or persons as they may think proper to employ.
For the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended till detailed plans and estimates for the entire completion of the building for the public service for the sum hereby appropriated shall have been prepared, submitted, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated by act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego and buildings connected therewith, and which remains unexpended, may be used and applied for repairing and securing and protecting the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house and pier.

For converting the old senate chamber into a court room, the old court room into a law library, and for fitting up the rooms in connexion with them, for the use of the Supreme Court and its officers, twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, The work can be finished for that sum, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

For the survey of the eastern boundary of California, in pursuance of a law passed during the present session of Congress for that purpose, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for the repair of the capitol building in Nebraska, five thousand dollars.

For the survey of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Chickasaw Indians interest on one hundred thousand dollars, part of their national fund which was paid into the treasury in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on account of the redemption of that amount of the state stock of Ohio previously held by that department in trust for that fund, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fitting up the rooms in the centre building of the Capitol, formerly occupied by the Senate committees on naval, military, and Indian affairs, for the use of the Court of Claims, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, three thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended till detailed plans and estimates for the entire completion of the building for the public service for the sum hereby appropriated shall have been prepared, submitted, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated by act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego and buildings connected therewith, and which remains unexpended, may be used and applied for repairing and securing and protecting the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house and pier.

For converting the old senate chamber into a court room, the old court room into a law library, and for fitting up the rooms in connexion with them, for the use of the Supreme Court and its officers, twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, The work can be finished for that sum, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

For the survey of the eastern boundary of California, in pursuance of a law passed during the present session of Congress for that purpose, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for the repair of the capitol building in Nebraska, five thousand dollars.

For the survey of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Chickasaw Indians interest on one hundred thousand dollars, part of their national fund which was paid into the treasury in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on account of the redemption of that amount of the state stock of Ohio previously held by that department in trust for that fund, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fitting up the rooms in the centre building of the Capitol, formerly occupied by the Senate committees on naval, military, and Indian affairs, for the use of the Court of Claims, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, three thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended till detailed plans and estimates for the entire completion of the building for the public service for the sum hereby appropriated shall have been prepared, submitted, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated by act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego and buildings connected therewith, and which remains unexpended, may be used and applied for repairing and securing and protecting the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house and pier.

For converting the old senate chamber into a court room, the old court room into a law library, and for fitting up the rooms in connexion with them, for the use of the Supreme Court and its officers, twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, The work can be finished for that sum, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

For the survey of the eastern boundary of California, in pursuance of a law passed during the present session of Congress for that purpose, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for the repair of the capitol building in Nebraska, five thousand dollars.

For the survey of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Chickasaw Indians interest on one hundred thousand dollars, part of their national fund which was paid into the treasury in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on account of the redemption of that amount of the state stock of Ohio previously held by that department in trust for that fund, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fitting up the rooms in the centre building of the Capitol, formerly occupied by the Senate committees on naval, military, and Indian affairs, for the use of the Court of Claims, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, three thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanic canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended till detailed plans and estimates for the entire completion of the building for the public service for the sum hereby appropriated shall have been prepared, submitted, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
ation of the "American State Papers," be so modified as to require the publishers to defray all the expenses of selecting, compiling and arranging the documents proper to be included in that work; also the expenses of binding, and of all engraving on copper, steel and wood, and for lithography, which may be considered necessary by the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, together with the expenses of preparing full and proper indexes for each volume, and a general index of the whole work, including the volumes contained in the first series, and all other contingent or incidental expenses whatsoever attending such publication. And, moreover, that the price to be allowed to the publishers for said work shall be fifteen per centum less per volume than the average price per volume paid for the first series of the same, printed under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one. And the said volumes shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior as the same may be completed, who shall place three hundred copies in the Department of State for its use, and for exchange with foreign governments, and seven hundred copies in his own department for distribution to public libraries in the several States and Territories, and hold the residue of the copies in his custody, subject to the further order of Congress. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the publishers of the said work, at the rate per volume above mentioned, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the same may be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, and on his certificate of delivery; and so much of the aforesaid nineteenth section of the act of June twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same, is hereby repealed: Provided, That the volumes shall average not less than one thousand pages: Provided further, That the whole amount expended in the publication of these volumes shall not exceed three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of the contractor for the erection of the United States custom-house and post-office at San Francisco, California, and to pay to said contractor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount that may be found to be justly due to him under the contracts made between said contractor and the proper officers of the government for erecting said building, and, also, such sum as may be found due for furnishing the same.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the District Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, under the direction of the President of the United States, shall ascertain the fair cash value of the real estate hereinafter mentioned; also, at what price the same can be purchased, and the condition of the titles, and report the result to Congress at its next session, to wit: the following described squares and parts of squares in the city of Washington, namely: so much of square five hundred and seventy-five as is included within the following described lines: beginning on the west side of First Street, west, at a point sixty-seven feet north of the southeast corner of said square, and running thence south with the line of First Street west to the southeast corner of said square; thence with the line of Pennsylvania Avenue along the boundary of said square in said avenue one hundred and eighty feet; thence in a straight line to the point of beginning; also so much of square five hundred and seventy-six as is included within the following described lines: beginning on the west side of First Street west, at a point sixty-seven feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence north with the line of First Street west, to the northeast corner of said square; thence, with the line of Maryland Avenue along the boundary of said square in said avenue, one hundred and eighty feet; thence in a straight
CHAP. CCXII.—An Act making further Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

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 service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, 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:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million six hundred and ninety-four thousand and ten dollars: And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and required to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, for the transportation of the United States mail, in steamships, from Charleston, South Carolina, via Savannah, Georgia, to Key West, Florida, and back, twice a month, or oftener, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum.

For compensation to postmasters, one million two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

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

For office furniture in the post-offices, four thousand dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and out of the same the Postmaster-General shall pay to the contractors for furnishing leather mail pouches, wrapping and printing paper, mail locks and keys, and stamps, interest, at the rate of six per cent. on all sums here-tofore due said contractors, and which remained unpaid for want of funds, from the time said sums were due to the day when the principal sums were in fact paid.

For blanks, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thousand dollars.

For payments to letter-carriers, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three million one hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to pay E. K. Collins and his associates the sum of eighty thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-two cents, that being the remaining balance found due them upon their con-
tract for transporting the United States mail between New York and Liverpool.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor in the service of the Post-Office Department shall at any time between the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the first day of April eighteen hundred and sixty, have failed to perform the service agreeable to the terms of his contract, and the rules and regulations of the Department, and the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied from the testimony before him that such failure was occasioned by the inability of the Department to make payment to such contractor for service performed under his contract, growing out of the defeat of the appropriation bill for the support of the Department for the past year, then the said Postmaster-General shall have power by order to relieve and absolve such contractor from all the disabilities and pecuniary responsibilities which under the existing laws and regulations would attach to such failure.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.

CHAP. CCXIII.—An Act to establish two Indian Agencies in Nebraska Territory, and one in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three additional agents for the Indian service, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, one for the “Ponca” tribe, and one for the “Pawnees” in the Territory of Nebraska.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.

CHAP. CCXIV.—An Act to grant to the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, certain Tracts of Land in said Parish.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, which have been in ancient occupancy as the site of a church and court house, and which are designated on the plats of the public surveys as sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township four, south, of range ten, east, in the southeastern district, Louisiana, be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said Parish of Point Coupee, on the condition that the aforesaid section twenty-four, or the church site, shall be held by said parish for the use of the Catholic congregation now occupying it for public worship and as a burying-ground; but not to the prejudice of a valid adverse right, if such exist.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.

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RESOLUTIONS.

Feb. 24, 1860. [No. 1.] A Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to Captain William B. Shubrick to accept a Sword presented to him by Captain-General and President Urquiza of the Argentine Confederation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be granted to Captain William Branford Shubrick, flag-officer, late commanding in chief the squadron on the coast of Brazil and the Paraguay expedition, to accept a sword presented to him by his Excellency, Justo Jose de Urquiza, Captain-General and President of the Argentine Confederation, as a mark of his appreciation of the "distinguished character" of that officer—said sword having been worn by the President on the occasion of signing the new act of Confederation of the Argentine States.

APPROVED, February 24, 1860.


Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in transporting and placing Mills' Statue of Washington on the pedestal designated by the proper authorities, and in the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

APPROVED, February 24, 1860.

March 28, 1860. [No. 4.] A Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Contractors of the Post-Office Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accruing revenues of the Post-Office Department be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in part payment of contractors for carrying the mails, and of route agents, during the quarter ending thirty-first March, eighteen hundred and sixty, under the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

APPROVED, March 28, 1860.

April 6, 1860. [No. 5.] Joint Resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a Port of Entry for the Time being, for the Purposes therein specified, and for other Purposes.

Preamble. Whereas it is in contemplation, by the Cotton Planters' Convention of the State of Georgia, to institute and hold a fair in the month of December, in the city of Macon, in the State of Georgia; and whereas it is contemplated by a foreign association to exhibit their goods at such fair; and whereas Macon being neither a port of entry or delivery, articles imported for exhibition at said fair cannot, under existing laws, be exempted from duty, though exported again when withdrawn from exhibition; Therefore,
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. Res. 5, 6, 7. 1860.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Macon, Georgia, be, and is hereby, constituted a port of entry, so far and to such extent as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to extend thereto all existing revenue laws prevailing at ports of entry, and applicable to bonded warehouses, to the bonding of imported goods, wares, and merchandise, and the exportation of the same: Provided, That the force and effect hereof shall appertain only to importations made for the purposes exclusively above recited, and for exportsations of the same so having been exhibited, and at such time or times before, during, and after the said fair, as shall, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, seem reasonable for the aforesaid purposes thereof.

APPROVED, April 6, 1860.

[No. 6.] A Resolution in Regard to the Minister from Japan.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the envoys and suite constituting the Japanese embassy, expected to arrive in the United States. The same, or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, April 19, 1860.

[No. 7.] A Resolution to allow Credit to certain Disbursing Officers therein mentioned.

Whereas by the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," the following appropriations (among others) were made, to wit: For the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, below the rapids, ninety thousand dollars; the Ohio, including repairs of the dam at Cumberland Island, ninety thousand dollars; the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, each forty thousand dollars; and for the construction and repair of snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging scows, and machinery to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other western rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;" and whereas, it also appears that in carrying into effect the said provision of law the officers and agents of government intrusted therewith, and with the application and disbursement of said appropriations, did apply and disburse part of the money appropriated as aforesaid for "the improvement of the navigation" of said rivers, for the construction or repairs of the said snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging scows, or machinery, in aid of and in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made for this specific object, and which proved to be inadequate; in consequence whereof, and of this application to one object of money appropriated to another, the officers or agents are unable to settle their accounts, though prepared, as they allege, to show that said money has been expended in the service of the government, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the said officers and agents who are chargeable as aforesaid for the disbursement of said appropriations, respectively, shall be settled at the treasury of the United States upon equitable principles, and all just credits allowed for the building or repairing of said boats, scows, and machinery, without regard to the fact of their exceeding in amount the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose, and as though the application to that purpose of part of the money appropriated as aforesaid to "the im-
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.  Sess. I.  Res. 9, 12, 18, 19.  1860.

provision of the navigation of said rivers had been lawful:  

Provided, That the credits allowed shall not exceed the total amount of said appropriations.

APPROVED, April 19, 1860.

[No. 9.] A Resolution authorizing Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain Testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands, of the navy of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept the snuff-box and medal recently transmitted to this government by the government of Great Britain to be presented to each of said officers as memorials of their services in laying down the Atlantic cable.

APPROVED, May 9, 1860.

[No. 12.] A Resolution authorizing the Enlargement of, and Construction of a Branch to, the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company be, and they are hereby, authorized, with the revenues and credits of the company, to enlarge the said canal and to construct a branch canal from a suitable point on the south side of the present canal, to a point in the Ohio River, opposite Sand Island, sufficient to pass the largest class of steam-vessels navigating the Ohio River:  Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the said president and directors, directly or indirectly, to use or pledge the faith or credit of the United States for the said enlargement or construction.  It hereby being expressly declared, that the government of the United States shall not be in any manner liable for said enlargement and construction:  Provided, further, That when said canal is enlarged and its branch canal constructed and its cost of said improvements paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than an amount sufficient to keep the canal in repair and pay for all necessary superintendence and management.

APPROVED, May 24, 1860.

[No. 18.] A Resolution for Supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw Nations with such Copies of the Laws, Journals, and public printed Documents as are furnished to the States and Territories.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw nations of Indians through such agent as they may designate, be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with such copies or volumes of the laws of the United States, journals of Congress, and documents printed by order of Congress as are supplied to the States and Territories of the United States.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

[No. 19.] A Resolution in Relation to the Works of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two copies of the works of the Exploring Expedition, so far as they can be supplied from the copies ordered to be deposited in the library of Congress for preservation, by the resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the residue of said works as they shall be completed, be delivered to the Secretary of State, one copy of which to be presented by him to the
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to furnish a vessel and provisions for the conveyance to the most suitable point on the eastern coast of this continent, for observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next, of astronomers, not exceeding five in number, and their assistants, to be selected by the said Superintendent of the Coast Survey: Provided, That the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

[No. 25.] Joint Resolution in Relation to the Public Printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have executed the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial departments, and the Court of Claims. And to enable him to carry out the provisions of this act, he is authorized and directed to contract for the erection or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose; said contract to be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses of Congress: Provided, That the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have executed the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial departments, and the Court of Claims. And to enable him to carry out the provisions of this act, he is authorized and directed to contract for the erection or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose; said contract to be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses of Congress: Provided, That the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.

[No. 20.] A Resolution providing for the Observation of the Eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to furnish a vessel and provisions for the conveyance to the most suitable point on the eastern coast of this continent, for observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next, of astronomers, not exceeding five in number, and their assistants, to be selected by the said Superintendent of the Coast Survey: Provided, That the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

APPROVED, June 15, 1860.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said Superintendent shall take charge of and be responsible for all manuscripts and other matter to be printed, engraved, or lithographed, and cause the same to be promptly executed. And he shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, quarterly, a full account of all purchases made by him, and of all printing and binding done in said office for each of the houses of Congress, and for each of the executive and judicial departments. For the payment of the work and materials, there shall be advanced to the said Superintendent, from time to time, as the public service may require it, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money, at no time exceeding two-thirds of the penalty of said Superintendent's bond. And the said Superintendent shall settle the account of his receipts and disbursements in the manner now required of other disbursing officers: Provided, however, That said Superintendent shall not be allowed credit at the treasury for payments on account of services rendered in said printing establishment, at higher prices than those paid for similar services in the private printing and binding establishments of the city of Washington.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to charge himself, in a separate book to be kept therefor, with all paper and other materials received by him for the public use, and to furnish the same to the foremen employed by him, on their requisitions, herein provided for, as the public service may require, taking a receipt in all cases therefor from the foreman at the head of the department in which the paper, or other material, has been used.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the printing and binding, and all blank books ordered by the heads of the executive and judicial departments of the government, or of the chiefs of the bureaus thereof, and all the printing and binding, and all blank books ordered by Congress, or by either house of Congress, shall, on and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be done and executed under said Superintendent, in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided, That all the printing ordered, and to be ordered, by the Thirty-sixth Congress, shall be executed by the printers of the Senate and House of Representatives, as now authorized by law; but no printing or binding other than that ordered by Congress or the heads of departments, as aforesaid, shall be executed in said office.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to receive from the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and from the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, all matter ordered to be printed and bound, or either printed or bound, at the public expense, and to keep a faithful account of the same, in the order in which the same may be received; and when the same shall have been printed and bound, if the same is ordered to be bound, see that the volumes or sheets are promptly delivered to the officer of the Senate, or House of Representatives, or department, authorized to receive the same, whose receipt therefor shall be a sufficient voucher, by the Superintendent, of their delivery.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Joint Committee on Printing for the two houses of Congress shall agree and fix upon a standard of paper for the printing of congressional documents, to weigh not less than forty pounds to the ream of five hundred sheets, of twenty-four by thirty-eight inches; and it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent of the Public Printing to furnish samples of said standard paper to applicants therefor, and to advertise annually, in one or more newspapers having the largest circulation in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, New Orleans, and Saint Louis, for the space of sixty days prior to the first of July, for sealed proposals to furnish the government of the United States with such standard paper as may be required.
States all paper which may be necessary for the execution of the public printing, of quality and in quantity to be specified in the said advertisements from year to year. He shall open such proposals as may be made in the presence of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and shall award the contract for furnishing all of said paper, or such class thereof as may be bid for, to the lowest bidder, for the quality of paper advertised for by the said Superintendent, and determined by the Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress. It shall be the duty of said Superintendent to compare the paper furnished by the public contractor with the standard quality; and he shall not accept any paper from the contractor which does not conform to the standard determined upon as aforesaid. And in case of difference of opinion between the Superintendent of Public Printing and the contractors for paper, with respect to its quality, the matter of difference shall be determined and settled by the Joint Standing Committee on Printing of the two houses of Congress. In default of any contractor under this law to comply with his contract in furnishing the paper in the proper time, and of proper quality, the Superintendent is authorized to enter into a new contract with the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the government amongst those whose proposals were rejected at the last annual lettings, if it be practicable so to do, and if not, then to advertise for proposals, and award the contract as hereinbefore provided; and during any interval which is thus created by the new advertisement for such proposals, the Superintendent shall purchase in the open market, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all such paper necessary for the public service, at the lowest price. For any increase of cost to the government in procuring a supply of paper for the use of the government, the contractor in default and his securities shall be charged with, and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond by the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the name of the United States, in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the district in which the defaulting contractor resides; and to enable the Solicitor to do so, the said Superintendent shall report to him the default on its happening, with a full statement of all the facts in the case. The said Superintendent shall keep a just and true account of all the paper received from the contractor or contractors, together with an account of all the paper used for the purposes of the government under this act, and shall report the amount of each class consumed in said printing establishment, and in what works or publications the same was used, to the Secretary of the Interior, at the end of each and every fiscal year.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever any charts, maps, diagrams, views, or other engravings shall be required to illustrate any document ordered to be printed by either house of Congress, such engravings shall be procured by the Superintendent of Printing, under the direction and supervision of the Committee on Printing of the house ordering the same.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent annually to prepare and submit to the Register of the Treasury, in time to have the same embraced in the annual estimates from that department, detailed estimates of the salaries, amount to be paid for wages, engravings, binding, materials, and for any other necessary expense of said printing establishment for the second year. And the said Superintendent shall also, on the first day of the meeting of each session of Congress, or as soon thereafter as may be, report to Congress the exact condition of the public printing, binding, and engraving; the amount and cost of all such printing, binding, and engraving; the amount and cost of all paper purchased for the same; a statement of the several bids for materials, and such further information as may be within his knowledge in regard to all matters connected therewith.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That neither the Superintendent
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Superintendent, nor any other officer to be appointed under this act shall, during his continuance in office, have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing of any kind, or in any binding or engraving, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing; and any violation of this section shall subject the party offending, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one, nor more than five years, and to a fine of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if the said Superintendent shall corruptly collude with any person or persons furnishing materials or bidding therefor, or with any other person or persons, or have any secret understanding with him or them, by himself or through others, to defraud the United States, or by which the government of the United States shall be defrauded or made to sustain a loss, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit his office and be subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than three, or more than seven years, and to a fine of three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.


Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the repeal of [by] the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-eighth day of February eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, of so much of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth eighteen hundred and thirty-four, as provides that the United States shall make indemnification out of the treasury for property taken or destroyed in certain cases by Indians trespassing on white men, as described in said act, shall not be construed to destroy or impair any right to indemnity which existed at the date of said repeal.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.

June 25, 1860. [No. 27.] Joint Resolution to reduce the Price of Public Printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the prices established and allowed for the public printing by the act entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and by the several acts amendatory thereof, that is to say: for composition, press-work, folding, stitching, and inserting maps and plates, be, and the same are, reduced forty per centum; and that, for the purpose of giving full force and effect to this resolution, the Superintendent of the Public Printing is hereby authorized and directed to cause the accounts of the public printer or printers to be made out and rendered to him, as heretofore, under the provisions of the act of August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, (except as to the printing of the Post-Office blanks, which have been ordered by law to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder;) and before certifying the same to the Treasury for payment, he shall deduct from the aggregate amount of each account so rendered the sum of forty per centum, and the residue shall be received by the public printer or printers as full compensation for the work stated in said account. This resolution shall take effect from the passage thereof.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.
PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, and ended on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I. — An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes, and for other Purposes.

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 hereby authorized to cause treasury notes, for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed at any time the amount of ten millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than fifty dollars for any such note, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the date of issue of such notes; from which dates, until they shall be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in such notes, which rate of interest shall be six per centum per annum: Provided, That, after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days’ notice of readiness to redeem and pay the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers at the seat of government. The redemption and payment of said notes, herein provided, shall be made to the lawful holders thereof respectively upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for the payment and redemption of such notes at the time and times therein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That such treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book, or books provided for the purpose, separate, full, and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount, and rate of interest of each treasury note signed and countersigned by them respectively; and, also, similar accounts showing all such notes which may be paid, re-
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deemed, and cancelled, as the same may be returned; all which accounts shall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasurer shall account quarterly for all such treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for issue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said treasury notes as may be deemed expedient, to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to issue the notes hereby authorized to be issued, at such rate of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidder or bidders who may agree to take the said notes at par after public advertisement of not less than ten days in such papers as the President may direct, the said advertisement to propose to issue such notes at par to those who may offer to take the same at the lowest rate of interest. But in deciding upon those bids no fraction shall be considered which may be less than one fourth per centum per annum.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said treasury notes shall be transferable by assignment indorsed thereon by the person to whose order they may be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the note so assigned.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States, of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof; and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment, on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States, who shall receive any treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes, a receipt on the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment, and the amount allowed on such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date, and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every treasury note received in payment, which entries shall be delivered to the Treasury with the treasury note or notes mentioned therein; and, if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the sixth section of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to make and issue from time to time such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, and all others who may be required to receive such treasury notes in behalf of and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts, as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States, as well as individuals, from fraud and loss.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the princi-
pal and interest of such treasury notes as may be issued under this act, at the
time and times when according to its provisions the same should be
paid. And said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at
par for the amount of principal and interest due thereon at the time of
such purchase. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treas-
ury as may be necessary for the purpose, is hereby appropriated for the
payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in place of such treasury
notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other treasury notes to the
same amount may be issued: Provided, That the aggregate sum outstand-
ing under the authority of this act shall be at no time exceed the sum of
ten millions of dollars: And provided further, That the power to issue
and reissue treasury notes conferred by this act shall cease and determine
on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses of en-
graving, printing, preparing, and issuing the treasury notes herein author-
ized, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable
out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, That no
compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for
preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely
make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or
counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or coun-
terfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be, a treasury note,
issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter,
or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be a
treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged,
or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely
altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any treasury note, issued
as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter,
or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note, issued as afores-
said, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be
deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by
due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard
labor for a period not less than three years nor more than ten years, and
to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make, or
engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his
custody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of
any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been
printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be
used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or
shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved
and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with
intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forg-
ing or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in
his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes,
and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been
issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be
used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid,
every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be
sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than
three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thou-
sand dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the
Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly
of the amount of treasury notes issued and paid and redeemed under the
provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all money hereafter contracted
for
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 1, 2, 3, 5. 1861.

December 17, 1860.

An Act to amend the fourth Section of the Act for the Admission of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the Time for selecting Salt Springs and contiguous Lands in Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for selecting the salt springs and contiguous lands, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the admission of Oregon into the Union," approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be extended to any time within three years from the passage of this act, anything in said section to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, December 17, 1860.

December 21, 1860.

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Invalid pensions.

For pensions under acts of eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seventeen thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the revolutionary war, under the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February, eighteen hundred and forty-five, second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and act third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For invalid pensions, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, December 21, 1860.

January 5, 1861.

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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 the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: Repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-nine thousand and ten dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, six thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, three hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for academic and other buildings, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For kitchen for cadets' mess hall, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For mess room and kitchen for cadets' hospital, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To defray the expenses of the commission appointed under the eighth section of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in addition to the amount appropriated by said act, thirteen hundred and sixty dollars.

APPROVED, January 5, 1861.

CHAP. XI. — An Act to continue in Force an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Port of Baltimore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," and which by subsequent acts have been continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be and the same, so far as it relates to the act of the State of Maryland, is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one: Provided, That the duty shall not be levied on any vessel more than once in any month.

APPROVED, January 19, 1861.

CHAP. XIX. — An Act to authorize the Institution of a Suit against the United States to test the Title to Lots Numbers Five and Six, in the Hospital Square in San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That J. G. Ames, S. W. Holla-
SUIT may be brought against the United States to test the title of certain lots in Hospital Square, San Francisco. 

How to be commenced. 

United States to have all legal and equitable defences. 

District attorney to defend such suit. 

Either party may appeal. 

Suit to be instituted within two years. 

Proceedings if final judgment is against the United States. 

APPROVED, January 26, 1861.

Preamble. 

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas, by their representatives in Convention assembled, at Wyandott, in said Territory, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, did form for themselves a constitution and State government, republican in form, which was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held for that purpose on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said Convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, 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. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence
east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: Provided, That nothing contained in the said constitution respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the next general apportionment of Representatives the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of said constitution of the people of Kansas, or in the resolutions thereto attached; but the following propositions are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been 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 seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, 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 said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor 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 be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, or for other purposes, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That the foregoing propositions hereinbefore offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide by 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, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof. Sixth, And that the said State shall never tax the
lands or the property of the United States in said State: Provided, however, That in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Kansas have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Kansas for the purposes specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Minnesota; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted, and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Kansas Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, or to the supreme court of the State of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Kansas Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the district court for the district of Kansas shall hold two regular terms of the said court annually, at the seat of government of the said State, to commence on the second Mondays of April and October in each year.

APPROVED, January 29, 1861.

February 5, 1861.

CHAP. XXV. — An Act to authorize the Extension and Use of a Branch of the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad within the City of Georgetown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to extend a branch of their railroad into and within the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and that said company shall have and exercise the same rights and powers and be subject to the same regulations and restrictions, in regard to the construction and use of such extension, as are or may be granted and prescribed by the charter of said company in regard to the main stem of said road, or by the laws of Virginia in relation to railroads within that State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corporate authorities of the city of Georgetown shall have power to regulate the manner and speed of running the cars of said company within the limits of said city.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have power to construct and operate their said extension upon such streets and public ways in said city as may be deemed most expedient by the said company, and with the consent of the corporate authorities of said city.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the several officers thereof, shall have and exercise all the powers and duties in relation to the condemnation and acquisition of land or other property by the said company for the purposes of such extension of their branch as are or may be possessed and exercised by the courts of Virginia and their officers in regard to the same; and the same proceedings shall be had therein as are or may be prescribed or authorized by the laws of Virginia in such cases.

APPROVED, February 5, 1861.
CHAP. XXIX.—An Act authorizing a Loan.

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 hereby is authorized, at any time before the first day of July next, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasury and for the redemption of treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars: And provided, also, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such a loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than ten days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the residue of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of the treasury notes issued under the act of seventeenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, and for no other purpose; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to exchange at par bonds of the United States authorized by said act of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the said treasury notes, and the accruing interest thereon.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, to defray the expense of engraving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incurred.
dent to the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act to any officer whose salary is established by law.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids as hereinbefore provided, unless he shall consider it advantageous to the United States to do so, but for any portion of such loan, not taken under the first advertisement, he may advertise again at his discretion.

APPROVED, February 8, 1861.

February 8, 1861.

CHAP. XXX. — An Act to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory and additional Agents.

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 is hereby authorized to make a separate superintendency of Washington Territory, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of its next session after such appointment, a superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

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, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of its next session after such appointment, three additional Indian agents authorized. — Salary. — Proviso.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President, in adjusting the limits of the respective superintendencies of Oregon and Washington, may attach any tribe situated partly in both or either superintendency, in such manner as in his judgment may best promote the public service.

APPROVED, February 8, 1861.

February 13, 1861.

CHAP. XXXIII. — An Act to change the Name of the Schooner “Augusta” to “Colonel Cook.”

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 is hereby authorized to change the name of the American-built schooner “Augusta,” owned by George W. Bissell of Detroit, Michigan, to that of “Colonel Cook,” and to grant her a register in that name.

APPROVED, February 13, 1861.

February 18, 1861.

CHAP. XXXVII. — An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Decisions of Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from all judgments and decrees of any circuit court rendered in any action, suit, controversy, or case, at law or in equity, arising under any law of the United States granting or confirming to authors the exclusive right to their respective writings, or to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions or discoveries, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, shall lie, at the instance of either party, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same
manner and under the same circumstances as is now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of such circuit courts, without regard to the sum or value in controversy in the action.

APPROVED, February 18, 1861.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — An Act making further Provision in Relation to Consolidated Land Offices. February 18, 1861.

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 register for the consolidated land districts at Booneville, in the State of Missouri, in consequence of additional duties imposed upon him, and in addition to the fees now allowed by law, shall be entitled to charge and receive for making transcripts for individuals, or furnishing any other record information respecting public lands or land titles in his consolidated land district, such fees as are properly authorized by the tariff existing in the local courts in said district: Provided, The whole amount of the register's compensation, including all fees and commissions to which he is entitled under existing laws, shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum, or pro rata per quarter, the excess, if any, over that amount, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the receiver shall receive his equal share of such fees, and it shall be his duty to aid the register in the preparation of the transcripts, or giving the record information as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to make a reasonable allowance for office rent for such consolidated office, and, when satisfied of the necessity therefor, to approve the employment by said register of one or more clerks, at a reasonable per diem compensation, for such time as said clerk or clerks are absolutely required to keep up the current public business, and who shall be paid out of the surplus fees above authorized to be charged, if any, and if no surplus exists, then out of the appropriation for incidental expenses of consolidated land offices; but no clerk shall be so paid unless his employment has been first sanctioned by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be and they are hereby extended to all other consolidated land offices: Provided, That this act shall be construed to extend to and provide for all expenses heretofore incurred by any register or receiver of any such consolidated land office for additional clerical aid or office room: Provided further, That the amount of such indemnity be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make a reasonable allowance to former registers of consolidated land offices for room rent and clerk hire, made necessary by such consolidation, to be paid out of the appropriation for incidental expenses of district land offices, upon satisfactory vouchers actually filed, or to be filed.

APPROVED, February 18, 1861.

CHAP. XLII. — An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. February 19, 1861.

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 the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Deficiency appropriations.
Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives.—To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for binding documents required for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, fifty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For folding documents, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, and boxes for members, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, six thousand dollars.

To enable the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension to pay for labor and materials used to carry out the resolution of the House of Representatives of twenty-first February, eighteen hundred and sixty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations heretofore made for printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives at the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and for paper for the same, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-eight cents.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper required for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, fifty thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirty thousand dollars.

For expenses of select committee appointed under the resolution of the House of Representatives of twenty-fourth December, eighteen hundred and sixty, five thousand dollars; and for expenses of select committee made by order of the House of Representatives of the ninth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, three thousand dollars, making eight thousand dollars; and that the said sum shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House.

For expenses of removing the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to the apartments assigned in Winder’s building, and for cleansing, repairing, and furnishing the same, three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-five cents.

To enable the Superintendent of the Public Printing to carry into effect the provisions of the joint resolution in relation to the public printing, approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until the title to the property purchased shall have been examined and approved by the Attorney General of the United States.
For compensation of the clerks in the land office at Kickapoo, Kansas, ten thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars, in accordance with section seven of "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government," &c., approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: *Provided,* That no payment shall be made under the terms of this appropriation except upon vouchers of moneys actually paid by the several receivers and registers, such vouchers to be verified by the affidavits both of the registers and receivers and the parties to whom the payments have been made; nor unless the Secretary of the Interior be satisfied of the fairness of the prices allowed: *And provided further,* That the seventh section of the act of the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," be and the same is hereby repealed.

For carrying the mails from New York, via Panama, to San Francisco, three times a month, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the rate of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, from which sum shall be deducted the amount received for postages on said route.

APPROVED, February 19, 1861.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.*

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 objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, namely: *Legislative.* — For compensation and mileage of Senators, three hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fourteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of the Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing
records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; Chaplain to the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making seventy-five thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:
For lithographing and engraving, thirty thousand dollars.
For binding, fifty thousand dollars.
For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.
For newspapers, three thousand three hundred dollars.
For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, forty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.
For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, eighteen thousand dollars.
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.
For Baltimore police, eight thousand two hundred dollars.
For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representa
tives and delegates from Territories, one million one hundred thousand dollars.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Capitol police, eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; Doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding-room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eleven messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum; Chaplain to the House of Representatives, seven hundred and fifty dollars, making ninety-five thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, namely:
For binding documents, including the Congressional Globe, eighty-nine thousand dollars.
For cartage, two thousand dollars.
For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and one hundred of the same for the House Library, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars.
For the compensation of the clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, fifty thousand dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping-paper, twine, and paste, thirty thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, including pay of engineer, firemen, and laborers, repairs, and materials for engine-room, fifteen thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and packing-boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For laborers, seven thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages and temporary mail-boys, nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law-books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, cartage, and labor in storing and transportation of paper, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, seventy thousand dollars. And hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall submit to Congress at the commencement of each session detailed estimates of the sums required for the support of the Government Printing Office, and he shall also submit a report showing the payments made during the preceding year under his direction.

Court of Claims. — For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, pay of laborers, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses for the Court of Claims, four thousand dollars.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.
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For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department:

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, twenty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof reading and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank-books, binding, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing; ten thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies each of volumes twenty-eight and twenty-nine of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

Northeast Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northeast Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, namely: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

1st Comptroller. For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

2d Comptroller. For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

1st Auditor's office. For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

2d Auditor's office. For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

3d Auditor's office. For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, ninety-three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

4th Auditor's office. For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

5th Auditor's office. For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents.

Office of Auditor for P. O. Department. For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Treasurer's office. For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-four cents.

Register's office. For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks, and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Lighthouse Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

**Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.**

In the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank-books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

In the Office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank-books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, pay for two daily papers published in the city of Washington, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the Office of the First Auditor:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for two daily papers published in the city of Washington, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Auditor:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Third Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand dollars.

In the Office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department:

For blank-books, binding, and ruling, and furniture, ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the Office of the Treasurer:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the Office of the Register:

For ruling and full-binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank-books, binding, and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, six thousand dollars.

Lighthouse Board:

For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, six hundred dollars.

For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building, includ-

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For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the Southeast Executive Building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Of pensions. For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborers in his office, eighty-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent expenses. — Department of the Interior.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing Congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract-books and blank-books for this and the district land offices; binding plats and field notes, stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp-land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants; and for contingent expenses under act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and amendatory act of fourth [fourteenth] May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items, on account of bounty land under said act, forty-two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers, two thousand dollars.
Pension Office. — For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same; miscellaneous items, including two daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks. — For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifteen cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Commissary General, ten thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
Office of topographical engineers:
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of Topographical Engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department.—

Office of the Secretary of War:
For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including office of judge advocate, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous items, and new furniture and bookcases, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of Colonel of Ordnance:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive building:
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the Northwest Executive building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the building corner of F and Seventeenth streets:
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of fireman, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the Engineer-in-Chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

**Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.**

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks:**

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

**Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:**

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

**Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:**

For blank-books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

**Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:**

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:**

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general purposes of the Southwest Executive Building:

For compensation of four watchmen of the Southwest Executive Building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

**Post Office Department.**

For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said Department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

**Contingent Expenses of said Department.**

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor’s Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, for repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order, for engineer, (for steam engine,) laborers, watchmen, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, thirty-three thousand dollars.

**Printing for Executive Departments.**

For paper and printing of the Executive Departments, including the paper, printing, and binding the Biennial Register, and the annual statement of Commerce and Navigation, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the preparation of the said Register shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

**Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.**

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, fifteen thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States Mint for coinage, five thousand dollars.

**At San Francisco, California.**

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.
For wages of workmen and adjusters, in addition to estimated deductions from depositors, one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, forty thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

**New Orleans.**

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, twenty thousand dollars.

**Assay Office, New York.**

For wages of workmen, thirty-six thousand dollars.

**Charlotte.**

At Charlotte, North Carolina.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

**GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.**

**New Mexico.**

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, ten thousand dollars.

**Utah.**

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

**Washington.**

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, including the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars due for codifying the laws, twenty thousand dollars.

**Nebraska.**

Territory of Nebraska.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

**Kansas.**

Territory of Kansas.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, to reimburse Wilson Shannon, while acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

**Judiciary, Supreme Court, &c.**

Judiciary.—For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.
For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and six cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Attorney-General.—For salaries of the Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For purchase of law-books, and necessary books for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For furniture for the office of the Attorney-General, three hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

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 June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

Annuities and Grants.—To Elizabeth C. Perry, per act second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, four hundred dollars.

Independent Treasury. — For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and Saint Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the five additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-four laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of watchman employed on reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the Eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Auxiliary Guard and one lieutenant, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, and for twenty policemen, thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For furnishing the President's House, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of such of the furniture and equipage as may be decayed and unfit for use, twenty thousand dollars.

For introducing the Potomac water into the President's House, four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of the Revenue from Lands.

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land officers, and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Penitentiary.

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, eight thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there is hereby further appropriated, in like manner, to pay arrears due authors and artists of the exploring expedition, in pursuance of the act of August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, eleven thousand and thirty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the fifth section of chapter ninety-seven of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the amount of refining at the mint, whenever private establishments shall be capable of refining bullion, shall be extended to the several branches of the mint and to the United States assay office at New York, in all cases where deposits of bullion are made for coins or fine bars.

Approved, February 20, 1861.
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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the Government of New Granada, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of New Granada, pursuant to the terms of a convention signed at Washington on the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioner in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages, and the said board is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows: to the commissioner, in full for his services, two thousand five hundred dollars; to the secretary and interpreter, in full for his services, the sum of two thousand dollars; and the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of New Granada, shall be and he is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commissioner such papers or records relating to the said commission as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the said commissioners, and at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers which have been brought before the Commissioners, or which may be in possession of their secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State:

Provided, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the commissioner on the part of New Granada from depositing in the said Department certified copies or duplicates of papers filed on behalf of his Government instead of originals.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon suggestion by any claimant that a witness whose testimony may be deemed important to him refuses or is unwilling to testify in regard to his claim, it shall be competent for said Board of Commissioners to issue a commission to some suitable person to take the testimony of such witness, and such witness may be compelled to appear and testify before such commissioners in the same manner as is now provided by law in the case of commissions issued from the courts of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all acknowledgment of indebtedness on the part of the Government of New Granada to claimants, citizens of the United States, being established by the award of the Board of Commissioners, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, and made payable thereto; and the United States shall thereupon assume and pay to such claimants, at the Treasury, upon the certificate of the Board of Commissioners, whatsoever sums of money shall have been severally awarded them, the Government of the United States becoming thereby the creditor of the Government of New Granada, for the
aggregate of all sums so assumed and paid, and entitled to receive to that extent the payment stipulated and guaranteed under the third article of the Convention referred to in the first section of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the compensation of the officers authorized by the third section, and the contingent expenses of the Commissioner on the part of the United States, and for the compensation and expenses of the umpire under the said Convention, which is required to be defrayed by the United States, and likewise to pay the awards which may be made, according to the provisions of the seventh section of this act, such sums as may be necessary be and they hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the Government of Costa Rica, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Costa Rica, pursuant to the terms of a convention signed at San Jose, on the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the commissioner, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be, in full for his services, two thousand five hundred dollars; and the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Costa Rica, shall be and he is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commissioner such papers or records relating to the said commission as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the said commissioners, and at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers which have been brought before the commissioners, or which may be in possession of their secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State: Provided, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the commissioner on the part of Costa Rica from depositing in the said Department certified copies or duplicates of papers filed on behalf of his Government, instead of originals.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That upon suggestion by any claimant that a witness whose testimony may be deemed important to him refuses or is unwilling to testify in regard to his claim, it shall be competent for said board of commissioners to issue a commission to some suitable person to take the testimony of such witness, and such witness may be compelled to appear and testify before such commissioners in the same manner as is now provided by law in the case of commissions issued from the courts of the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That for the compensation of the commission authorized by the tenth section, and the contingent expenses of the commission on the part of the United States, and for the compensation and expenses of the umpire under the said convention, which are required to be defrayed by the United States, such sums as may be necessary be and they hereby are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 20, 1861.
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 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, four million four hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the repair and equipment of vessels of the navy, two million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars: Provided, That not more than three thousand dollars shall hereafter be expended at any navy yard in repairing the hull and spars of any vessel until the necessity and expediency of such repair, and the probable cost thereof, be ascertained and reported to the Navy Department by an examining board, to be composed of one captain or commander in the navy; to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, the naval constructor of the yard where any vessel may be ordered for repairs, and two master-workmen of such yard, or one master-workman and an engineer of the navy, according to the nature of the repairs to be made; said master-workman or engineer to be designated by the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; and not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended in repairs on the sails and rigging of any vessel until the expediency and necessity of such repairs and the estimated cost thereof have been ascertained and reported to the Navy Department by an examining board, to be composed of one naval officer, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the master rigger and the master sailmaker of the yard where such vessel may be ordered.

For fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law for other materials, and for the transportation thereof, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, and for bills of health and quarantine expenses.
Each bureau to show its disbursements.

Davidson’s boat-lowering apparatus.

Provided, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau under each respective appropriation.

For the purchase of the right to use in the navy, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy it shall be deemed expedient, Davidson’s boat lowering, attaching, and detaching apparatus, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the right to use by the United States, Brooke’s deep-sea sounding apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For the balance of the expenses of the survey of the Isthmus of Chiriqui, one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents.

For the purchase of the right to use in the United States navy, on steamships and propellers, in navy yards, or otherwise, whenever the Government of the United States may choose to use the same, Sargeant’s steam-engine governors, ten thousand dollars: Provided, The Secretary of the Navy shall consider it expedient.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, additional rations for five years’ service, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, four hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For clothing, eighty-one thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

For fuel, twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For military stores, viz: pay of armorers, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, twelve thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, fourteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, carriage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats, compensation to judge advocates, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, repair of gas and water fixtures, water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture, furniture for officers’ quarters, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters’ tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, repairs to fire-engine, purchase and repair of engine hose, purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, bunks, repairs to public carryall, purchase and repair of harness, galleys and cooking stoves for mess rooms, stoves where there are no grates, gravel for parade grounds, repairs of pumps, furniture for staff and commanding officers’ offices, brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy yards.

Portsmouth, N.H. — For repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand dollars.

Boston. — For machinery for machine shop, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of marine barracks at Charlestown, Massachusetts, nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

New York. — For boilers for new boiler-house, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
For boilers for machine shop, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For machinery for smithery and saw-mill, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars.

Philadelphia. — For repairs of all kinds, twelve thousand and forty-three dollars.
Washington. — For repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand dollars.
For wall on west side of yard, five hundred and forty feet long, thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars.
Norfolk. — For completing timber shed number seventeen, nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars.
For completing spar shed, twelve thousand dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand dollars.
For amount due to contractors for provision store, and to complete the same, thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
Mare Island. — For completing machine shop, fifty thousand dollars.
For completing smithery, fifteen thousand dollars.
For completing coopers' shop, ten thousand dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor. — For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.
New York.—For repairs of hospital buildings, laboratory, and apparatus, two thousand one hundred dollars.
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For furniture and repairs, house-cleaning and whitewashing, repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges, gas and water rent, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand three hundred dollars.

For support of beneficiaries at the asylum, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Washington.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.
Norfolk.—For general repairs at hospital, eight thousand dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines:
Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, and building a powder-boat, five thousand four hundred dollars.
Washington.—For repairing and improving ordnance building, six thousand dollars.
Norfolk.—For shot beds and gun-skids, additional store at magazine, and for repairs of all kinds, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and four dollars.
For the purchase of nautical instruments for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, nine thousand dollars.

For the erection and repairs of buildings, improvement and preservation of the grounds, and for contingencies at the United States Naval Academy, forty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.
Nautical Almanac.
For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Charts of survey of the La Plata.
For the completion of the charts of the survey of the La Plata, six thousand dollars.

North Pacific surveying expedition, &c.
For reducing and preparing for printing and engraving, under direction of Captain Cadwallader Ringgold, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, copies of the charts of all surveys and reconnaissances made by him while in command of the North Pacific Surveying Expedition, and of the "Coral Archipelago," and the approaches thereto, together with sailing directions, reports, hydrographic and other results, and observations explanatory of the voyage, calculated to lessen the dangers and facilitate intercourse with the Eastern seas, China, and Japan, in accordance with the estimates of Captain Ringgold, seven thousand seven hundred dollars: Provided, That no publication shall be made under and by virtue hereof, except the same be the result of actual surveys, reconnaissances, and observations made by Captain Ringgold, or under his personal direction and supervision.

Charts of N. Pacific, &c. seas.
For completing the publication of the charts of the exploration of the North Pacific, China seas, and Behring's Straits, eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Payments made to clerks of certain yards, &c. confirmed.
Provided, That no publication shall be made under and by virtue hereof, except the same be the result of actual surveys, reconnaissances, and observations made by Captain Ringgold, or under his personal direction and supervision.

Retired list for medical officers.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the payments heretofore made to the clerks of yards and the commandants' clerks at the navy yards of Kittery and Philadelphia, under appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, are hereby allowed and confirmed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to place on a retired list any medical officer of the navy who is now or may hereafter be proved to be permanently incapable, from physical or mental infirmity, of further service at sea; and that the pay of officers so retired shall be the leave of absence pay of their respective grades as it existed prior to the passage of the act of Congress to regulate the pay of the navy, approved June one, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Vacancies in medical corps, how filled. Number.
SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all vacancies in the medical corps of the navy caused by the foregoing section shall be filled in accordance with established usage: Provided, The number of medical officers on the active list shall not exceed the number authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same is hereby repealed, except so far as the said section prohibits the purchase of patented firearms, as to which the said section shall still be in force.

Pay of superintendents of naval astronomical service to Chili.
SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the superintendents of the naval astronomical expedition to Chili shall be that provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two," from the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and that the amount necessary to pay the same be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriations for foreign hydrographic surveys, how to be made.
SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all appropriations now or hereafter made for the preparation or publication of foreign hydrographic surveys shall only be applicable to their object upon the approval by the Secretary of the Navy, after a report from three competent naval officers, to the effect that the original data for proposed charts are such as to justify their publication; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of
the Navy to order a board of three naval officers to examine and report upon the said data before he shall approve of any application of money to the preparation or publication of said charts or hydrographic results.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the pay of first clerks to commandants at all the navy yards shall be at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, except that at the California navy yard, which shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum: That the laws approved twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, increasing the pay of clerks and others twenty per cent. at the Washington navy yard, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed for the United States navy, at as early a day as practicable, having due regard to efficiency and economy, seven steam screw sloops-of-war, of the second class, as vessels are rated in the navy, with full steam power, whose greatest draft of water shall not exceed fourteen feet, which sloops shall combine the heaviest armament and greatest speed compatible with their character and tonnage; and, for the purpose above specified, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as requires the navy agent at San Francisco to discharge the duties of purser as well as of navy agent, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1861.

CHAP. LVI.—An Act to refund to the Territory of Utah the Expenses incurred in suppressing Indian Hostilities in the Year eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed and paid to the Territory of Utah, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty-three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents to reimburse said Territory for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territory in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, being the amount so expended, less the excess paid to officers and soldiers by said Territory, over the rates allowed to the United States troops serving on the Pacific coast in the same year.

Approved, February 27, 1861.

CHAP. LVII.—An Act establishing certain Post Routes.

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

ALABAMA.

From Louisville, Barbour county, to Indigo Head, Coffee county.
From Andalusia, via William Davis's, Helton's Cross-roads, and John Carey's, to William F. Seglar's.
From William Wills, Covington county, to Thomas Baggett's, in Florida.
From Harpersville to Elliott's, in Cahaba valley.
Arkansas.

From Burleson, via Fremont, to Smithville, Mississippi.
From the Limekiln on the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad, via Campbell's Home, to Mullen's, in Shelby county.
From Pushmataha to Meridian, Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.
From Centreville, via Six Mile, to Oakville.
From Wedowie, via Jordan's Store, Arbaccogie, Cane Land, Corn Grove, to White Plains.
From Oleander to Warrenton, in Marshall county.
From Tuscaloosa, via Six Mile, to the Centreville Depot.

ARKANSAS.

From Searcy to Clarksville.
From Lewisburg to Clinton.
From West Point to the mouth of Little Red river.
From Dover, Pope county, via Big Creek, Newton county, to Forsyth, Taney county, Missouri.
From Smithville, Lawrence county, via Salem and Sapp's Store, in Fulton county, to Springfield, Missouri.
From Madison, St. Francis county, via Augusta, Jackson county, to Searcy, White county.
From Helena, along the St. Francis road, to Madison.
From Huntsville, Madison county, via Ozark, Franklin county, to Waldron, Scott county.
From Jacksonport, Jackson county, via Oil Trough and Pleasant Plains, and through Pine Grove neighborhood, to Wolf Bayou P. O., Independence county.
From Batesville, Independence county, via Mt. Olive, Izard county, Yellville, Marion county, Carrollton, Carroll county, Huntsville, Madison county, to Fayetteville, Washington county.
From Memphis, via Madison, to Little Rock.
From Walnut Hills, La Fayette county, to Courtland, Cass county, Texas, via Spring Banks and Bright Star.
From Hot Springs, Hot Springs county, to Caddo P. O., Montgomery county.
From Ultima Thule, Sevier county, to Boston, Bowie county, Texas.
From Washington, Hempstead county, via Pine Grove, same county, Caddo Gap and Mt. Ida, Montgomery county, and Waldron, Scott county, to Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
From Green Mount, Drew county, to Auburn, Arkansas county, via Moore's on Bayou Bartholomew.
From Camden, via Magnolia and Homer, to Minden, Louisiana.
From Little Rock, via Gillman's, King's Bridge, Springfield, Conway county, Glass Village, Dover, Pope county, Maddin's Mill, Clarksville, Ozark, and Van Buren, to Fort Smith.
From Camden, via Lisbon and Buffalo, to Eldorado.
From court-house of Craighead county, to Pocahontas.
From Pine Bluff to Hot Springs.
From Fremont, via Lisbon, Varner's and Easter's, to Atlanta, Columbia county.
From Memphis, Tennessee, via Wittsburg, Arkansas, to Jacksonport.
From Sugar Loaf, via Adam Morris's, Thomas Lewis's, to Jack Riddle's, on the overland mail route.

California.

From Sonora, via Jamestown, Montezuma, Chinese Camp, Crimea House, and Don Pedro's Bar, to Coulterville.
From Sonora, in Tuolumne county, to Monoville, in Western Utah.
From Tehama, in Tehama county, to Ukiah, in Mendocino county.
From Weaverville to Summerville, in the county of Klamath.
From Weaverville, via Douglas City, to Kingsbury’s, on Hay Fork, in Trinity county.
From Nevada to Carson City, in Utah.
From Red Bluff, in Tehama county, via Lost Camp, Pine Grove, to Susanville, in Honey Lake Valley.
From Los Angelos, via Anheim, San Juan, Capietruno, and San Louis Rey, to San Diego.
From San Louis Rey to Temecula.
From Yreka, via Shasta and Murphy, in the State of California, to Genoa, in the Territory of Utah.
From Cloverdale, via Felly’s Valley, Ukiah City, Little Lake Valley, and Sherwood, to Long Valley.
From Cloverdale to Eureka.
From Eureka to Uniohtown.
From Eureka, via Bear River and Cape Mendocino, to Mattole Valley.
From Weaverville, Trinity county, via Rattle Snake, Grizzly Gulch, and Buelville, to the Forks of Salmon River, Klamath county.
From Carson City, in the Territory of Utah, to Nevada City, passing over the Sierra Nevada, through the Henness Pass, with mail routes diverging therefrom; first, one leaving said route at Jackson’s Ranch, near the western end of Henness Pass, to Downieville, Sierra county; and the second, leaving at Lake City, in the county of Nevada, via North San Juan, to Marysville, Yuba county.
From Fort Tejon, by San Bernardino and San Gornonina, to Fort Yuma.
From San Bernardino, by Fillmore, to Salt Lake.
From San Bernardino, by Temecula, to San Diego.
From Visalia, by Buzzard Roost and Tulare Lake, to San Louis Obispo.
From Fort Miller, by Gold Gulch, Coarse Gold Gulch, Roan’s Store, and Brown’s Ranch, to Mariposa.
From Mokelumne Hill, by West Point, to Genoa.
From Georgetown, by Work’s Ranch, Gaddis Creek, and Slippery Ford, to Carson City.
From Georgetown, by Volcanoville, to Michigan Bluffs.
From Placeerville, by Coloma, to Auburn.
From Sacramento, by Sutterville and Runyon’s Ranch, to Sharp’s Ranch.
From Eldorado, by Miller’s Ranch and Drytown, to Jackson.
From Marysville, by Johnson’s Crossing, Coon Creek, and Gold Hill, to Auburn.
From Fairfield, by Bernyessa Valley, to Clear Lake.
From Fairfield, by Nursis Landing, to Riovista, or Bazos del Rio.
From Weaverville to Trinity Centre.
From Happy Camp, California, to Waldo, Oregon.
From Yreka, by Indiantown, to Scott’s Bar.
From Forks of Salmon, by Farler’s, Centreville, Cecilville, Petersburg, and Buel’s, to Big Bend.
From Big Bend, by Rattlesnake, to North Fork of Trinity.
From Cloverdale, by Ukiah Valley, Little Lake Valley, and Round Valley, to Weaverville.
From Petaluma, by Sebastopol and Fort Ross, to Punta Arenas.
From Ukiah to Mendocino City.
From San Francisco, by Valley’s, to Napa.
From Upper Clear Lake to Mendocino.
From Santa Rosa to Somona.
From Santa Rosa, by Annally’s, to Bodega.
From San Louis Obispo to San Simeon.
From Santa Clara, by Mountain Charley’s or Loquel, to Santa Cruz.
From Downieville, by Sierra Valley, Upper Crossing of Truckee, Big Steamboat, and Spring Meadows, to Washoe Valley.
From Quincy, by Martin’s Ranch, Lovejoy’s, Eightmile House, Beckwith’s, Hay Stacks, and Peavine Springs, to Virginia City.
From Cloverdale to Eureka Bay.
From Eureka to Uniontown and back, daily.
From Eureka, by Bear River and Mendocino, to Mattole.
From Crescent City, by mouth of Rouge River, to Port Oxford.
From Sacramento, by Ione City, to Jackson.
From Stockton, by Poverty Bar, Lancha Plana, Campo Seco, Ione City, and Cosumne, to Folsom.
From Jackson, Pine Grove, and Fiddletown, to Indian Springs.
From Mokelumne Hill to Elk Grove.
From West Point, by Indian Springs, to Grizzly Flat.
From Diamond Springs, by Fiddletown, to West Point.
From Folsom, by Fiddletown, to Indian Springs.
From Grizzly Flat to Georgetown.
From Placerville, by Greenwood, to Michigan Bluffs.
From Marysville to Folsom, via Coon Creek.
From Yankee Jim’s to Placerville.
From Yankee Jim’s, by Illinoistown and Red Dog, to Nevada.
From Michigan Bluffs, by Dutch Flat and Little York to Nevada.
From Dutch Flat, Omega, Moore’s Flat, and Alleghanytown, to Downieville.
From Illinoistown, by Grass Valley, to Empire Ranch.
From Oregon House to Forbestown.
From Downieville, by Eureka North and Table Rock, to Gibsonville.
From Camptonville, by Forbestown, to Peavine.
From Oroville to Forbestown.
From Laporte, by Quincy, to Shasta.
From Mokelumne Hill to Murphey’s.
From Double Springs to Columbia.
From Columbia to Murphey’s.
From Columbia to Mariposa.
From Mariposa to Visalia.

**CONNECTICUT.**

From Redding Ridge, via Redding, to West Redding.

**FLORIDA.**

From Tampa to Fort Meade.
From Volusia to a point on Halifax river, known as Shady’s Grove, to embrace Haw Creek and Tomaka.
From Madison Court-house, via Moseley’s Mills, to New Boston, on the Suwannee river.
From Bronson, Levy county, via, Chrystal River, to Brookville, Hernando county.
From Brookville, Hernando county, to Bayport.
From Fort Meade to Charlotte Harbor.
From Providence, via Lake Butler, to Stark.
From Ocala, via Number Two, Tyner’s, Willis’, Rawls’, and Shell Pond, to Archer Station, on the Florida railroad.
From Apalachicola to Cedar Key.
GEORGIA.

From Newton, Baker county, via Camilla, Mitchell county, and Moultrie, Colquitt county, to Nashville, Berrien county.

From Milford, via Furlow's, to Gillionsville.

From Americus, Sumpter county, via Ellaville, Schley county, and Buena Vista, Marion county, to Geneva, Talbot county.

From Waresboro' to Holmesville.

From Blackshear, Pierce county, via Strickland and Baggby's Store, to Douglas, Coffee county.

From Albany, via Moultrie and Tallokos, to Quitman.

From Spring Place to Ball Grounds, Murray county.

From Ellejay, via Jasper, in Pickens county, and Ball Grounds, to Canton, Cherokee county.

From Rome, via the Coosa River and Greenport, to Talladega, Alabama.

From Stephensville to Dublin, Laurens county.

From Atlanta, via Roswell, Alpharetta, and Cumming, to Dahomega.

From Bowdon, via Goggin and Walthall's Store, and Tallapoosa, to Cedartown.

From Atlanta, via Turner and Mason's Ferry, Powder Springs, Villa Rica, Buchanan, and Tallapoosa, to Jacksonville, Alabama.

From Trader's Hill to Tebeauville, on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad.

From Statenville, Echols county, to Valdosta, Lowndes county.

From Newton to Bond's Mills.

From Doctortown, by the Antamaha river road, to Oakmulgeeville.

From Reidsville to Johnson's Station.

From Valdosta, via Hahira, Berry Wells, and Ava, to Moultrie, Colquitt county.

From Way's Station, on the Alabama and Gulf railroad, via Ellarby's Store, Valentine Gill's, William Kennedy's, and Harrill's Store, in Bullock county, to Statesboro'.

From Jacksonville, in Telfair county, to Sugar Creek.

From Harmony Grove, in Jackson county, Phidetta, Bushville, and the county site of Banks, Wells Creek, Hollingsworth, to Clarksville, in Habersham county.

I LLINOIS.

From Greenup, in Cumberland county, via Prairie City and Neoga, to Shelbyville, Shelby county.

From Rockland Station, on the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, in Lake county, via Libertyville, Fremont, and Shields, to Forskville, in said county.

From Marion, Williamson county, via M. F. Smith's and Western Saratoga, to Jonesboro', in Union county.

From Murphysboro', via the Bluff road, to Liberty, in Randolph county.

From Gardner Station, on the Alton and St. Louis railroad, to Tonica Station, on the Illinois Central railroad.

From Mount Erie, Wayne county, to Clay City, Clay county.

From Carbondale, via Urbane, J. A. Williams', and Caleb Lyrely's, to Jackson, Missouri.

From Duquoin, Perry county, via Vergennes and Ava, to Chester.

From Newton, in Jasper county, via Elliottstown, to Mason, Effingham county.

From Mt. Vernon to Xenia.

From Quincy, Adams county, via Millville, Kinderhook, Rockport, Atlas, Pleasant Vale, Pleasant Hill, Bayville, Fairview, and Hambrough, to Hardin, in Calhoun county; and returning, shall pass up the bottom sands of the Illinois river to Shafer's Store, thence to Vedder, Newport, Harpole's School House, Bayville, and back on the same route to Quincy.
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From Hardin, via News, Fielding, Jerseyville, and Fidelity, to Shipman, in Macoupin county.

From Wallingford, via Five Mile Grove, to Joliet.

From Georgetown, via Indianola, Palermo, (Hickory Grove,) Newman, and Camargo, to Tuscola.

From Manteno, via Yellow Head Grove, to Sherburnville.

From Manchester, in Green county, via Winchester and Oxville, to Naples, in Scott county.

From Hickory Hill to Xenia.

From Prairie City, via Arlowe, Burnsville, Job’s Creek, and Mustean’s Grove, to La Harpe.

From Belleville to Coloma, a station on the Central railway, Washington county.

From Galva, Henry county, via Bishop Hill, to Cambridge.

From Macomb, McDonough county, via Johnson, Table Grove, Ipavia, Vermont, and Astoria, to Bardstown, in the county of Cass.

From Indianola to Catlin.

From Duquoin, Perry county, via Forest Hill, Willis Grove, and Denmark, to Steel’s Mills, Randolph county.

From Benton, via Aiken, Lane’s Cross Roads, and Griswold, to New Haven, Illinois.


From Bushnell, via Marietta, Table Grove, Vermont, Astoria, Browning, and Frederick, to Beardstown.

INDIANA.

From Chili, via Wheatville, to Gilead.

From Ross Station (on the Michigan Central railroad cut-off) to Merrillville, Lake county.


From Mooney, via Woodville P. O., to Medora.

From Bourbon, Marshall county, (on the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad,) via Tippecanoe town, Yellow Creek, Sevastopol, Akron, Gilead, Wheatville, and Chili, to Peru, on the Wabash Valley railroad.

From Greensburgh, via Kingston, Spring Hill, and Clarksburgh, to Metamora.

From Newport, via Quaker Point, to Bonwell, in Illinois.

From Hobbieville, Green county, via Bloomfield and Linton, to Sullivan, Sullivan county.

From Dyer Station, Lake county, via St. John’s and Brunswick, to Outlet.

From Bridgeport, Perry county, to Ferdinand, Dubois county.

From the county seat of Newton county, via White’s Grove, to Morocco.

From Brownstown, via Mooney, to Bloomington.

From Fort Ritner, via Leesville, to Heltonville.

From Crown Point to Dyer Station.

From Alvarado to Hamilton.

From Aurora to Rising Sun, (by land.)

From Monrovia, via Centre Valley and Belleville, to Cartersburg.

IOWA.

From Forrest City, Winnebago county, via Bristol and W. H. Russel’s, Worth county, and Stephen’s Corners, on the Minnesota line, to Otranto, in Mitchell county.

From Des Moines, via Winterset, Madison county, Afton, Union county,
and Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, and Mound City, Holt county, Missouri, to White Cloud, Kansas.

From Oskaloosa to Montezuma.
From Montezuma, via Blue Point, to Lynnville, in Jasper county.
From Oskaloosa, via Flint, Granville, Lynnville, and Sugar Creek, to Grinnell, Poweshiek county.

From Cedar Bluffs to Mechanicsville.
From Leoni, Butler county, via Boyland's Grove, Union Ridge, Hampton, County Seat, Franklin county, and Maysville, to Iowa Falls, Hardin county.

From Shell Rock Falls, via Plymouth, Northwood, Shell Rock City, and Saint Nicholas, to Albert Lee, Freeborn county, Minnesota.

From Wyoming, Jones county, to Louden, Cedar county, on the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska railroad, crossing the Wapsapinicon river at Oxford City.

KANSAS.

From Merrimac to Eaton City, on the Republican river.
From Palermo to Kennekuk.
From Kennekuk to Louisville.
From Cottonwood Falls to Beach Valley.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Diamond Springs, to Junction City.
From Chelsea to Diamond Springs.
From Raysville (Osage post-office), via Dayton, Turkey Creek, and Rockford, to Pawnee City.

From Leavenworth, via Pratt's Mission, Monticello, Olathe, Spring Hill, Paolo, Paris, Moneka, Mound City, Mapleton, and Dogtown, to Marmaton, in Bourbon county.


From Humboldt, Allen county, via Osage City, Catholic Mission, Free Point, and Saint John, to Fort Gibson.

From Carlyle, Allen county, via Geneva, to Neosho Falls, Woodson county.

From Ohio city, Franklin county, via Central City, to Neosho Falls.
From Paoli, Lykins county, via Miami Village, New Lancaster, and Rockville, to West Point, Bates county, Missouri.

From Topeka, via Burlingame, to Forest Hill.

From Atchison, via Saint Nicholas, Winchester, and Oskaloosa, to Lawrence.

From Atchison, via Lancaster, America, Irving City, and Blue River, to Clifton, in Clay county.

From Lawrence to Salina, via Big Springs, Shields, and Brownville.

From Burlington, via Woodson Center, Nicaraugua, Verdigris, and Salem, on the Arkansas river, to Sherman, Texas.

From Ossawatamie, via Jackson, Centreville, and Oakwood, in Linn county, to Xenia, Bourbon county.

From Lawrence, via Minneola and Sac and Fox Agency, to Burlington.

From Leavenworth City, via Platte City, Missouri, to Cameron, Missouri.

From Fort Riley, via Batchelder, to Gatesville.

From Leroy, Coffee county, to Neosho Falls, Woodson county.

From Atchison to Holton, in Jackson county.

From Atchison, via Lancaster, Monrovia, Morgota, Eureka, America, and Clear Creek, to Merrimac.

From Junction City, to Denver City, via Smokey Hill, Fork of Kansas river.

From Fort Scott, via Cow Creek, Mr. Baxter's, Hudson's, Z. Daniel's, Sulphur Springs, Landrum's, John Alberty's, Pryar's Creek, Duncan's,
Brady's Ferry, Arkansas river, N. Fork, Town Creek Nation, Gary's, and Boggy Depot, to Preston, Texas.
From Denver City to Mountain City.
From Colorado City, via Tarryall, to Breckenridge.
From Missouri City to Breckenridge, via Spanish Bar and Idaho.
From Mountain City to Boulder.
From the Sac and Fox Agency to Burlington.
From Humboldt, via Catholic Mission and McGee City, to Grand Falls, Newton county, Missouri.
From Mapleton, via Magnolia and Vernon, in Allen county, to Humboldt.
From Ellwood to Marysville.
From Colorado City to Diamond Springs, on the Independence and Santa Fe route.
From Vermillion City, via Irving, to Eatonsville.
From Fort Smith, in Arkansas, via Fort Gibson, to Pawnee Fork, Kansas.
From Colorado City to Pawnee Fork.
From Cottonwood Springs, in Nebraska Territory, to Denver City.
From Woodson Centre, Woodson county, Kansas, via Mantaw, Allen county, Littleton, Lebecete, in Dorr county, Quapaw Agency, in the Quapaw Nation, to Neosho, in Newton county, Missouri.
From Topeka, via Springfield, to Council Grove.
From Council Grove to Cottonwood Falls.
From Cottonwood Falls, via Bazaar, to Chelsea.
From Marysville, via Merrimac, St. George, and Waubonsa, to Wilmington.
From Leavenworth, via De Soto, to Ossawatomie.
From Mapleton, Bourbon county, via Magnolia and Vernon, to Humboldt, Allen county.
From Colorado City to Pawnee Fork.
From Kansas to Fort Riley.
From Atchison to Topeka.
From Atchison to Fort Kearney.
From Pawnee Fork, via Fort Wise, to Pueblo, on the Arkansas river.
From Pueblo to Colorado City.
From Pueblo up the Arkansas river, via Cannon City, Kellar's Bar, California Gulch, and Georgia Gulch, to Breckenridge.
From Ohio City, via Cresco, to Le Roy.
From Tanqua to California Gulch, on the Arkansas.

KENTUCKY.
From Bowling Green, via Claypool and Gainsville, to Scottsville.
From Murray, via Cook's Valley and Linnville, to Feliciana.
From McKee, Jackson county, via William Golden's and Reedville, to Mount Vernon.
From John Morris's, on Beaver Creek, Floyd county, to Whitesburg, Letcher county.
From Licking Station, Floyd county, via Elliottsville and Jackson, Breathitt county, to Booneville.
From Danville, Boyle county, via the Danville, Dix River, and Lancaster Turnpike road, to Lancaster, Garrard county.
From Paintsville, Jackson county, [to] Saylersville, Magoffin county.
From London, Laurel county, via Sublimity, to Somerset, in Pulaski county.
From Flat Lick, Knox county, along the old Wilderness and Raccoon road, to Bush's Store, in Laurel county.
From Hazard, Perry county, via Joseph Eversole's and Crockettsville, to Booneville, Owseley county.
From Paducah, via Mayfield, to Casey’s Station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, in Tennessee.
From Providence, via Dixon, to Poolville.
From Cadiz, via Donaldson Creek, to Linton.
From Wingo’s Station, via Casey’s Station and Feliciana, to Hickman.
From Madisonville, via Vanderburgh, St. Jo’s, and Dixon, to Morganfield.
From Clinton, Kentucky, to Dresden, Tennessee.
From Clarksville, Tennessee, via Garnetsburg, Lafayette, Roaring Springs, to Cadiz, Kentucky.
From Barboursville, Knox county, via London, to Boston, Whitley county.
From West Liberty, Morgan county, via the forks of Elk Creek, the forks of New Creek, and New Hope, to Bells trace, at William Watsons.

LOUISIANA.

From Opelousas to Hickory Flats, in [the] parish of Calcasieu.
From Downs ville, via Pipe ville, Lourence’s Ferry, and John Day’s, to Lisbon, in Claiborne parish.
From Greensburg, via William’s Mills, on Fickfaw river, to Osyka, on the New Orleans, J., and G. N. railroad.
From Harrisonburg to Winsboro’.
From Kirk’s Ferry to Trinity.
From Tanchipahoa, in St. Helena, to Franklinton.
From Villa Platte, via Hickory Flat, to Lake Charles.
From Mount Pleasant, Caldwell Parish, to Louisville, Winn Parish.
From Lake Charles to Sugar Town.

MARYLAND.

From Bladensburg to Buena Vista.
From North East, via Bay View and Zion, to Brick Meeting-house, in Cecil county.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Charlemont, Franklin county, through the northwest part of Hawley, and the northerly part of Savoy, in Berkshire county, to Adams, South village, in said Berkshire county, via the post-office in West Haw ley, and the house of Timothy Baker, in said Savoy.
From Franklin to Sheldonville.
[From Charlotte Hall, down the three-notched road, to the Great Mills, and thence to Point Lookout.]

MICHIGAN.

From Croton to Leonard.
From Sangatunck, via Holland, to Grand Haven.
From Arland, via Tompkins’ Mills, Aurelius Centre, and North Aure lius, to Delhi Centre.
From Forestville, via Bingham, Austin, Elkland, Ellington, Almer, Indianfields, Watrous ville, Denmark, and Blumfield Junction, to East Saginaw.
From Linden, via Argentine and Deer Creek, to Oak Grove.
From the mouth of the Menomonee river, via Little Bay de Noquet, to Munising, on Lake Superior.
From Ovid, on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, to Duplain.
From Niles, via Berrien Centre, Pipe Stone, and Bainbridge, to Water vliet.
From Muskegon, county site of Muskegon, to Mears, at the head of White Lake.
MINNESOTA.

From Breckenridge, in Toombs county, via Graham’s Point, Sytominue, La Fayette, Georgetown, Dakota, and Fort Abercrombie, to Pembina, in Pembina county.

From Pine Bend, in Dakota county, to Northfield, in Rice county.

From Chatfield, Fillmore county, via Carimona, Forestville, Cherry Grove, Etna, and Elba, to Leroy, Mower county.

From Reed’s Landing, via Pepin, Lakeport, Stockholm, and Maiden Rock, to Saratoga, Wisconsin.

From Little Falls to Breckenridge.

From Little Falls, Morrison county, via Granite City, and the north shore of Mille Lacs Lake, to Superior City, Wisconsin.

From New Ulm, Brown county, via Leavenworth, to Fort Ridgely, Nicollet county.

From Jackson, Minnesota, to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

From Jackson, Minnesota, to Sioux Falls City, Dakota Territory.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Meadville, via Wells Creek and Knoxville, to Hopewell Church.

From Philadelphia, in Neshoba county, via Tearn’s Spring, to Masha-laville.

From Herbert, Neshoba county, (on the great stage line from Jackson, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama,) to Marion station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

From Port Gibson, Claiborne county, via Oak Hill, to Union Church, Jefferson county.

From Big Oak, Kemper county, via Marion Station, to Philadelphia, in Neshoba county.

From Garvin’s Ferry, on the Sunflower river, to Williams’s Landing, on the same river.

From Greenwood to Sharkey, and declaring the Tallahatchie river a post route between those points.

From Union, via William Tames, Belton, to Chunkeyville.

MISSOURI.

From Parkville to Quindaro, in Kansas.

From Rochester, Andrew county, via Albert G. Atkins’s farm and Douglas, to Yolo, in Gentry county.

From Trenton, Grundy county, via Edenburg, Grubtown, and Bolton, to Bethany.

From Independence, via Liberty, Plattsburg, Osborn, Maysville, and Gentryville, to Albany.

From Kansas City to Liberty.

From Rockport, in Boone county, to Sturgeon.

From West Plains to Breckenridge, in Arkansas.

From Neosho to Fountain City, Kansas.

From Poplar Bluffs, via Ash Hill, to Kennett, in Dunklin county.

From Stewartsville, via Ridgely, to Parksville.

From Ridgely, via Platte City, to Weston.

From Saint Joseph, via Elwood and White Cloud, in Kansas, and Saint Stephen, to Nebraska City.

From Saint Joseph, via Elwood, Walthena, Troy, and Robinson, to Ca-

From Rolla, Phelps county, to Dent, C. H.

From Liberty, via Smithville and Carpenter’s Store, to Saint Joseph.

From Iron Mountain, via Howe’s Mill, to Dent, C. H.

From Dundee, via Campbelton and Port Hudson, to Cedar Fork.

From Cross Roads, via Brady’s Mills, to Perryville.

From Rolla, Phelps county, via Wright and Kitchen’s Store and Ed-

gar’s Springs, to Licking, Texas county.
From Cuba, via Steelsville, to Dent C. H.
From Cadet Station to Big River Mills.
From Jamestown, Phelps county, to Dent C. H.
From Curran, Stone county, via Flat Creek, to Berryville, Arkansas.
From Point Pleasant, via Brown's Ferry, in Dunklin county, to Gainesville, Arkansas.
From West Prairie, via Kennett, to Homersville, Dunklin county.
From Lowndes to Bloomfield.
From Logan's Creek, via Mammoth Springs, Carter's Mills, and Taylor's Store, to Patterson.
From Butler, via West Point, to Paoli, Kansas.
From Ozark, Missouri, to Batesville, Arkansas.
From Medora to Vienna.
From Chamois to Portland.
From California, Moniteau county, via High Point and Rocky Mount, in Miller county, to Linn Creek, Camden county.
From Springfield, via Ozark and Forsythe, in Missouri, Burrowsville, Arkansas, to Atlanta, Arkansas.
From Rocheport, via Rome, to Sturgeon, in Boone county.
From Bowling Green, Pike county, to Spencerburg.
From Macon City, via Edina and Memphis, to Farmington, Iowa.
From Saint Louis, via Cahokia, Centreville station, Millstadt, and Floraville, to Hecker, in Illinois.
From Saint Joseph, via Elwood, Bellemont, and Highland, in Kansas, and Rulo, Saint Stephen, Nemeha City, Brownsville, Nebraska City, Wyoming, Rock Bluff, Plattsmouth, and Bellvue, to Omaha, in Nebraska.
From Allen, via Kytesville, to Brunswick.
From Trenton to Pleasant Plains, Iowa.
From Fort Des Moines, Iowa, via Trenton, Chillicothe, and Carrolltor, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas.
From Paris, via Middle Grove, to Renick.
From Glasgow, via Switzer's Mill, M. Harrel's, and Eli Wayland's, to Callao, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.
From Chillicothe, via Alpha and Lindley, to Wintersville.
From Scottsville, via Terre Haute, Busick's Store, and Madisonville, to Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa.
From Keytsville, via Westville, Bucklin, and Greencastle, to Unionville.
From Fort Henry, via Thomasville, and Atterbury and Jackson's Store, to Callao, Macon county.
From Marshfield, via White Oak Spring, Kenton, and Ozark, to Galena.
From Ozark, via Stevens' Mill, to Mount Vernon.
From Hartville to West Plains.
From Neosho to Little Verdigis, in the Cherokee Nation.
From Ozark to Douglas C. H.
From Crawford Seminary to Childer's, on the Neosho river.
From Clinton, Henry county, via Monagan, to Nevada, in Vernon county.
From Silver Spring to Blackwells Station, on the Iron Mountain railroad.
From Weston, via Jatan, to Atkinson, Kansas.
From Columbia, in Boon county, via Providence, Jamestown, California Highpoint, and Rocky Mount, to Linn Creek, in Camden county.

NEBRASKA.

From Decatur, Burt county, via Logan Valley, to West Point, Cumming county.
From Dakota City, along the Missouri river, to Fort Randall.
From Highland, via Falls City, to Nebraska City.
From Falls City, via Geneva, Scott's, Table Rock, Pawnee City, and Beatrice, to Patterson's Ranche.
From Brownsville, Nemaha county, via Tecumseh and Austin, to Beatrice, in Gage county.
From Pawnee City, via A. R. Hunt's, Tecumseh, Kingston, and Three Forks of Great Nemaha, to Olatha, on Salt Creek.
From Ponca, via Iona, to Vermillion, in Dakota Territory.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

From Dover, via Rochester, Union Village, and Ossipee, to Conway.
From Conway to North Conway.

**NEW JERSEY.**

From New York, via the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad, to Long Branch, New Jersey.
From Bordentown, via Mansfield Square, Georgetown, Sykesville, Wrightstown, and Paintville, to Brown's Mills, Burlington county.

**NEW YORK.**

From West Shandaken, via Gavet, (near Mill Brook,) Gant's Mills, and Turnwood, (near Beaverkill river,) to Shin Creek post office.
From Hancock to Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, via Ball's Eddy, Kingsbury Hill, Staatsburg, Fallmansville, Hines's Corners, and Belmont.
From North River to Eagle's Nest.
From Johnsburg, via North Creek and North River, to Eagle's Nest.
From Albany, via Greenbush, East Greenbush, Schodack Centre, Nassau, Brainard's, Moffatt's Store, New Lebanon Centre, and New Lebanon, to New Lebanon Springs.
From Parksville, Sullivan county, to Callicoon Depot, via Liberty, Robertsonville, Youngsville, Jeffersonville, and North Branch.
From Rockland to North Branch, via Thumansville.

**NEW MEXICO.**

From Taos, via Arroyo Hondo, Rio Colorado, Costilla, Culebra, Fort Garland, Fountain City, and Russleville, to Denver City.
From Fort Union, via Rayado, to Pueblo.
From Independence, Missouri, via Pawnee Fork, Fort Wise, Rayado, and Fort Union, to Santa Fe.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

From Burnsville to Johnson Depot, in Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.
From Burnsville, Yancey county, via Pleasant Gardens, to Marion, McDowell county.
From Swift Creek Bridge, in Craven county, to Whitford's Mills.
From Shepardsville, Carteret county, to Hadnot's.
From Shepardsville, Carteret county, to Swansboro', Onslow county.
From Swansboro', via Palo Alto, to Piney Green.
From Newbern, via Goose Creek Mills, to Cherryville, in Craven county.
From Cherryfields to Webster.
From Manchester, on the Fayetteville and Salisbury route, via Murchison's Mills and Morrison's Mills, to Carthage.
From Ashboro', in Randolph county, via Pretorsville, Cox's Mills, Bame's Creek, and Harley's Hill, to Troy, Montgomery county.
From Holley's Wharf, on the Chowan River, to Ballard's Bridge, in Chowan county.
From Merrick's Creek, New Hanover county, via Harrison's Creek, to Topsail Sound.
From Asheville, via Bull Creek, Riem's Creek, and Ivy Gap, to Democrat, in Buncombe county.

From Spruce Pine, Yancey county, via Childsville, Linnville Falls, Lovely Water, and Grandfather Mountain, to Valley Crucis, Watauga county.

From Swannano, Buncombe county, to Mount Mitchell.

From Fort Montgomery, Cherokee county, to Rocky Point, Tennessee.

From Laurel Valley, Cherokee county, to Hiwassee Copper Mines, Tennessee.

From Oak Ridge, Guilford county, to King's Store, same county.

**OHIO.**


From Columbus, via Hope and Gahanna, Franklin county, to Centre Village, Delaware county.

From Worthington to Dublin, Franklin county.

From New Madison, via Yankee-town and Concordia, to Brinley's station.

From Chillicothe, via Story Creek, to Sharonville.

From Coshocton, via Gambier, Wolf's, New Castle, Mohawk Village, and Roscoe, to Mount Vernon.

From Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, via Northfield post office, to Macedonia Depot.

From Graytown, via Locust Point, to Port Clinton, Ottawa county.

From Cincinnati, via South Pendleton, Columbus, Tompkins, and Sweet Wine, to New Richmond, Clermont county.


From Cleveland, via Saint Clair road and Merchant's Corners, to Colamer.

From Republic to Clyde.

From Wyandot to Nevada, in Wyandot county.

From Hamilton, via Saint Charles, to Brookville, Indiana.

From Middletown, Butler county, to Winchester, Preble county.

From Gallipolis, by the Ohio river, via Millersport, Ohio, Guyandotte, Virginia, Burlington, Ohio, Ceredo, Virginia, Catlettsburgh, Kentucky, Ashland post office, Kentucky, and Ironton, Ohio, to Portsmouth, Ohio.

From Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, via Ottocree, Tedrow, Emery, and Morenci, to Clayton, Michigan.

From Ottocree, via Wynomog, Lyons, Oakfield, Fulton county, Ohio, to Adrian, Michigan.

From Pleasant post office, (Columbus Grove,) Putnam county, to Kalida.

From Kalida, via Franconia, to Hamer, Paulding county.

From Findlay, Hancock county, via Bigelow's Mill, Houckstown, Blanchard's Bridge, and Mount Blanchard, to Forest.

From Vaughansville to Pleasant.

From McArthur, Vinton county, to Vinton Station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad.

From New Carlisle, via Medway, to Osborne.

From Chesterville, Morrow county, through Sparta and Bloomfield, to Hilliar and Centreburgh, Knox county.

**OREGON.**

From Salt Lake City, via the Wallen route, to Dalles, in Oregon.

From the City of Portland, via Phillip Foster's, across the Cascade Mountains, to Old Fort Walla-Walla.
Pennsylvania.

From Ickesburg, via Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Ernest's, to Blain, Perry county.

From Dunecannon to Dellville, Perry county.

From Orbisonia, (a point on the stage route from Mount Union to Chambersburg,) via Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Fort Littleton, and Kobsville, to McConnellsburg.

From Waterloo, via Nossville, to Shade Gap.

From Asylum, in Bradford county, via New Era and Resaca, to Laddsburg, in Bradford county.

From Dimock, in Susquehannah county, via Lathrop's Lake, to Rush, in said county.

From Montrose, via Silver Lake, to Brackney, in Susquehannah county.

From Water street, via Alexandria, to Petersburg, (Shaver's Creek post office,) Huntington county.

From Tunkhannock, via Factoryville, Fleetsville, Wallsville, Warren's Mills, and Tompkinsville, to Clifford, Susquehannah county.

From Morleytown to Sterrett's Gap, in Perry county.

From Wellsborough, Tioga county, via Sabinsville, to Westfield.

From Sugar Grove, via Beech Woods and Jackson Run, to Warren.

From Meadville, via Harmonsburg and Line Mills, to Penn Line.

From Laury's Station, on Lehigh Valley railroad, via Unionville, Schnecksville, Weidaville, Lyon Valley, Hynemansville, Weissenburg, in Lehigh county, and Leipenspergerville, to Kutztown, in Berks, county.

From Helen, via Kersey, to Benzinger.

From Kittanning to Leechburg.

From Porterfield, Venango county, to Shippenville, Clarion county.

From Freeport, Armstrong county, to Winfield, Butler county, returning by State Lick.

From Philadelphia, by the Germantown turnpike road, to Rising Sun Village, thence by the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike road, to the intersection of the Lime Kiln turnpike road, thence by the latter road, via Pittville, Edge Hill Village, Fitzwatertown, Dreshertown, and Tarrett Town, and thence, via Prospectville, to Greentree.

From Loudon to Bridgeport Mills, Loudon county.

From Zollarsville, Washington county, to Ten Mile, same county.

South Carolina.

From Leesville, in Edgfield district, to Troy Level, in Newberry district.

From Lott's, in Edgefield district, to Graniteville.

From Edgefield C. H. to Aiken, in Barnwell district.

From Black Oak post office, via Pamlico post office, to Summerville.

From Kingsree, in Williamsburg district, (on the Northeastern railroad,) via Manning, to Packville.

From Manning, via Plowden's Mills and Salem, to Bethlehem, in Clarendon district.

From Sandy Grove, via Black river, to Kingsree.

Tennessee.

From Dover, via Kukman's Furnace, and Paris Landing, to Paris.

From Clarksville, via Providence, and Jordan's Spring, to Garrettsburg, Kentucky.

From Withe Depot, (on the Memphis and Ohio railroad,) via Hickory Withe, to Oakland.

From Rogersville, via Big Creek, Deep Springs, Hates' Mill, and Cedar Hill, to Holston Springs.
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From Cunningham's, (on the Winchester and Alabama railroad,) via Oregon, to George's Store, in Lincoln county.

From a point on the Southern Central railroad to Campbellsville, in Giles county.

From Smithville, De Kalb county, via Laurel Hill, Buffalo Valley, and Mine Lick, to Cookeville, Putnam county.

From Freedom, Washington county, to Mill Creek.

From Dyersburg to Dyersburg Landing, on the Mississippi river, via Richwoods, Dyer county.

From Clarksville, Tennessee, to Cadiz, Kentucky, via Garrettsburg, Lafayette, and Roaring Spring, Kentucky.

TEXAS.

From Indianola, Calhoun county, via Green Lake and Kemper's Bluff, to Goliad.

From Hemstead, in Austin county, via Buckhorn, Bellville, Forkstown, Industry, New Ulm, and Freelsburg, to Columbus.

From Cora to Comanche, in Comanche county.

From Crockett, via Alabama, Houston county, Leona, Leon county, Wheelock, Robertson county, Port Sullivan, Milan county, and Cameron, to Belton, Bell county.

From Gainesville, Cook county, via Montague, Montague county, and Henrietta, Clay county, to Fort Belknap, Young county.

From Gainesville, to Decatur, Wise county.

From Decatur to Montague.

From Hamilton, Shelby county, via William P. Palley's, Sabine county, to San Augustine.

From Mount Pleasant, Titus county, to Paris, Lamar county.

From Paris to the mouth of Boggy, in Lamar county.

From Buchanan, via Monmouth Springs and Alvarado, to Waxahachie.

From Bonham, Fannin county, via Flag Spring, Ladonia, and Heart's Mill, to Sulphur Springs.

From Brownwood, via Lampassas Springs, to Austin City.

From Indianola, via Texanna, to Hallettsville.

From Owensville, Robertson county, to Cameron, in Milam county.

From Hillsboro', Hill county, via Crimea, Covington, and Buckannar, to Weatherford, Parker county.

From Austin, to some point on the overland mail stage route from Saint Louis to El Paso.

From Marshall, Harrison county, to Coffeeville, Upshur county.

From Weatherford, Parker county, via Veal's Station, Prairie Point, Denton, and Pilot Point, to Sherman, Grayson county.

From La Grange, Fayette county, to Evergreen, Washington county.

From Jefferson, via Coffeeville, Lafayette, and Pittsburg, to Quitman.

From Indianola, via Saluria, to Brazos Santiago, along the beach.

From Waco Village, via Buchanan, Fort Worth, and Denton, to connect with the overland mail either at Sherman or Gainesville.

UTAH.

From Breckenridge to Great Salt Lake.

From Manti, San Pete county, via Ephraim, Limbri, and Mount Pleasant, to North Bend.

From Genoa, in Carson Valley, via Walker River Diggings, to Mono-ville.

From Brigham City, via Mendon, Cache county, Wellsville, Providence, Logan City, Smithfield, and Richmond, to Franklin City.

VERMONT.

From Newport, via Newport Centre, to North Troy.
From Waterford to Concord.
From Richmond, via Jericho Centre, to Jericho Corners.
From Warren, via East Warren, to West Roxbury.
From Sharon, via South Strafford, to Strafford.
From South Strafford to Copperas Hill.
From Richmond, through Huntington, and the east part of Starksboro', to Bristol.

VIRGINIA.

From Wardensville, Hardy county, Virginia, through Trout Run Valley, via Hanna, to Liberty Furnace, Shenandoah county, Virginia.
From Wise C. H., via Crane's Nest and Power's Mill, to Holly Creek.
From Williamsburg to Bigler's Mill.
From Upper Tract, via Mallon's and Harpold's Run, to Oak Flat.
From Bridle Creek, Grayson county, to Rye Valley, in Smyth county.
From Valley Head, Randolph county, to Addison, Webster county.
From Belfield, Greenville county, to Lawreneville, Brunswick county.
From Kanawha C. H., via Briarpot, to Peytona, Boone county.
From mouth of Foca, Putnam county, to Ransom's, on the Charleston and Ravenswood turnpike road.

From the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, Kanawha county, connecting with Gauley Bridge and Newton route; thence up Ball Creek, to the head of Pond Gap Fork; thence with the county road to the Morris Fork of Blue Creek; thence down said fork to Main Blue Creek; thence down said Main Blue Creek to Mrs. Slack's; thence with the county road to the gap above Campbell's Creek; thence up the Kanawha river to the Kanawha Salines.
From Ritchie Court-house, via Thomas Goff's and Jonathan Bisses', in Ritchie county, and George Fling's, in Gilmer county, to De Kalb, Gilmer county.

From Richmond to West Point.
From West Point, by York river, to Norfolk.
From Cohick, King William county, to Urbanna, Middlesex county.
From West Point to Urbanna.
From Cappahosic, Gloucester county, to Matthews Court-house.
From Big Lick, Roanoke county, to Harper's, Franklin county.
From Brownstown (south side Kanawha river) to the Falls of Kanawha, Fayette county.

From the Central Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Tonnary's Furnace, Floyd county.
From Clintonville to Falling Spring, Green Brier county.
From Jane Lew, Lewis county, via Cookman's Store and Johnstown, to Romaine's Mills, in Harrison county.
From Big Lick, on the Virginia and Tennessee R. R., in Roanoke county, via Cooper's and Bonbrook, to Rocky Mount, Franklin county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Sebec to Sko-ko-mish.
From New Dungenesse, via False Dungenesse, via Neeah Bay, to Cape Flattery.
From Ebey's Landing, via Penn's Cove, via Oak Harbor, to McDougough's Island.
From Dalles, via Clickitat Valley, via Simcoe and Okinikaine.
From Oakland to Grey's Harbor.
From Olympia, via Head of Totten's, Eld's, and Hammersly's Inlets, to Oakland.
From Oakland, via North Bay, to Sebec.
From Arkada to Steilacoom.
From Seattle, via Meridian Prairie, to Ranger's Prairie.
From Seattle, via Salmon Bay, to Point Elliott.
From Colville to Similkaman.
From Colville to Pend d'Oreille Lake.
WISCONSIN.

From Pole Grove post office, Jackson county, to South Bend post office, Trempealeau county.

From Sparta, Monroe county, via Big Creek Ferry, Roaring Creek post office, in Jackson county, and Durand, to Prescott, in Pierce county.

From Wauzeka, Crawford county, to Viola post office, Richland county.

From Richland Centre, Richland county, via Rockbridge, East Henrietta, and Henrietta to Yuba.

From Towerville, Crawford county, via Rising Sun, thence west, crossing the Mississippi river, and via La Fayette, in Alcemeake county, Iowa, and Columbus, Milton, and Wakon, to Decorah, Iowa.


From Fountain City, Buffalo county, to Shaw-wa-no.

From Sparta, Monroe county, via Big Creek Ferry, Roaring Creek post office, in Jackson county, and Durand, to Prescott, in Pierce county.

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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 57. 1861.

ch. 270, § 4, (vol. x. p. 588,) continued to Aug. 6, 1860.

Messengers in office of Assistant Postmasters General.
Vol. xi. p. 145.

Advertised letters, when to be returned as dead.
Post, p. 703.
Proviso.

Unclaimed money from dead letters, how applied.
Post, p. 703.

Report to be made.

Postage on dead letters returned.
Post, p. 706.

Postage by private ship.
Post, p. 708.

Proviso.

Inconsistent provisions repealed.

Postage to be paid by regular dealers in newspapers, &c., on such papers.
Letter and newspaper delivery by carriers in New York.
Post, pp. 708, 704.

ment during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five,” be and the same is hereby continued from the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution of Congress of eighteen August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, which provides that there shall be “one principal messenger in each of the bureaus of the several Executive Departments, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each,” shall be understood to embrace within its true scope and meaning the offices of the three Assistant Postmasters General, entitling each to a messenger at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That letters which have been advertised under existing laws (vide section twenty-six, act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and section five, act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one) shall be returned to the Post Office Department as dead letters if unclaimed two months after the date of the advertisement: Provided, [That] letters at seaports intended for persons on board of certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be retained a longer period, shall be excepted from the operation of this act: And provided further, That said letters shall be returned under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the unclaimed money from dead letters, now appropriated to the use of the Department, under section twenty-six, act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, may be exclusively applied in future to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing for a more careful examination of letters, and the return of a larger number to the writers (whether with or without valuable enclosures): Provided, [That] said officer shall make a detailed report of his proceedings to Congress during the next session thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon all letters returned from the dead letter office there shall be charged the usual rates of postage, to be collected on delivery, and accounted for by postmasters in the same manner as other postages.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: Provided, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which, the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding section of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: Provided, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-daily delivery of letters and newspapers by carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the City of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof.
SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That maps, engravings, lithographs,
or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or un-
bound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mail-
able matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not
in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or
fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hun-
dred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce,
over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That cards, blank or printed, blanks
in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in pack-
ages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable
matters, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or
fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hun-
dred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce,
over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the act of third of March, eigh-
ten hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act ent-
titled ' An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United
States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and
fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent
rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any
point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or
Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific
to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all
drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is
hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the daily
transportation of the entire mail, overland, between Saint Joseph, Mis-
souri, or some other point on the Missouri river, connected by railroad
with the East, which may be selected by the contractor, and Placerville,
California, over the central route, the bids to be received till the first
Monday of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the service to
commence July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or as soon thereafter
as possible, and to terminate July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
And the Postmaster General is hereby directed to award the contract to the
lowest responsible bidder furnishing ample guarantees of his ability and
disposition to perform his contract: Provided, That the amount of his bid
shall not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars per year: Provided,
that the contractor shall supply Denver City and Great Salt Lake City at
Denver City, &c.
denver city.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General
is hereby directed to extend the existing mail contract on route eight
thousand and seventy-six, in the State of Texas, so that it will expire
with connecting route twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight,
known as the Butterfield route, provided it can be done at an additional
expense not exceeding eighty thousand dollars per annum, and provide
for a semi-weekly connection with the city of New Orleans, but the Post-
mail-route 8076
route.
master General shall have the same authority over this route as over all others; and after said daily overland mail has gone into operation, the postage between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific, on each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional.

**SEC. 17. And be it further enacted,** That the cost of the service on the routes named in this act shall be paid, after annual appropriation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certificate of the Postmaster General. And that the rate of letter postage between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific coast, shall be ten cents per half ounce.

**SEC. 18. And be it further enacted,** That the Postmaster General is authorized to provide temporary steamship service by the nearest and most expeditious route between New York and San Francisco, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, reserving to the Government the privilege of annulling the contract, after the commencement of the overland service, upon sixty days' notice.

**SEC. 19. And be it further enacted,** That the cost of the service authorized in the three preceding sections of this act, and that now performing on the inland routes numbered eight thousand nine hundred and eleven, twelve thousand eight hundred and one, twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, and eight thousand and seventy-six, shall be paid, after annual appropriation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certificate of service from the Postmaster General, except so far as appropriations may already have been made for such service.

Approved, February 27, 1861.
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.


For expenses incurred, under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to have prepared and transmitted to the executives of the several States having boundaries with foreign States a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department, ten thousand dollars.
Bringing home To meet an extraordinary emergency which has arisen in bringing from
seamen of ship Batavia twenty-four seamen of the ship "Staghound," charged with mutiny, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be deemed just and fair; said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, February 28, 1861.

February 28, 1861.  

CHAP. LIX. — An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, viz: commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Colorado: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Colorado until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Colorado shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of De-
cember in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, or resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-six, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population (Indians excepted) as nearly as may be; and the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken; and the first election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February two, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the treaty negotiated with the same country on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 59. 1861.

Power of legislature.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property; but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed.

Township, district, and county officers.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Members of legislative assembly not to hold certain offices.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Judicial power.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace and probate courts shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction; and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the Territory, affecting persons or property. Each district court or the judge thereof shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States,
in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit
courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the
amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of
either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dol-
ars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same
jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the
United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United
States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory,
and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas
Habeas corpus.
corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the
United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every
term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be ap-
propriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and
laws, and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the
supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said
district courts of Oregon Territory received for similar services.
clerk.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an
attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years,
unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same
fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late Territory
of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed,
who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the
President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts
when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the
United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regu-
lations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of
the district court of the United States for the late Territory of Oregon,
and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compen-
sation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief
justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated
and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the
President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be ap-
pointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an
oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace
in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and
affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or
some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to sup-
port the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the
duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be
certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and
such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among
the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and
all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take
a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some
judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commis-
sioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and
transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him
recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be
taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be pre-
scribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen
Salaries.
hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent
of Indian affairs; the chief justice and associate justices shall each receive
an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive
an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be
paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members
Pay of mem-
of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each
bers of the as-
per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars
for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said ses-
sions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There
shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be ex-
peased. pended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Terri-
There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be
expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Terri-
tory. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to defray
the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and
other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall an-
ually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for
the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of
the Territory of Colorado shall hold its first session at such time and
place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct;
and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expe-
dient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and
establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they
may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to
be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of
Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of
the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect mem-
ers of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights
and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the
several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Rep-
resentatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places
and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct;
and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding
elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest
number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and
a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That when the land in the said
Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of
the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections
numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall
be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to
schools in the States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That temporarily, and until otherwise
provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial
districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed
for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and
places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of
said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legis-
islative assembly at their first or any subsequent session may organize,
alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter
the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper
and convenient.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws
of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the
same force and effect within the said Territory of Colorado as elsewhere
within the United States.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United
States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be and he is
hereby authorized to appoint a surveyor general for Colorado, who shall
locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from
time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities,
compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental
expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of New
Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give him.

APPROVED, February 28, 1861.

CHAP. LX. — An Act to amend an Act supplementary to an Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia in the said District, approved February the seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as a substitute for the second section of the supplementary act aforesaid, which is hereby repealed, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to grant his order for the admission into the Government Hospital for the Insane of any insane person not charged with a breach of the peace, upon (1) the certificate of any Judge of the Circuit or Criminal Court for the District of Columbia, or of any justice of the peace of the District, stating that two respectable physicians, resident of the District, appeared before him, the said judge or justice, and certified under oath and under their hands, that they knew the person alleged to be insane, and that, from personal examination, they believed him or her to be insane and a fit subject for treatment in said hospital, and that he or she was a resident of the District at the time he or she was seized with the mental disorder under which he or she then labored; also stating that two respectable householders, residents of the District, appeared before him, the said judge or justice, and certified under oath and under their hands that they knew the person alleged to be insane, and that, from a personal examination into his or her affairs, they believe him or her to be unable to support himself or herself and family, (or himself or herself, if he or she have no family,) under the visitation of insanity, and to pay his or her board and other expenses in said hospital, and the certificate under oath of such physicians and of such householders shall accompany the certificate of such judge or justice; and (2) upon an application requesting that such order may be issued, made in writing, within five days after the date of the affidavits aforesaid, by a member of the Board of Visitors of said hospital, upon an inspection of said affidavits and certificate thereto, and it will be the duty of said visitor to withhold his application if he has reason to doubt the indigence of the party in whose behalf the application is desired, till such doubt is removed by testimony satisfactory to said visitor.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, if it shall appear in the case of any insane person whose insanity commenced while he or she was a resident of the District of Columbia that he or she is able to defray a portion but not the whole of the expenses of his or her support and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, then the Board of Visitors of the said hospital is authorized to inquire into the facts of the case; and if it shall appear to said board, upon such inquiry, that such insane person has property and no family, or more property than is required for the support of his or her family, then, as a condition upon which such insane person, admitted or to be admitted upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior, shall receive or continue to receive the benefits of said hospital there shall be paid to the Superintendent from the income, property, or estate of such insane person such portion of his expenses in said hospital as a majority of the said board shall determine to be just and reasonable, under all the circumstances.

APPROVED, February 28, 1861.

CHAP. LXI. — An Act in Relation to the Postal Service.

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

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of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the post office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, on any post route, by reason of any cause whatsoever, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part thereof, and any post offices thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress.

APPROVED, February 28, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXVIII.—An Act to provide for the Payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a Loan, to regulate and fix the Duties 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 the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law, and the balance of treasury notes now outstanding, and no other purposes, in addition to the money received or which may be received, into the treasury from other sources: Provided, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of ten years from the first day of July next, by the United States giving three months’ notice, to be published in some newspaper published at the seat of government, of their readiness to do so; and no contract shall be made to prevent the redemption of the same at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the said first day of July next, without notice.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars: And provided, also, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, before awarding any of said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as the exigencies of the public service require, cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for so much of said loan as is required, will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided on by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or
brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans: Provided, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value: And provided, further, That no part of the loan hereby authorized shall be applied to the service of the present fiscal year.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the proposals made for said loan, or for so much thereof as the exigencies of the public service shall require, shall not be satisfactory, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized to decline to accept such offer if for less than the par value of the bonds constituting the said stock, and in lieu thereof, and to the extent and amount of the loan authorized to be made by this act, to issue treasury notes for sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at proper places of payment to be prescribed by the Secretary, with the approval of the President; and under the like circumstances and conditions, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to substitute treasury notes of equal amount for the whole or any part of any of the loans for which he is now by law authorized to contract and issue bonds. And the treasury notes so issued under the authority herein given, shall be received in payment for all debts due to the United States when offered, and in like manner shall be given in payment for any sum due from the United States, when payment in that mode is requested by the person to whom payment is to be made, or for their par value in coin. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the stock or treasury notes which may be issued under the authority of this act; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing the certificates of stock or treasury notes herein authorized, to be done in the usual mode and under the restrictions as to employment and payment of officers contained in the laws authorizing former loans and issues of treasury notes; and it shall be at the option of holders of the treasury notes hereby authorized by this act, to exchange the same for the stock herein authorized, at par, or for bonds, in lieu of which said treasury notes were issued: Provided, That no certificate shall be exchanged for treasury notes, or bonds, in sums less than five hundred dollars: And provided, further, That the authority to issue the said treasury notes, or give the same in payment for debts due from the United States, shall be limited to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the same may be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time within two years after the passage of this act; and that said notes shall cease to bear interest after they shall have been called in by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties herefore 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 duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First: On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovada or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process; and on sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, or other process, and not refined, three fourths of one cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, two cents per pound; on sugars, after being refined, when they

No stock to be disposed of at less than its par value. Loan, how applied.

If proposals for loan are not satisfactory; treasury notes may be issued.

Amount, when payable, &c.

Faith of the United States pledged.

Appropriation for expenses.

May be exchanged for bonds, &c.

Proviso.

Notes not to be issued after June, 1862.

Redemption.

Interest.

Duties on foreign imports after April 1, 1861.


Sugars, syrups, and molasses.

a tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, four
cents per pound: Provided, That all sirups of sugar, or of sugar cane,
concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or
any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated mo-
lasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United
States; on molasses two cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds,
not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and
year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importa-
tion of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to
say:

First: On brandy, for first-proof, one dollar per gallon; on other spirits
manufactured or distilled from grain, for first-proof, forty cents per gal-
lon; on spirits from other materials, for first-proof, forty cents per gallon;
on cordials and liquors of all kinds, fifty cents per gallon; on arrack,
absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages
not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per gallon: on bay rum, twenty-five
cents per gallon: Provided, That the duty upon brandy spirits, and all
other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the
basis of first-proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the
strength of first-proof; on wines of all kinds, forty per centum ad valo-
rem: Provided, That all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or of any of the
said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be sub-
ject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to
represent: Provided, further, That brandies, or other spirituous liquors may
be imported in bottles, when the package shall contain not less than one
dozen, and all bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate
established by this act, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spiritu-
ous liquors, subject to duty as hereinbefore mentioned; on ale, porter, and
beer, in bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles,
fifteen cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, thirty-
three and one-third per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and
year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importa-
tion of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to
say:

First: On bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than
one inch, or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one quarter of an
inch or more than two inches thick; rounds, not less than one-half an
inch or more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one-
half an inch or more than four inches square, fifteen dollars per ton: Pro-
vided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, less finished
than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall
be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: And provided, fur-
ther, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty
per centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or in-
clined planes made to patterns and fitted to be laid down upon such roads
or planes without further manufacture and not exceeding six inches high,
twelve dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on
iron wire drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in
diameter nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per
one hundred pounds, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; over number
sixteen and not over number twenty-five wire gauge, one dollar and fifty
cents per one hundred pounds and in addition fifteen per centum ad valo-
rem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per
one hundred pounds and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; on
all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided
for, twenty dollars per ton.

Second: On iron in pigs, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast-iron
not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors and hatters irons,
stakes and stove plates, one cent per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas and
water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast-iron butts and
hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, two cents
and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided
for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Third: On old scrap iron, six dollars per ton: Provided, That nothing
shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be
remanufactured.

Fourth: On band and hoop iron, slit rods not otherwise provided for,
twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on
iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and twenty-
five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors, or parts thereof, one dol-
lar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails,
spekes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought
hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains,
and fence chains made of wire or rods one-half of one inch in diameter
or over, one cent and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in
diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, two cents
per pound; under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under num-
bere nine wire gauge, two cents and a half per pound; under number nine
wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' ham-
mers and sledge, axles or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings not
otherwise provided for; two cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails, three cents
and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues of wrought
iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs and on wrought
iron nuts and washers, ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut
nails, bars, and springs not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two
cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents
per pound.

Fifth: On smooth or polished sheet iron by whatever name designated,
two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black not thinner
than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than
number twenty and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge,
twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge,
thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron
coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of
wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or
parts thereof, and steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-
five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws commonly
called wood screws, two inches or over in length, five cents per pound;
less than two inches in length, eight cents per pound; on screws washed
or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum
ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty
per centum ad valorem.

Sixth: On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire not less than one
fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less, one
and a half cent per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound and
not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any
form not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum
ad valorem; on steel wire less than one fourth of an inch in diameter,
and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred
pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, twenty cents per lineal foot; on skates costing twenty cents, or less per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

Seventh: On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On lead in pigs and bars, one cent per pound; on old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, one cent and a half per pound; on pewter when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound.

Second: On copper in pigs, bars, or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot, two cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, manufactured, in blocks or pigs, one dollar per hundred pounds; on zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, in sheets, one cent and a half per hundred pounds; onParis white, pipe clay, and ochres or ochrey earths not otherwise provided for, when dry, thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on kerosine oil, and all other coal oils, ten cents per gallon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on refined camphor, six cents per pound; on refined borax, three cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tallow-candles, two cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax-candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; on stearine candles, and all other candles and tapers, four cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on opium, one dollar per pound; on mor- phine and its salts, one dollar per ounce; on liquorice paste, or juice, three cents per pound.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 68. 1861.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On salt, four cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds: *Provided,* That salt imported in bags, or not in bulk, shall pay a duty of six cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on bristles, four cents per pound; on honey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, six cents per gallon; on mackerel, two dollars per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; on pickled salmon, three dollars per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on all other foreign caught fish imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked, or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Second: On beef and pork, one cent per pound; on hams and bacon, two cents per pound; on cheese, four cents per pound; on wheat, twenty cents per bushel; on butter, four cents per pound; on lard, two cents per pound; on rye and barley, fifteen cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel; on oats, ten cents per bushel; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on cleaned rice, one cent per pound; on uncleaned rice or paddy, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on sago and sago flour, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, sixteen cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on hemp and rapeseed, ten cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On cassia, four cents per pound; on cassia buds, eight cents per pound; on cloves, four cents per pound; on pepper, two cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, three cents per pound; on ground Cayenne pepper, four cents per pound; on pimento, two cents per pound; on cinnamon, ten cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, fifteen cents per pound; on prunes, two cents per pound; on plums, one cent per pound; on dates, one-half of one cent per pound; on currants, two cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on sultana, muscatel, and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, two cents per pound; on all other raisins, one cent per pound; on almonds, two cents per pound; on shelled almonds, four cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, one cent per pound.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be less than eighteen cents per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding eighteen cents per pound, and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of three cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of nine cents per pound; provided, that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be subject to pay a duty of nine cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also,* That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or
When different qualities are in same bale.

Bales of different qualities in same invoice.

Sheep-skins.

Carpets.

 Mats, rugs, screens, &c.

Woollen cloths and manufactures of wool.

Yarns.

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Blankets.

When different package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of nine cents per pound: Provided, further, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: Provided, also, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say:

First: On Wilton, Saxony and Aubusson, Axminster patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting; Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, forty cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per square yard, fifty cents per square yard: Provided, That no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting printed on the warp or otherwise, thirty cents per square yard; on all treble-ingrain and worsted-chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard; on hemp or jute carpeting, four cents per square yard; on druggets, bookings, and felt carpets and carpeting printed, colored or otherwise, twenty cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; Provided, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character; on all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second: On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, printed, or plaited, and flannels composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarns, or yarns for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued
above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per
 pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and in addi-
 tion thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty
cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound,
and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; on woolen shawls,
or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of
sixteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad
valorem.

Third: On all delaines, Cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege
delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, gray or uncolored, and on
all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per
centum ad valorem; on hunting, and on all stained, colored, or printed,
and on all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a com-
ponent material, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad val-
orem.

Fourth: On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at
fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued
at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per
centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and
year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importa-
tion of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to
say:

First: On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained,
painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square
inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces
per square yard, one cent per square yard; on finer or lighter goods of
like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the
square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on
goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and
not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp
and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods exceeding two
hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four
cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules,
if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty
of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored,
or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten per
centum in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing sched-
ules: Provided, That upon all plain woven cotton goods not included in
the foregoing schedules, and upon cotton goods of every description, the
value of which shall exceed sixteen cents per square yard, there shall be
levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem:
And provided, further, That no cotton goods having more than two hun-
dred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be ad-
mitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that
number of threads.

Second: On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad
valorem.

Third: On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames composed
wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;
and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached,
printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum
ad valorem.

Fourth: On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot-
bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks,
diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures
of flax, jute, or hemp, [or of which flax, jute, or hemp] shall be the compo-
nent material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under
per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty
cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on flax or linen threads, twine and pack-thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say:

First: On unmanufactured hemp, thirty-five dollars per ton; on Manilla, and other hems of India, fifteen dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on jute butts, five dollars per ton; on codilia or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manilla cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging, or any other manufacture not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent and a half per pound; over ten cents per square yard, two cents per pound; on sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute goods, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On silk in the gum, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard, or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First: On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, one cent and a half per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, two cents per square foot; all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, three cents per square foot: Provided, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay the highest duty herein imposed: And provided, further, That all rough plate cylinder, [or] broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates as
herein imposed; on crown, plate, or polished, and on all other window
glass not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, one cent and a half per square
foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, two
cents and a half per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-
four by thirty inches, four cents per square foot; all above that, five cents
per square foot: Provided, That all crown, plate, or polished, and all other
window glass weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds per one hun-
dred square feet shall pay an additional duty on such excess of four
cents per pound; on all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, en-
graved, or painted, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all articles of
glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded,
thirty per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass
crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles forspectacles,
and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component
material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled
with sweetmeats, preserves, or other articles, thirty per centum ad va-
lorem.

Second: On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per
centum ad valorem; on all brown earthen and common stone ware,
twenty per centum ad valorem; on all other earthen, stone, or crockery
ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, com-
posed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and
year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importa-
tion of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to
say: On all books, periodicals and pamphlets and all printed matter and
illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and
watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen per centum ad va-
lorem.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and
year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten
per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and
embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every
description used for medicinal purposes or in the fine arts, not otherwise
provided for;

Aloes;
Amber;
Ammonia, sal ammonia, muriate and carbonate of ammonia;
Anise seed;
Arrowroot;
Assafoetida;
Bamboos;
Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for;
Beeswax;
Black lead, or plumbago;
Borate of lime;
Brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured;
Brazil paste;
Bronze liquor;
Building stones;
Cantharides;
Castor beans or seeds;
Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof;
Cocculus indicus;
Compositions of glass or paste, not set, intended for use by jewellers;
Cornmeal;
Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set;
Dutch and bronze metal, in leaf;
Engravings or plates, bound or unbound;
Ergot;
Flocks, waste, or shoddy;
Fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for;
Furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin;
Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;
Gamboge;
Ginger, ground, preserved, or pickled;
Glass plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments;
Goldbeaters' skin;
Green turtle;
Grindstones, wrought or finished;
Gum copal;
Gum substitute, or burnt starch;
Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for;
Hops;
Horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth, manufactured;
Iodine, crude;
Ipecacuanha;
Iron liquor;
Jalap;
Juniper berries;
Lemon and lime juice;
Lime;
Manganese;
Manna;
Marrow and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs;
Mineral kermes;
Moss, Iceland;
Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound;
Oatmeal;
Oils, palm, seal, and cocoa-nut;
Olive oil in casks, other than salad oil;
Oranges, lemons, and limes;
Orange and lemon peel;
Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for;
Paving stones;
Pearl or hulled barley;
Peruvian bark;
Plaster of Paris, when ground;
Prussian blue;
Quicksilver;
Rhubarb;
Rye flour;
Saffron and saffron cake;
Saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when refined or partially refined
Salts of tin;
Sarsaparilla;
Sepia;
Shaddock;
Sheathing paper;
Sponges;
Spunk;
Squilla;
Tapioca;
Tagger's iron;
Teazels;
Terne tin, in plates or sheets;
Tin-foil;  
Tin, in plates or sheets;  
Vanilla beans;  
Vegetables, not otherwise provided for;  
Verdigris;  
Yams.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year articles paying aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of;  
Acids, citric and tartaric;  
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 used in building wharves;  
Brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for;  
Brimstone, in rolls;  
Bronze powder;  
Burgundy pitch;  
Burr stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones;  
Calomel;  
Castor oil;  
Castorum;  
Chicory root;  
Chocolate;  
Chromate of lead;  
Corks;  
Cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, and cotton braids;  
Cow-hage down;  
Cubebs;  
Dried pulp;  
Ether;  
Feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds;  
Feldspar;  
Fig-blue;  
Firewood;  
Fish glue, or isinglass;  
Fish skins;  
Flour of sulphur;  
Frankfort black;  
Fulminates, or fulminating powders;  
Glue;  
Gold and silver leaf;  
Grapes;  
Gunpowder;  
Hair, curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses;  
Hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value;  
Hatters plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value;  
Lampblack;  
Leather, tanned, bend, or sole;  
Leather, upper, of all kinds, except tanned calfskin, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem;  
Magnesia;  
Malt;  
Maps of cocoa-nut;
Matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute,
or grass;
Mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for;
Medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a
crude state, not otherwise provided for;
Metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for;
Mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise pro-
vided for;
Musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of
whip gut, or catgut, and all other strings of the same material;
Mustard, ground or manufactured;
Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, and knitting;
Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oil,
the produce of foreign fisheries;
Oils volatile, essential or expressed, not otherwise provided for;
Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use;
Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for;
Pitch;
Plaster of Paris, calcined;
Quills;
Ratans and reeds, manufactured or partially manufactured;
Red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin;
Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever
name designated, not otherwise provided for;
Salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of
salts, not otherwise provided for;
Shoes or boots, and other articles, composed wholly of India-rubber,
not otherwise provided for;
Skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds;
Spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;
Spirits of turpentine;
Starch;
Stereotype plates;
Still bottoms;
Strychnine;
Sulphate of barytes, crude or refined;
Sulphate of magnesia;
Sulphate of quinine;
Tar;
Thread laces, and insertings;
Type metal;
Types, new;
Varnish of all kinds;
Vandyke brown;
Venetian red;
Vermilion;
Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries;
White vitriol or sulphate of zinc;
Wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for;
Woollen listings.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day
and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on copper ore and
diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones,
when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem on the same; when
set in gold, silver or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other
jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seat-
ings, and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for,
twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day
and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of
thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter men-
tioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

- Alabaster and spar ornaments;
- Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;
- Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufac-
tured;
- Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;
- Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material com-
posed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise pro-
vided for;
- 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, ozier, palm leaf, straw,
  whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;
- Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all beads;
- Benzoates;
- Bologna sausages;
- Bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of
  which hair is a component material;
- Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in
  part of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for;
- Brooms and brushes of all kinds;
- Buttons and button moulds of all kinds;
- 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, leggings, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers,
  and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed,
worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for;
- Carbonate of magnesia;
- Card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar arti-
cles of whatever material composed;
- Carriages and parts of carriages;
- Clocks, and parts of clocks;
- Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of
  whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured
  wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;
- Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness
  hardware, silver plated, brass, brass plated, or covered, common tinned,
burnished or japanned, not otherwise provided for;
- Combs of all kinds;
- Compositions of glass or paste, when set;
- Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture;
- Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses,
  not otherwise provided for;
- Coral, cut or manufactured;
- Cotton cords, gimps, and galloons;
- Cotton laces, colored;
- Court plaster;
- Crayons of all kinds;
- Cutlery of all kinds;
- Dolls and toys of all kinds;
- Encaustic tiles;
- 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 com-
posed;

Articles paying a duty of thirty per centum.
Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;
Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;
Firecrackers;
Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished;
Furniture, cabinet and household;
Hair pencils;
Hat bodies of cotton;
Hats and bonnets for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;
Human hair, cleansed or prepared for use;
Ink and ink powder;
Japanned, patent, or enamelled leather, or skins of all kinds;
Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;
Lead pencils;
Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;
Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks;
Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, 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 these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;
Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, or worsted, or flax;
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, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood;
Marble, in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble sawed, squared, dressed, or polished;
Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures, articles, and wares, of papier mache;
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 wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for;
Medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for;
Metallic pens;
Mineral waters;
Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms;
Oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for;
Olive salad oil;
Olives;
Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes;
Paper envelopes;
Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper; antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for;
Parasols and sunshades;

Parchment;

Plated and gilt ware of all kinds;

Playing cards;

Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise;

Red chalk pencils;

Salmon, preserved;

Scagliola tops, for tables or other articles of furniture;

Sealing-wax;

Side arms of every description;

Silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form;

Slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate;

Soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds;

Twines and packthread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for;

Umbrellas;

Unwrought clay, three dollars per ton;

Vellum; velvet, when printed or painted;

Wafers; water colors;

Webbing composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other materials.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

Alcornoque;

All books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: Provided, The same be specially imported, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Ambergries;

Anatto, Boncou or Orleans;

Animal carbon, (bone black);

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Antimony, crude or regulus of;

Argol, or crude tartar;

Arsenic;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for;

Asphaltum;

Bananas;

Bark, Peruvian, or bark quilla;

Barilla, and soda ash;

Bells, old, and bell metal;

Berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture;

Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls;

Bismuth;
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 68. 1861.

Bitter apples;
Bolting cloths;
Bones, burnt, and bone-dust;
Books, maps, and charts imported by authority of the Joint Library
Committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress: Provided,
That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller,
importer, or other person aforesaid, [and such person] shall have paid
the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall
be remitted;
Borax, crude, or tincal;
Boucho leaves;
Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye-woods, in sticks;
Breccia, in blocks or slabs;
Brimstone, crude, in bulk;
Brime;
Bullion, gold and silver;
Burrstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound
up into millstones;
Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities;
Cadmium;
Calamine;
Camphor, crude;
Chalk, French chalk, and red chalk;
Cochineal;
Cobalt;
Cocoa, cocoa shells, cocoa leaves, and cocoa-nuts;
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, when imported for the United States Mint;
Cotton;
Cork-tree bark, unmanufactured;
Cream of tartar;
Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil;
Divi-divi;
Dragon's blood;
Emery, in lump or pulverized;
Extract of indigo;
Extract of madder;
Extract and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods, not otherwise
provided for;
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;
Flints; flint, ground;
Fish, fresh caught, for daily consumption;
Fullers' earth;
Ginger root;
Gum, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jceda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Ben-
jamine or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state,
not otherwise provided for;
Guttapercha, unmanufactured;
Grindstones, rough or unfinished;
Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medi-

cinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;
Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to
be remanufactured;
Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production, 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;

Proviso.

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;

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;

India-rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured;

India-rubber, milk of;

Indigo;

Ice;

Iridium;

Iris, orris root;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Kelp;

Lac dye;

Lac spirits;

Lac sulphur;

Lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;

Leeches;

Liquorice root;

Madder, ground or prepared, and madder root;

Manuscripts;

Marine coral, unmanufactured;

Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;

Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;

Maps and charts;

Mineral blue;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: Provided, What shall not be deemed models, or improvement which can be fitted for use;

Munjeet or India madder;

Natron;

Nickel;

Nutgalls;

Nux vomica;

Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries;

Orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic;

Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad: Provided, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise;

Palm leaf, unmanufactured;

Pearl, mother of;

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad;

Pine-apples;

Plantains;

Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground;
Platina, unmanufactured;
Platina vases or retorts;
Polishing stones;
Pumice and pumice stones;
Quassia-wood;
Rags, of whatever material, except wool;
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured;
Rottenstone;
Safflower;
Salt petre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when crude;
Sandal-wood;
Seedlac;
Sheathing metal, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper, nor wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long, and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square yard;
Shellac;
Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts;
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture any way, and silk cocoons, and silk waste;
Smalts;
Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany;
Staves for pipes, hogheads, or other casks;
Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;
Substances expressly used for manure;
Sumac;
Terra japonica, catechu, or cutch;
Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks;
Tortoise and other shell, unmanufactured;
Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for;
Turmeric;
Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;
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;
Weld;
Woad or pastel;
Woods, namely: cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured;
Wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be eighteen cents, or under, per pound.

Duty on raw articles not enumerated.

Goods in public stores on April 1.

Meaning of word "ton."

And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

And be it further enacted, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act, in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 68. 1861.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character, and weight of all such imports when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character, and weight of all such imports when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, or at the port of exportation, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, or at the port of exportation, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy.

SEC. 31. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares, and mer-

Railroad iron.

Market-value to be of the day of actual shipment.

Annual statistical accounts of foreign commerce — how to be made up.

Drawback on foreign hemp.

Repealing clause. Saving of existing laws as to collection, punishments, &c.

When goods of different values are in same invoice, duties how assessed.

Goods on shipboard and in public warehouses.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.  Sess. II.  Ch. 69, 70.  1861.

CHAP. LXIX.  - An Act to provide for bringing up the Arrearages of Work of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to make such allowances for clerical services in bringing up the arrearages of business at the land office at Olympia, Washington Territory, including payment of clerical services already necessarily incurred, as, on the production of the proper evidence, he may deem equitable and just, the amount not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, and to be paid out of the appropriation for incidental expenses of district land offices.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXX.  - An Act to provide for the Payment of Expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Oregon in the Suppression of Indian Hostilities therein, in the Years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses incurred in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

For the payment of volunteers, embracing the first, second, and ninth Oregon regiments, and the three companies of minute-men, numbered sixty, sixty-one, and sixty-two, and the first and second Washington regiments and promiscuous companies, including the companies of Captain Strong and Captain Hays, four hundred thousand dollars, after deducting stoppages as ascertained by the Third Auditor of the Treasury in his report of the seventh of February, eighteen hundred and sixty, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives passed the eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; said claims to be examined and audited by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, who shall allow to said volunteers the same pay and allowances as were paid to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States army serving in that country: Provided, That payment shall only be made to such of the above-named companies as shall be shown by satisfactory proof to have been engaged in actual service in the field for the period and in the manner claimed.

For the payment of claims for services, supplies, transportation, and so forth, incurred in the maintenance of said volunteers, two million four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid upon the principle, and agreeably to the rates for services, supplies, transportation, and so forth, allowed and reported by the Third Auditor of the Treasury in his aforesaid report of the seventh of February, eighteen hundred and sixty: Provided, That said Auditor be and he hereby is authorized and directed to receive additional evidence as to the amount or value of supplies, transportation, and personal services, and to correct errors in his former report touching the same; and in cases where supplies were furnished at points in either of said Territories, where similar supplies were not furnished for the
regular army during the hostilities in which said volunteers were engaged, he shall allow for such supplies the prices paid for similar supplies for the regular army at the most convenient point where army supplies were furnished during said time, adding thereto the cost of transportation to the place where such supplies were furnished to said volunteers: And provided, further. That no compensation shall be made for the services of any person in more than one capacity for the same time; and all payments made in pursuance of this act shall be received in full satisfaction and discharge of the claims upon which they are made.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That all claims for horses or other property lost or destroyed in said service shall be settled according to the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, providing for horses or other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be paid to Robert J. Atkinson, Third Auditor of the Treasury, for the duties heretofore performed by him in the investigation of said claims, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of claims provided for in this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it expedient, issue to the claimants, or their legal representatives, bonds of the United States of a denomination not less than fifty dollars, redeemable in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, and payable annually or semi-annually at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

Chap. LXXI. — An Act for the Payment of Expenses incurred in the Suppression of Indian Hostilities in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses incurred by the State of California, in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, and the Secretary of the Treasury, when the said expenses of the State of California shall have been audited and allowed, shall be and hereby is authorized to pay the same in bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act of February the eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to audit the accounts of the said State of California for payments for the services of volunteers, and for supplies, transportation, and personal services, furnished or rendered to said volunteers in the Shasta expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in the Siskiyou expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the Klamath and Humboldt expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the San Bernardino expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the Klamath expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in the Modoc expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in the Tulare expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in the Klamath and Humboldt expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and fifty-nine, and in the Pitt River expedition of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: Provided, That no higher rate shall be allowed or paid for the services of said volunteers than was paid for services in the same grade and for the same time in the United States army serving in California, nor shall payment be made for the services of any such volunteers except for the time during which they...
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 71, 72. 1861.

shall be shown by satisfactory evidence to have been engaged in actual service in the field: And provided, further, That no allowance shall be made for the services of any person in more than one capacity for the same time. And in auditing the said claims for supplies, transportation, and personal services, the same shall be computed at prices corresponding, as near as can be ascertained, to the rates paid for similar supplies and transportation furnished or rendered to the United States army in the same country at the same time; and the Third Auditor, as to all principles not expressly settled by this act, shall be governed in auditing and settling said claims by the principles adopted in his report upon the claims of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, of the seventh of February, eighteen hundred and sixty, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: Provided, That he be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, whenever in his opinion the evidence in support of any claim for services, supplies, and transportation is not sufficient to establish such claim, or where he may have doubts as to the genuineness thereof, to require additional and satisfactory proof touching such claim, or the value of the services rendered or the supplies furnished, before reporting such claim for settlement and payment as herein directed: And provided, further, That no payment shall be made for the expenses of any expedition hereinbefore mentioned, if the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that there was not a necessity for calling out said troops: Provided, That the acceptance of the indemnity hereby provided shall operate as a final and complete discharge and satisfaction of all claims or matters hereinbefore referred to.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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 army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two:

Army appropriations. Recruiting and reenlistment. Pay. Commutation of subsistence and forage. Clothing. Subsistence in kind. Clothing, &c. Quartermaster's department. For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on reenlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the pay of the army, three million six hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, forty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For subsistence in kind, two million one hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, six hundred and sixty thousand sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospital, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and
for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, one million seven hundred and one thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War; and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the construction of barracks and other buildings, ninety-five thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For the purchase of clocks for permanent posts, five hundred and sixty dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty.
without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Transportation. For the transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments, and subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, two million two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

Water.

Roads.

Horses. For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

Contingencies. For contingencies of the army, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Medical, &c. For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. For contingent expenses of the adjutant general's department at department headquarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

Fortifications. For armament of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance, &c. For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Allegheny arsenal, repairing and painting public buildings, and for repairs and preservation of roads, culverts, and fences, four thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.

For the Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the New York arsenal, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the North Carolina arsenal, five thousand dollars.

For the St. Louis arsenal, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the Washington arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For Watertown arsenal, eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.
For Watervliet arsenal, four thousand dollars.
For contingencies of arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.
For surveys of military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances for military purposes, and surveys with the armies in the field, fifty thousand dollars.
For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.
For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.
For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.
To indemnify citizens of Iowa and Minnesota for the destruction of property at or near Spirit Lake by Ink-pa-du-tah's band of Sioux Indians, nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars and seventy-four cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

For the following fortifications:

- Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, New York, ten thousand dollars.
- Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.
- Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.
- Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.
- Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.
- Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Delaware, Delaware River, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point Flatts, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.
- Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.
- Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy thousand dollars.
- Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Fort at Fort Point, including outworks, San Francisco Bay, California, fifty thousand dollars.
- Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort at entrance of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- For protection of the site of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.
- Contingencies of fortifications, preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damage, thirty thousand dollars.
- Repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, and hospitals, store-rooms and fences at permanent posts not occupied by troops, ten thousand dollars.
- For the construction of a military post in or near the valley of the Red River of the North, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War. The site to be selected and post built under direction of the Secretary of War.
- For completing the report and perfecting the drawings of the San Juan exploring expedition, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For deficiency to cover expenditures made by the Quartermaster's bureau in consequence of Indian hostilities during the current fiscal year, namely:
  - Incidental expenses, fifty-seven thousand and eighty-four dollars.
  - Transportation of troops and supplies, four hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars.
  - Barracks and quarters, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars:
  
  Provided, That the Secretary of War shall cause an examination to be made into the expenditure in the Quarter-
Report on Quartermaster's bureau to be made to Congress.

Accounts of Superintendent of Fort Ridgely and South Pass wagon-road to be settled.

Protection of emigrants on overland-routes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and state the accounts of the late Superintendent of the Fort Ridgely and South Pass wagon-road, up to the time when he was relieved from the care of the public property in his possession, allowing him all such sums as, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be fair, reasonable, and just, and charging him with all such sums as in his opinion he ought to be charged with, and report the same to Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic slope and the California and Oregon and Washington frontier, the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, if, in his judgment, the same may be necessary.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXIII. — An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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 service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) ten million forty thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars; and the Postmaster General is hereby directed to reexamine the causes for discontinuance or curtailment of the postal service on inland routes since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and to restore all such parts of said service as can be restored with due regard to the public interest and the circumstances of each case, whether such discontinuance or curtailment was upon contracts yet in force, or has taken effect upon the making of new contracts: And provided, That the restoration or increase of service hereby contemplated, shall not be made without the consent of the contractor in each case, or in pursuance of his contract.

For compensation to postmasters, two millions seven hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no compensation shall be paid to postmasters after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the delivery of free letters or papers to their recipients, except to the postmaster at Washington city, District of Columbia, in pursuance of the existing law authorizing a special allowance to him for such service.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, one million forty-five thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-three cents.

For mail depletions and special agents: Provided, That the proviso in the first section of the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, which restricts the maximum compensation to be
paid to route agents to the sum of eight hundred dollars per year, be, and
the same is hereby, repealed.

For miscellaneous payments, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred and ten thou-
sand dollars.
For payment of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thou-
sand dollars.
For payment of letter carriers, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act
making provision for the postal service in California, Oregon, and Wash-
ington, approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be,
and the same is hereby, repealed; and that all dead letters which may ac-
cumulate in the post offices in said States and Territory, after thirtyth June next, shall be returned to the General Post Office Department, at
Washington, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may pre-
scribe.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post
Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this
act, the sum of five million three hundred and ninety-one thousand three
cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the third
section of an act entitled "An act amendatory of an act regulating the
Post Office Department," approved March second, eighteen hundred and
twenty-seven, be, and the same are hereby, applied to all post routes which
have been, or may hereafter be, established in any town or city by 1827, ch. 61, §
the Postmaster General, by virtue of the tenth section of an act entitled
"An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States,
and for other purposes," approved February twenty-seven, eighteen hun-
dred and fifty-one.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the spe-
cial mail agent of the Post Office Department for the Pacific coast, shall
be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; such rate to take effect
in virtue of this provision from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-one.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three hundred and
fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and
the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying the mail from New York, via Pana-
ma, to San Francisco, three times a month, from the first day of July,
eighteen hundred and sixty, to the first day of July, eighteen hundred
and sixty-one.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be,
and he is hereby, directed to refund to Franklin Haven and his associates,
the sum of money deposited by them with the Post Office Department
required as indemnity for the continuance of the Boston post office in the
former locality, said post office having since been removed: Provided,
That from the sum of money thus deposited the Postmaster General
shall first deduct the expenses of one removal of said post office each way.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is
hereby authorized to extend the existing mail contract on route thirteen
thousand five hundred and sixty-four, in the State of Minnesota, so that
it will expire June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and that
the said service be semi-weekly for the same period: Provided, The in-
crease of pay shall not exceed the pro rata amount now paid.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the daily service on
the central route, provided by the act entitled "An act for the establish-
ment of post routes," approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-one, the Postmaster General is hereby directed to discon-
tinue the mail service on route number twelve thousand five hundred and
seventy-eight from Saint Louis and Memphis to San Francisco, Califor-
nia, and to modify the contract on said route, subject to the same terms
and conditions only as hereinafter provided, said discontinuance to take
effect on or before July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The con-
tractors on said route shall be required to transport the entire letter mail
six times a week on the central route, said letter mail to be carried through
in twenty days time, eight months in the year, and in twenty-three days
the remaining four months of the year, from some point on the Missouri
River connected with the East, to Placerville, California, and also to de-
liver the entire mails tri-weekly to Denver City, and Great Salt Lake
City; said contractors shall also be required to carry the residue of all
mail matter in a period not exceeding thirty-five days, with the privilege
of sending the latter semi-monthly from New York to San Francisco in
twenty-five days by sea, and the public documents in thirty-five days.
They shall also be required, during the continuance of their contract, or
until the completion of the overlaid telegraph, to run a pony express
semi-weekly, at a schedule time of ten days, eight months, and twelve
days four months, carrying for the Government, free of charge, five
pounds of mail matter, with the liberty of charging the public for trans-
portation of letters by said express not exceeding one dollar per half
ounce. For the above service said contractors shall receive the sum of
one million dollars per annum; the contract for such service to be thus
modified before the twenty-fifth day of March next, and expire July one,
eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

And be it further enacted, That the contractors on route
twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to their
present mail pay during the necessary time required to change their stock
from their present route to the central route without performing the ser-
vice, and shall be entitled also to two months' pay on their present con-
tract as liquidated damages for such change of service, if made by them
in accordance with the terms of the preceding section.

And be it further enacted, That, should the contractors on the
route twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight fail to accept the
above modification of their present contract on or before the twenty-fifth
day of March, as before stated, then the Postmaster General is directed
to annul said contract, and advertise for thirty days for carrying the mail
in the manner herein provided; the service to commence July one, eigh-
teen hundred and sixty-one, and expire July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

And be it further enacted, That the above provision shall not
apply to a discontinuance of any routes or contracts connected with said
route number twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, and the
Postmaster General is authorized to replace any local service affected by
the discontinuance of said route, now performed by the contractors on said route, by good and sufficient mail service, to take effect upon such discontinuance.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That any of the provisions of the act entitled “An act for the establishment of post routes,” approved the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, before referred to, which conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXIV.—An Act for the Relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine and report to Congress at its next session, what amount, if any, is due to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians now residing in the State of Michigan, under and by virtue of the treaties of July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and the articles supplementary thereto of September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, with said Indians, and under the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, with the Pottawatomie nation of Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is furthermore hereby authorized and directed to ascertain and report at the same time whether [there is] any money or property heretofore payable to said Pottawatomie nation under and by virtue of the treaty of October twenty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, or other treaties, which has not been appropriated and paid; and, if any, what amount.

Approved, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXV.—An Act declaring the Value of the new Silver Florin of Austria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the new silver florin of Austria shall, in all computations at the custom-house, be estimated at forty-six cents and nineteen-hundredths of a cent.

Approved, March 2, 1861.


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, to wit:

First. For defraying the expenses of a geological reconnaissance and explorations in Oregon and Washington Territories, over and above the appropriations of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as per accounts audited and adjusted, three thousand five hundred and seventy and seventy dollars and seventy cents.

Second. For expenses incurred in the analysis of eighty-eight specimens, from different localities, of soils, coals, and ores, and preparation of the final report for publication, six thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Approved, March 2, 1861.
March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXVI. — An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a Register to the Schooner Perseverance, of Ogdensburgh, State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a register to the owner of the schooner Perseverance, of Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, the said schooner or vessel having been built in Canada; and said schooner or vessel shall hereafter be considered and deemed to be a schooner or vessel of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded by law to ships or vessels built in the United States:

Provided, The Secretary shall be satisfied that the owner of said schooner is a citizen of the United States.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — An Act to provide for the Completion of the military Roads from Fort Union to Santa Fe, and from Taos to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the military road from Fort Union to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for the completion of the military road from Taos to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, fifteen thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXIX. — An Act donating to the States of Minnesota and Oregon certain Lands reserved by Congress for the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon for University Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands reserved for the use of a university in the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon under section second of an act of Congress passed February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the legislative assemblies of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes," be hereby donated to the States of Minnesota and Oregon for the use of said university.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXX. — An Act to remove the United States Arsenal from the City of Saint Louis, and to provide for the Sale of the Lands on which the same is located.

Be it enacted 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 proceed at once to have the grounds now used for the purposes of an arsenal, in the city of Saint Louis, laid off into blocks, according to the present plan of that portion of the city, and to have the same subdivided into lots of a convenient size, for building purposes, and subject the western unoccupied portion of the same to sale to the highest bidder, at public vendue, on such terms as to him may seem most advantageous, first giving sixty days' notice by advertisement in at least three newspapers, published in the city of Saint Louis, of the time, place, and terms of sale, with a description of the property to be sold; the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the erection at Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, of suitable buildings for containing all the tools, implements, machinery, arms, and materials now at said Saint Louis arsenal.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be,
and hereby is, authorized, as soon as the buildings above provided for shall be in readiness for that purpose, to cause the business heretofore carried on at said Saint Louis arsenal to be transferred to the military reservation known as "Jefferson Barracks," in the county of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, and also to cause all the tools, implements, machinery, arms, and materials now at said arsenal to be removed to said reservation.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as possible after the removal of the arsenal from Saint Louis to Jefferson Barracks, the Secretary of War shall sell, in the manner directed in the first section of this act, all the residue of the grounds attached to the said Saint Louis arsenal, and the buildings thereupon; the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the United States Treasury.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXXI.—An Act to amend the Provisions of the fifty-sixth Section of "An Act to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved the second Day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign port, in any ship or vessel, at the expiration of eight working days, if the ship or vessel shall be less than three hundred tons burden, and within twelve working days, if it be of three hundred tons burden and less than eight hundred, and within fifteen days, if it be of eight hundred tons burden and upwards, after the time within which the report of the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel is required to be made to the collector of the district, if there shall be found any goods, wares, or merchandise other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the collector shall take possession thereof; but with the consent of the owner or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel in which the same may be imported, the said goods, wares, or merchandise may be taken possession of by the collector, after one day's notice to the collector of the district.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXXII.—An Act legalizing certain Entries of Lands on Leavenworth Island, in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all preemption entries heretofore made in good faith at the land-office at Kickapoo, in the Delaware land district, Kansas Territory, of lands embraced within the island opposite Leavenworth City, known as Leavenworth Island, in the State of Missouri, be, and the same are hereby, declared valid, in the same manner as if made in the proper land district of the State of Missouri: Provided, Such entries shall be found by the Secretary of the Interior, in all other respects, to be in accordance with the preemption law.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States, included within the following limits, to wit:—beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence, running south on the line of said thirty-ninth degree of west lon-
Attitude, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nevada: Provided, That so much of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California shall not be included within this Territory until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Nevada, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Nevada shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian Affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, or resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required, to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative
assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-six, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population (Indians excepted), as nearly as may be; and the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken; and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the Council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the Governor to be elected members of the House of Representatives: Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the Governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representations, in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty days, but no longer.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall any law be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property; but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed.
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. CH. 83. 1861.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction; and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the Territory, affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the
United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

**SEC. 10.** And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

**SEC. 11.** And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian Affairs; the chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Nevada shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That when the land in said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in the States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nevada as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for Nevada, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of New Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give him.

Approved, March 2, 1861.
and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

**Survey of the Coast.** — For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida Peninsula, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, five thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

**Lighthouse Establishment.** — For the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake coasts, viz:

For supplying the lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting, and other cleaning materials, transportation, and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and two thousand dollars.

For salaries of five hundred and ninety-six keepers of lighthouses and light-beacons, and their assistants, two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of forty-three keepers of light-vessels, twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of forty-five light-vessels, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be disbursed by them, seven thousand dollars.

For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For supplying nineteen lighthouses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in order, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of nineteen lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, ten thousand dollars.

For salaries of forty-three keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, ten thousand dollars.

For inspection and transportation purposes, five thousand dollars.

For commission, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on lighthouse duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, where necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, to whitewash tree-boxes and fences, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol square, broken glass, and locks, and for the protection of the building, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part, of the President's House, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenue, Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets, across the mall, forty-two thousand dollars.
For purchase of books for library at the Executive Mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, and the roads appurtenant thereto owned by the United States, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, three thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two and Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's House, continuing the improvement of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

For repairs of water-pipes, five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue, and repairing the same, three hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces under the Senate chamber and Supreme Court rooms, five hundred dollars.

*Government Hospital for the Insane.* — For the support, clothing, and medical and moral treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy and of the revenue service, at the asylum in said District, including books and incidental expenses of the asylum, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and painting of four western or first erected sections of the hospital edifice, including additions to the furniture and gardener's houses, and out-buildings and fences; ice-houses, including preserving cellar, extension of stable for storage of hay and other fodder, and shelter of farm wagons and carts; and enclosing two sides of farm-yard with brick wall; improvement of grounds, including pavement surrounding all the buildings; grading and planting trees, paving gutters, and placing seats in the pleasure grounds of the patients; forcing and green-houses, including apparatus; fitting up two bowling-alleys, one in basement of each wing, eight thousand dollars.

*Patent Office.* — For constructing the cellar of the north front of the Patent Office building into offices and store-rooms, and for putting iron railing around the areas in the court-yard of said building, and for flagging the same, twelve thousand dollars.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement, propagation, and distribution of cuttings and seeds, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* that in the expenditure of this appropriation, and especially in the selection of cuttings and seeds for distribution, due regard shall be had to the purposes of general cultivation, and the encouragement of the agricultural and rural interests of all parts of the United States.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, two thousand dollars; so much thereof as may be necessary to be applied to the deficiency in that fund for the present fiscal year.

*Exploring Expedition.* — For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

For the distribution of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, and the construction of additional cases to receive such part of said collections as may be retained by the government, six thousand dollars; such distribution to be only to institutions willing to receive the same, and at their own expense.

*Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.* — For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.
Eighth Census. — For expenses of taking the eighth census of the inhabitants of the United States, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.—For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturists and assistants, in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the clerk detailed for the special service in the General Land Office to attend to the unfinished surveys in the States where the offices of the surveyors general have been closed, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, that the clause of the act approved the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, appropriating eight thousand dollars to carry into effect the act approved the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, creating an additional land district in Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and forty, those districts where the surveys are about being completed, per act of twenty-second of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in appropriation for expenses for the present fiscal year, of transportation of bullion from the assay-office, at New York, to the mint at Philadelphia, for coinage, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For constructing on each floor of the government building called "Winder's Building" the necessary water-closets, urinals, slop-water sinks, and hose-cocks, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, at the mint at Philadelphia, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government," fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, at the mint at San Francisco, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government," twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent
acts now in force, for the suppression of the slave-trade, nine hundred thousand dollars; and the President is hereby authorized to allow such compensation, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars, to the United States marshals, district attorneys, and any other persons employed in enforcing said laws, as may to him seem proper, for any services they may render, for which no allowance can now be made under existing laws: Provided, That in no case shall the compensation made to any district attorney or marshal in any one year exceed the sum of six thousand dollars, the maximum amount now allowed by law, and at that rate for any period of time less than one year.

To pay for labor on, and materials furnished for Post Office extension, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the Capitol extension, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to make the payment authorized by the resolution of the Senate of twentieth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to Mrs. E. A. Linn, two thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For compensation of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and three additional agents in Washington Territory, for the fiscal year ending thirty-first June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For compensation of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and three additional agents in Washington Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due contractor for building the custom-houses at Belfast and Ellsworth, Maine, four hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated, in like manner, for the purpose of completing, and providing proper furniture for the new court-house and post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being a reappropriation of the same amount, (which sum was appropriated by law on the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and reverted to the surplus fund of the Treasury,) to construct the sewer on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, New York, in continuation of that now constructed to such point on said avenue as shall be determined by the Navy Department; thence through the United States grounds, or through Vanderbilt avenue, as shall be decided by said Department, to the waters of the Wallabout: Provided, the city of Brooklyn will agree to pay one half of the expense of said sewer on Flushing avenue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Superintendent of Public Printing to execute the binding and ruling, and to furnish blank books for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty, in relation to the public printing, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to place to the credit of the Superintendent of Public Printing the sums heretofore appropriated for binding, ruling, and blank books for said Departments respectively; and should the printers or binders to the present Congress, or either of them, decline or fail to execute any of the printing or binding ordered by the Senate or House of Representatives during the present session, the Superintendent of the Public Printing is hereby authorized and directed to cause the printing or binding so ordered and declined to be executed under the provisions of the joint resolution heretofore referred to.

Territory of Colorado. — For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment for materials delivered for the extension of the Treasury building under existing contracts; and that the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be also appropriated for the continuance of the work of such extension.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be directed to examine the accounts of Brigham Young, late governor of Utah Territory, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, for disbursements alleged to have been made by him on account of the Indian service in said Territory, and report a statement thereof to Congress.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the district court for the district of Minnesota is hereby required to hold a term of said court in each year at Mankato, to commence on the first Monday in June, instead of at Preston, as now required by law; and so much of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, requiring the said judge to hold a term of said court at Preston, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Michael Cassin, administrator of the estate of James Cassin, deceased, the sum of three hundred and ninety-one dollars, being the value of twenty-two ounces of gold dust deposited by James Cassin, deceased, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and by mistake credited to John Cassin.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be directed to audit and settle the accounts of Charles J. Helm, consul-general of the United States at Havana, upon the principles of justice and equity, for the expenses incurred by him in preparing and making the reports and returns, and bringing up the arrearages of the business of his predecessor in that office, and for extra clerk-hire in his office, and for moneys advanced to destitute American citizens, and for extra rent, and to pay the amount thereof, not exceeding the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all purchases and contracts for supplies or services, in any of the Departments of the Government, except for personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places, and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made, unless the same be authorized by law or be under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. And the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.
An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

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, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and per fifteenth article of treaty of nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, with the Yanktons, eighty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars.

For the pay of the clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Blackfoot Nation.—For sixth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.—For seventh of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For seventh of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

**Chippewas of Lake Superior.**—For two-thirds of twentieth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

**Chippewas of Lake Superior.**—For two-thirds of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two-thirds of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two-thirds of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For seventh of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For support of six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

**Chippewas of the Mississippi.**—For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and
forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twentieth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For seventh of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.—For seventh of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For sixth instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Choctaws. — For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteen October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River. — For eighth of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the eighth of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Creeks. — For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the fifth of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the fifth of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For thirty-first of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Delawares. — For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For last of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Iowas. — For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas. — For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand
Vol. ix. p. 842. dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.
Vol. x. p. 1073. For eighth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the eighth instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Menomonees.
Vol. ix. p. 952. For sixth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For sixth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for pay of a miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Miamies of Indiana.
Vol. vii. p. 582. For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Miamies, Eel River.
Vol. vii. p. 91. For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Nisqually, Payallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.
Vol. x. p. 1134. For seventh instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Omahas.
Vol. x. p. 1044. For the fourth of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.
For seventh of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Osages.—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For the fourth of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteen March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For sixth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For sixth instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For sixth instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dol-
lars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the
Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July,
eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuities
in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the
treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article
of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven,
fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred
and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August,
eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For four of five instalments in goods and such articles as
may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual-labor schools annually, during the pleasure
of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eigh-
ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third
article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven,
one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, dur-
ing the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth
September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth
article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven,
four hundred and eighty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the
pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth Septem-
ber, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September,
eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of
the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen
hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of
the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen
hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per
fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven,
five hundred dollars.

For last of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per seventh
article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven,
three thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article
treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand
dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October,
eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October,
eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth Septem-
ber, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.
For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For eighth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For last of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For last of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For last of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For last of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.
For last of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

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

Seminoles. — For the fifth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the fifth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the fifth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas. — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

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

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.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees. — For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per
fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eighth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars, at five per centum.

Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi. — For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie. — For first of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians, seventy thousand dollars.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band). — For eighth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteen September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon. — For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Winnebagoes. — For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.
For fifteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Yancton Tribe of Sioux. — For third of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of Willamette Valley. — For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

Poncas. — For third of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

Dwamish and other allied Tribes in Washington Territory. — For second instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

Makahs. — For second instalment on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Makah Tribe. — For second instalment on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith,
carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes. — For second of five instalments of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings on the reservations, fencing and opening farms, per third article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Takima. — For second of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For the second of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.
For second of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

**Nez Perces.**—For second of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for, keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

**Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes.**—For second instalment on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers,
two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d’Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.—For second of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, in Middle Oregon, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for payment of salary to the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Molé Indians.—For second of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual-labor school, for all necessary materials thereof, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred dollars.
Qui-nai-els and Qui-leh-ute Indians.—For second installment on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'Klawams.—For second installment on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For second of twenty installments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Indian Service in New Mexico.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuit of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

Indian Service in the District of Country leased from the Choctaws. For the Indians lately residing in Texas.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicines, iron, and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the Wichitas and other affiliated Bands.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron, and steel, establishment and maintenance of schools, and building agency houses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Indian Service in California.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in California to reservations in that State, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yankton Sioux annuity, goods, and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For survey of the Ponca reserve, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of five supervisors for the reservations in California, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, per act nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, making nine thousand dollars.

For compensation of twenty laborers, to aid each of the supervisors, (which compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month,) per act nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, twelve thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For payment to the Sisseeton and Wah-pa-ton bands of the Dakotah or Sioux Indians, for their reservation on the Minnesota river, in the State of Minnesota, containing five hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred acres, at thirty cents per acre, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Provided, That the said sum may be paid, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in U.S. bonds.

For payment to the Med-a-wa-kan-ton and Wah-pa-koo-ta bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, for their reservation on the Minnesota river, in the State of Minnesota, containing three hundred and twenty thousand acres, at thirty cents per acre, ninety-six thousand dollars. Provided, That the said sum may be paid, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in U.S. bonds.

For general incidental expenses of the Indians in the Territory of Utah on reservations therein remote from emigrant routes, purchase of agricultural implements and stock cattle, and for the erection of houses, &c., including the necessary travelling expenses of the superintendent of Indian affairs, agents, clerk hire, &c., forty-five thousand dollars.

For salary of one superintending agent for the northern district of the Indian service in California from twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he entered on his duties, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he entered on his duties, to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per act of nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred 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For salary of one superintending agent for the southern district of the
Indian service in California from nineteenth September, eighteen hundred
and sixty, when he entered on his duties, to thirtieth June, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-one, at three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, per
act of nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, two thousand five
hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents.

For salaries of five supervisors to the Indian reservations in California
to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at eighteen hundred dollars per an-
um each, for the half year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and
sixty-one, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, four
thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to twenty laborers for the five reservations in Cali-
ifornia, at fifty dollars per month, for the half year ending thirtieth June,
eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at fifteen hundred dollars per month,
twelve hundred and ninety-six dollars and nineteen cents.

For salary for an agent to the Ponca Indians from the twenty-first
August, eighteen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond,
to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at fifteen hundred dol-
lars per annum, per act twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty,
ten thousand and fifty-five dollars and seventy cents.

For salary for an agent to the Pawnees, from eighteenth October, eigh-
teen hundred and sixty, when he executed his official bond, to thirtieth
June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at fifteen hundred dollars per an-
um, per act of twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thou-
sand and fifty-five dollars and seventy cents.

For salary for an agent to the Yanonton Sioux for the fiscal year ending
the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, per fifteenth article
of treaty of nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, one thou-
sand five hundred dollars.

For payment for such permanent improvements as may have been
made by claimants to land on the reserve named in the second article of
treaty of tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the
Rogue River Indians, per second and third articles of said treaty, two
thousand dollars.

For arrears of interest due first January, eighteen hundred and sixty-
one, on seventy thousand dollars, five per centum bonds of the State of
Indiana, seven thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the treaties of nineteenth
June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, with the lower and upper Sioux
Indians, per tenth articles of said treaties, fifteen thousand eight hundred
and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, or so much thereof as may
be necessary for the expenses actually incurred.

For payment to the Choctaw nation or tribe of Indians, on account of
their claim under the eleventh and twelfth articles of the treaty with said
nation or tribe made the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and
fifty-five, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; two hundred and fifty
thousand dollars of which sum shall be paid in money; and for the residue,
the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be issued to the proper au-
thorities of the nation or tribe, on their requisition, bonds of the United
States, authorized by law at the present session of Congress: Provided,
That in the future adjustment of the claim of the Choctaw, under the
treaty aforesaid, the said sum shall be charged against the said Indians.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the agent for the Wichitas and other Indians in the country leased by the Choctaws to the United States, shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the relief of destitute Indians, and with the view of preventing suffering and starvation among the Indian tribes who have failed in raising crops from the drought of last summer, there be appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and provided that the amount shall be expended, if necessary, within the present fiscal year.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Dakota, and to create the Office of Surveyor General therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, namely: commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence up the main channel of the same, and along the boundary of the State of Minnesota, to Big Stone lake; thence along the boundary line of the said State of Minnesota to the Iowa line; thence along the boundary line of the State of Iowa to the point of intersection between the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers; thence up the Missouri river, and along the boundary line of the Territory of Nebraska, to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water river; thence following up the same, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Keha Paha or Turtle Hill river; thence up said river to the forty-third parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the present boundary of the Territory of Washington; thence along the boundary line of Washington Territory, to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east, along said forty-ninth degree of north latitude, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Dakota: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Dakota; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Dakota; until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never passed: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Dakota, shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President,
of the United States. The governor shall reside within said said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**SEC. 3.** And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws, and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, or resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required, to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

**SEC. 4.** And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, which may be increased to thirteen, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of thirteen members, which may be increased to twenty-six, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, (Indians excepted) as nearly as may be; and the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken; and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts, for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: Provided, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of
holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning
the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and
house of representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed
by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions
of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed
the term of forty days, except the first, which may be extended to sixty
days, but no longer.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male in-
habitant of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who
shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage
of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible
to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters
and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be
prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suf-
frage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the
United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention
to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution
of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the
Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with
the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but
no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the
soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States;
nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher
than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall any law be passed
impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be
made in taxing different kinds of property; but all property subject to
taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and
county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or
elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the
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governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall
nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative coun-
cil, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first
instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold
their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly,
and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and
house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative
assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been
created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased
while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and
for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a
commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters,
shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office
under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Ter-
ritory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts,
and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief
justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a
quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said
Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of
four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial
districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one
of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be
prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments,
respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The
jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and
original, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace,
Of justices of the peace.

Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction, and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the Territory, affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party; or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Nebraska Territory now receive for similar services.

Attorney, &c.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Nebraska. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Nebraska, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

How qualified.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 86. 1861.

discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs; the chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That when the land in said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in the States hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define judicial districts.
the judicial districts of said Territory and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Dakota as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Dakota, who shall locate his office at such place as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time direct, and whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances for clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses, shall be the same as those of the surveyor-general of Nebraska and Kansas, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give him.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That so much of the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Dakota, west of its eastern boundary and east and north of the Niobrara, or Running Water river, be formed into a land district, to be called the Yankton district, at such time as the President may direct, the land office for which shall be located at such point as the President may direct, and shall be removed from time to time to other points within said district whenever, in his opinion, it may be expedient.

SEC. 19. 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 receiver for 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. 20. And be it further enacted, That the river in said Territory heretofore known as the “River aux Jacques,” or “James river,” shall hereafter be called the Dakota river.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, until Congress shall otherwise direct, that portion of the Territories of Utah and Washington between the forty-first and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and east of the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington, shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into and made a part of the Territory of Nebraska.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the documents of the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress shall be sent to the same institutions which were designated to receive those of the first session thereof; and in all cases hereafter the selection of an institution to receive the documents ordered to be published or procured at the first session of any Congress shall control the documents of the entire Congress, unless another designation be made before any distribution has taken place under the selection first made: Provided, however, That where the same work is printed by order both of the Senate and House of Representatives, the duplicates may be sent to different institutions, if so desired, by the member whose right it is to direct the distribution: And provided further, That in future the public documents to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be sent to the institutions already designated, unless he shall be satisfied that any such institution is no longer a suitable depository of the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That one set of the Works of John Adams, and four sets of the American State Papers, volumes four and five, shall be distributed to the institutions described by law, on the designation of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress, which designation shall also control the distribution of an equal number of each of the volumes thereof yet to be published.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That instead of five hundred copies of the Biennial Register, or Blue Book, now ordered to be published, which shall hereafter be compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, there shall in future be published seven hundred and fifty copies.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the number of copies of the pamphlet laws directed by the act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to be delivered to the officers of the executive departments, there shall hereafter be delivered to the head of each department, including the Attorney General, for the use of those officers, a number equal to the number of copies which they are or may be entitled to receive of the Statutes at Large, published by Little and Brown, under the provisions of the act of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That one copy of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, published by authority of the act of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and one copy sent to each of the judges and to the solicitor of the Court of Claims, the judges of the criminal and orphans' courts for the District of Columbia, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Patents, and to the heads of such other executive offices of equal grade as have been established since the passage of the law distributing said decisions, and to such as may hereafter be provided for, each of whom shall likewise be entitled to receive one copy of the Statutes at Large.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That fifty copies of the “American State Papers” now in course of publication, as authorized by act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall be deposited and kept in the library of the House of Representatives, twenty copies in the library of the Senate, two copies in the congressional library, one copy in the library of the President, one copy in the State and territorial library of each State and Territory, and ten copies in each of the executive departments, for the use of the officers connected therewith.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the number of pamphlet laws directed to be placed in the library of Congress by the act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and of the Statutes at Large, published by Little and Brown, directed to be placed in the said library, by the act of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior, agreeably to the provisions of
March 2, 1861.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—An Act in Addition to "An Act to promote the Progress of the useful Arts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents may establish rules for taking affidavits and depositions required in cases pending in the Patent Office, and such affidavits and depositions may be taken before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, or in the State courts of any State where such officer shall reside; and in any contested case pending in the Patent Office it shall be lawful for the clerk of any court of the United States for any district or Territory, and he is hereby required, upon the application of any party to such contested case, or the agent or attorney of such party, to issue subpoenas for any witnesses residing or being within the said district or Territory, commanding such witnesses to appear and testify before any justice of the peace, or other officer as aforesaid, residing within the said district or Territory, at any time and place in the subpoena to be stated; and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpoena, shall refuse or neglect to appear, or, after appearing, shall refuse to testify, (not being privileged from giving testimony,) such refusal or neglect being proved to the satisfaction of any judge of the court whose clerk shall have issued such subpoena, said judge may thereupon proceed to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience in like manner as any court of the United States may do in case of disobedience to process of subpoena ad testificandum issued by such court; and witnesses in such cases shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed to witnesses attending the courts of the United States: Provided, That no witnesses shall be required to attend at any place more than forty miles from the place where the subpoena shall be served upon him to give a deposition under this law: Provided, also, That no witness shall be deemed guilty of contempt for refusing to disclose any secret invention made or owned by him: And provided, further, That no witness shall be deemed guilty of contempt for disobeying any subpoena directed to him by virtue of this act, unless his fees for going to, returning from, and one day's attendance at the place of examination shall be paid or tendered to him at the time of the service of the subpoena.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in the grant and refusal of letters-patent, there shall be appointed, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three examiners-in-chief, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars each, to be composed of persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability, whose duty it shall be, on the written petition of the applicant for that purpose being filed, to revise and determine upon the validity of decisions made by examiners when adverse to the grant of letters-patent; and also to revise and determine in like manner upon the validity of the decisions of examiners in interference cases, and when required by the Commissioner in applications for the extension of patents, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Commissioner; that from their decisions appeals may be taken to the Commissioner of Patents in person, upon payment of the fee hereinafter prescribed; that the said
examiners-in-chief shall be governed in their action by the rules to be
prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no appeal shall be allowed to
the examiners-in-chief from the decisions of the primary examiners, excep-
tionally in interference cases, until after the application shall have been twice
rejected; and the second examination of the application by the primary
examiner shall not be had until the applicant, in view of the references
given on the first rejection, shall have renewed the oath of invention, as
provided for in the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to promote
the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved July fourth, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-six.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no appeal shall be allowed to
the examiners-in-chief from the decisions of the primary examiners, excep-
tionally in interference cases, until after the application shall have been twice
rejected; and the second examination of the application by the primary
examiner shall not be had until the applicant, in view of the references
given on the first rejection, shall have renewed the oath of invention, as
provided for in the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to promote
the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved July fourth, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-six.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the Commis-
sioner of Patents, from and after the passage of this act, shall be four
thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the chief
clerk of the Patent Office shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and
the salary of the Librarian of the Patent Office shall be eighteen hundred
dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Patents
is authorized to restore to the respective applicants, or when not removed
by them, to otherwise dispose of such of the models belonging to rejected
applications as he shall not think necessary to be preserved. The same
authority is also given in relation to all models accompanying applications
for designs. He is further authorized to dispense in future with models
of designs when the design can be sufficiently represented by a drawing.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the tenth section of the act
approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, author-
izing the appointment of agents for the transportation of models and
specimens to the Patent Office, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner is further
authorized, from time to time, to appoint, in the manner already provided
for by law, such an additional number of principal examiners, first assist-
ant examiners, and second assistant examiners as may be required to
transact the current business of the office with dispatch, provided the
whole number of additional examiners shall not exceed four of each class,
and that the total annual expenses of the Patent Office shall not exceed
the annual receipts.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner may require
all papers filed in the Patent Office, if not correctly, legibly, and clearly
written, to be printed at the cost of the parties filing such papers; and
for gross misconduct he may refuse to recognize any person as a patent
agent, either generally or in any particular case; but the reasons of the
Commissioner for such refusal shall be duly recorded, and subject to the
approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no money paid as a fee, on any
application for a patent after the passage of this act, shall be withdrawn
or refunded, nor shall the fee paid on filing a caveat be considered as
part of the sum required to be paid on filing a subsequent application for
a patent for the same invention. That the three months' notice given to
any caveator, in pursuance of the requirements of the twelfth section of
the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be computed
from the day on which such notice is deposited in the post office at Wash-
ington, with the regular time for the transmission of the same added thereto,
which time shall be indorsed on the notice; and that so much of the thirteenth section of the act of Congress, approved July fourth,
eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as authorizes the annexing to letters-
patent of the description and specification of additional improvements is
hereby repealed, and in all cases where additional improvements would
now be admissible, independent patents must be applied for.
SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force fixing the rates of the Patent Office fees to be paid, and discriminating between the inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries, which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States, are hereby repealed, and in their stead the following rates are established:

On filing each caveat, ten dollars.

On filing each original application for a patent, except for a design, fifteen dollars.

On issuing each original patent, twenty dollars.

On every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner, twenty dollars.

On every application for the reissue of a patent, thirty dollars.

On every application for the extension of a patent, fifty dollars; and fifty dollars in addition, on the granting of every extension.

On filing each disclaimer, ten dollars.

For certified copies of patents and other papers, ten cents per hundred words.

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, and other papers of three hundred words or under, one dollar.

For recording every assignment, and other papers, over three hundred and under one thousand words, two dollars.

For recording every assignment or other writing, if over one thousand words, three dollars.

For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making the same.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any citizen or citizens, or alien or aliens, having resided one year in the United States, and taken the oath of his or their intention to become a citizen or citizens, who by his, her, or their own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, may have invented or produced any new and original design, or a manufacture, whether of metal or other material or materials, and original design for a bust, statue, or bas relief, or composition in alto or basso relievo, or any new and useful pattern, or print, or picture, to be either worked into or worked on, or printed, or painted, or cast, or otherwise fixed on, any article of manufacture, or any new and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, not known or used by others before his, her, or their invention, or production thereof, and prior to the time of his, her, or their application for a patent therefor, and who shall desire to obtain an exclusive property or right therein to make, use, and sell, and vend the same, or copies of the same, to others, by them to be made, used, and sold, may make application, in writing, to the Commissioner of Patents, expressing such desire; and the Commissioner, on due proceedings had, may grant a patent therefor as in the case now of application for a patent, for the term of three and one half years, or for the term of seven years, or for the term of fourteen years, as the said applicant may elect in his application: Provided, That the fee to be paid in such application shall be, for the term of three years and six months, ten dollars, for seven years, fifteen dollars, and for fourteen years, thirty dollars: And provided, That the patentees of designs under this act, shall be entitled to the extension of their respective patents for the term of seven years, from the day on which said patents shall expire, upon the same terms and restrictions as are now provided for the extension of letters-patent.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That all applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the filing of the petition, and in default thereof, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto; unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that such delay was unavoidable; and all applications now pending shall be treated as if filed after the passage of this
act, and all applications for the extension of patents, shall be filed at least ninety days before the expiration thereof; and notice of the day set for the hearing of the case shall be published, as now required by law, for at least sixty days.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where an article is made or vended by any person under the protection of letters-patent, it shall be the duty of such person to give sufficient notice to the public that said article is so patented, either by fixing thereon the word patented, together with the day and year the patent was granted; or when, from the character of the article patented, that may be impracticable, by enveloping one or more of the said articles, and affixing a label to the package or otherwise attaching thereto a label on which the notice, with the date, is printed; on failure of which, in any suit for the infringement of letters-patent by the party failing so to mark the article the right to which is infringed upon, no damage shall be recovered by the plaintiff, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement, and continued after such notice to make or vend the article patented. And the sixth section of the act entitled “An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts,” and so forth, approved the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he is hereby, authorized to print, or in his discretion to cause to be printed, ten copies of the description and claims of all patents which may hereafter be granted, and ten copies of the drawings of the same, when drawings shall accompany the patents: Provided, The cost of printing the text of said descriptions and claims shall not exceed, exclusive of stationery, the sum of two cents per hundred words for each of said copies, and the cost of the drawing shall not exceed fifty cents per copy; one copy of the above number shall be printed on parchment to be affixed to the letters-patent; the work shall be under the direction and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Patents, and the expense of the said copies shall be paid out of the patent fund.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That printed copies of the letters-patent of the United States, with the seal of the Patent Office affixed thereto, and certified and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, shall be legal evidence of the contents of said letters-patent in all cases.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for the term of seventeen years from the date of issue; and all extension of such patents is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.
RESOLUTIONS.

January 19, 1861. [No. 1.] A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the Owners of the Steamboat “John C. Fremont” to change the Name of the same to that of “Horizon.”

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to permit the owners of the steamboat “John C. Fremont” to change the name of the same to that of “Horizon.”

APPROVED, January 19, 1861.

February 13, 1861. [No. 9.] Joint Resolution giving the Assent of Congress to certain Acts passed, or to be passed, by the Legislatures of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, or any two of them, in Relation to the “Raft” of Red River, and for other Purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given, to any acts that have been, or may be, passed by the Legislatures of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, or of any two of them, having for their object the improvement of the navigation of Red River by the removal of the “Raft” therefrom.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That Congress hereby assents, that after and so soon as any company incorporated by the States aforesaid, or any two of them, for the purpose, shall have removed the obstructions to navigation in Red River caused by the “Raft,” and have rendered the
same navigable, and not before, the said States, or any two of them, may, through the said company, under and in accordance with, and in the mode provided by, the acts incorporating the same, for the benefit of the company and to reimburse to it its expenditures in removing said "Raft," levy and collect, by way of commutation for duties of tonnage, tolls upon all boats or other water-crafts ascending or descending said river, and passing through the portion thereof that shall so have been improved and rendered navigable, not to exceed the following sums: that is to say, fifty cents on and for each bale of cotton, and twenty-five cents on and for each barrel of goods, wares, and merchandise wherewith such boats or crafts may be laden; and that this privilege may continue until the expiration of thirty years from the ninth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the said company to impair the navigation of Red Bayou: Provided, further, That the United States shall have the right, at any time after the expiration of ten years, to take possession of the work by paying to the company the amount of expenditure, with seven per centum interest.

APPROVED, February 21, 1861.

[No. 11.] Joint Resolution to quit Title to Lands in the State of Iowa.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title which the United States still retain in the tracts of land along the Des Moines river, Iowa certain and above the mouth of the Raccoon fork thereof, in the State of Iowa, which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as part of the grant by act of Congress approved August eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and which is now held by bona fide purchasers under the State of Iowa, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the State of Iowa.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 12.] A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the appointment of William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, in place of Richard Rush, deceased; William B. Astor, of New York, in place of Gideon Hawley, whose term has expired; and that Cornelius C. Felton, of Massachusetts, whose term has expired, be reappointed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 13.] Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

"Article Thirteen.

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.
[No. 14.] A Resolution authorizing the Issue of the same Quota of Arms to the State of California for the Years eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as was issued to that State for the Year eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

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 to issue to the State of California, a quota of arms for the years eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty-one, equal to the annual quota issued to the said State of California for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 15.] A Resolution to correct certain Errors in the Act entitled "An act to provide for the Payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a Loan, to regulate and fix the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," approved the second of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be so far altered and corrected as to strike from said act the following words, that is to say, from the list of articles exempt from duty: "wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be eighteen cents, or under, per pound;" from section twenty-four as follows:

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores, on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and from section thirteen, as follows: "On woollen shawls, or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of sixteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem."

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 16.] Joint Resolution authorizing Commodore H. Paulding to receive a Sword awarded to him by the Republic of Nicaragua.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Commodore H. Paulding, of the United States Navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the sword presented to him by the Republic of Nicaragua.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 17.] A Resolution authorizing Captain William L. Hudson, of the United States Navy, to accept a Diamond Brooch for his Wife, presented to her by the Emperor of Russia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captain William L. Hudson, of the United States Navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept for his wife, a diamond brooch presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, as a mark of the appreciation by that government of the courtesy extended to the officers of the Russian service on board the United States ship Niagara during the laying of the Atlantic cable.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

[No. 18.] A Resolution authorizing W. H. Smiley, United States Commercial Agent at the Falkland Islands to receive a Telescope tendered him by the Belgian Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That W. H. Smiley, United
States Commercial Agent at the Falkland Islands, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept from the Belgian Government a telescope tendered in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to a seaman belonging to a Belgian vessel, the "Leopold," wrecked in the neighborhood of the Falkland Islands in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.