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## The Oregon Statesman.

AMORY BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.

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In this paper are published the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties of the United States, and the Laws and Resolutions of the Territory of Oregon, by authority.


### The Press.

BY J. C. DUNCAN.

Moving with the step of Progress,
Turning darkest night to day,
Sun the Press, the people's safeguard,
Pur illumes the western way!
Champion of our rights in danger,
Firm exposer of the wrong,
May its course be swayed by reason—
Justice to the weak and strong.

Let its words of truth be spoken
Wide o'er mount, and vale and sea,
Despots' fetters it has broken,
Serving hearts that would be free!
Like the electric chain, it passes;
Error from her seat is hurled;
Types and paper rouse the masses—
'Tis the lever moves the world!

Foremost in its glorious mission,
Now it pays the patriot debt,
Giving to our children's children
Names like that of Lafayette.
See the page of history glowing
With the record of his fame;
'Twas a nation that he succored,
'Tis her sons who chant his name!

No'er that bond of union sever
Which his gallant deeds have twined,
With his country's flag forever
Be the Stars and Stripes combined.
As to-day we see them streaming,
Side by side they stood of yore,
Through the smoke of battle gleaming
On the far Atlantic shore.

Now, the land he nobly aided
Stretches toward the setting sun,
And its farthest outpost echoes
To the name of Washington.
With that name there is another,
Like a household word 'tis met,
'Twas his friend, his comrade, brother—
Great and gallant Lafayette!

An Interesting Anniversary.—The following proceedings, reported by Martin Luther, should be of special interest to the Abolition nullifiers, and to Cheever and the political parsons generally:

The devil held a great anniversary, at which his emissaries were convened to report the result of their several missions.

"I let loose the wild beasts of the desert, on a caravan of Christians, and their bones are now bleaching on the sands," said one.

"Pshaw!" said the devil, "their souls were all saved."

"I drove the east wind," said another, "against a ship freighted with Christians, and they were all drowned."

"What of that?" said the devil, "their souls were all saved."

"For three years," said a third, "I cultivated an acquaintance with an independent preacher of the gospel; at last I became on very intimate terms with him; and I persuaded him to preach politics, and throw away his Bible."

Then the devil shouted, as the devil only can shout, and the night-stars of hell sang for joy.

Appropos of this, there is a clergyman in Worcester, Mass., the Rev. F. H. Newhall, who has been preaching a political sermon, in which he is said to have uttered these words: "There is one paper in this city which supports Buchanan, and the devil is at the head of it." This is, however, denied by the clergyman's friends, who ask the *Bay State*, the paper alluded to, to publish the whole discourse; to which it assents, upon condition that Mr. Newhall agrees to read from his pulpit a speech of Senator Douglas. The clergyman refuses.

Great Britain's Royal Children.—For the gratification of a correspondent, we publish the names and ages of the children of Queen Victoria.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841.
3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.
9. A Princess, born April 14, 1857.

Her Majesty, Queen Alexandria Victoria is nearly thirty-eight years of age, having been born on the 24th day of May, 1819. She was married February 10, 1840, to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819.—*Providence Journal.*

Dred Scott.—The real original Dred Scott, says the St. Louis Ledger, was the lion of the court house Saturday morning. About 10 o'clock he made his appearance on the steps fronting on Fourth street. He was soon recognized and surrounded by a score of lawyers, all congratulating him on his enviable notoriety. Some said he was the most celebrated character of the present day—that he caused a greater stir in the United States than Lafayette himself, and advised him to go to Boston, exhibit himself there, and from thence to London, but to be sure before he left for England, to get an introduction from Mrs. Stowe to the Dutchess of Sutherland, and that doubtless his fortune would be made. Others advised him to join the black republicans and stump it through the State for Major Rollins during the ensuing canvass, while some others advised him to join the church. 'No massa,' said Dred, "me not go to Boston, nor to England, nor to stump, neider; me stay in St. Louis with massa Labaum." Dred is a small pleasant looking negro, between 50 and 60 years of age, of course, somewhat the worse for wear and tear, He wore a moustache and imperial, and was dressed in a suit of seedy black.

### Letter from President Buchanan to the President Another Letter from the Vicegerency.

The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to his excellency James Buchanan, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact that your excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of the "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the territory. We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution, and your excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

The President's Reply.

Washington, City, Aug. 15, 1857.

Gentlemen:—On my recent return to this city after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Postoffice Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principles of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*" You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker have employed an army "one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the constitution of the United States.*"

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation, upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty toward the man who, however unworthy, is the chief magistrate of your country? If so either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th may, 1854, and the government in all its branchs was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized this legislature in different forms and by different enactments.—The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government?—to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin!—to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I orderd a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgment of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as "forcing the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflect no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievances, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the constitution of the U. States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory, at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpoes of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of sufferage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory; and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a last opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants," qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the rights of sufferage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison toward the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayers that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consumation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthrophy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Pat's Encounter with a Hornet's Nest.—An I was a mowin of a mornin, just a while since, on a mash forninst the wood, an I seed a big, beautiful bird's nest on a bush, an I axed Mr. Davis what kind ov a bird's nest it was, an he tould me, bad luck to him, 'twas a hum bird's nest; an I went up and peep't into it, but divil a bird could I see, nor a bit of a place for her to lay; and then Mr. Davis tould me—may the divil run away wud him—to shake the bush and the ould bird wud come out; an I shook it, shure, but instead of a bird, out cum a thousand, ten thousand—och, a million ov the big green heads, and they flew into me eyes, into me hair, and into me mouth, be jabers, an they bit me till shurely I thought I was dead jist; an I screamed, an I ran—och, didn't I run? but they stuck to me, an no more could I run away from the varmints than I could run away from mesilf; an the first I know'd I tumbled into a ditch ov about two feet ov water, an thinks I, now, me honies, I'll cuse the St. Patrick on ye, who jist give the like ov sich spalpeens a little holy water to cuse Ireland. So I ducks me head under the wather, an jist hild it there till I most kilt mesilf, an intirely kilt every mother's son ov the hum birds bad luck to 'em.

A Frank Commentator.—George Winston was a devoted Baptist of Mississippi, and an equally ardent democrat. It was hard to tell which had the warmest place in his affections—his wife, his church, or his political party. On one occasion, he had several friends spending the evening with him; and before they retired he took down the Bible, to read a portion of Scripture, and have a word of prayer. It so happened that he opened the sacred book at the Epistle to Titus, where the Apostle says, "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready for every good work." As it was a habit of his to comment on the text as he went along, when he came to this passage he took off his spectacles, and with a gravity suited to the time and place he remarked:

"*There*, my friends, is where I differ from Brother Paul. Mr. Jefferson tells us that the true doctrine is just the reverse of this; that is, men in office should always be obedient to the people; and I agree with the great author of the Declaration of Independence. The Apostle was no doubt a great preacher and a good Christian; but it is clear enough he was no democrat."

Coincidences.—We were struck the other day in looking at a work entitled, The Lives of the Presidents, with a few coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

| | BORN. | RETIRED. |
|---|---|---|
| John Adams | 1735 | 1801 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 1743 | 1809 |
| James Madison | 1751 | 1817 |
| James Monroe | 1759 | 1825 |
| John Q. Adams | 1767 | 1829 |

Now, it will be seen by this, that Jefferson was born eight years after his predecessor, John Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor, Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Q. Adams eght years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six, Madison was sixty-six, Monroe was sixty-six and John Q. Adams, had he been elected a second time, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, all died on the 4th of July.

☞ A kind no, is often more agreeable than an unkind yes.

Remember all that is truly good and beautiful in life, blooms around the altar of domestic love.

Society, like silk, must be viewed in all its situations, or it will deceive us.

The world makes us talkers, but solitude makes us thinkers.

Thou canst not joke an enemy into a friend; but thou mayest a friend into an enemy.

Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings their ornament of it.

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

Most men employ their first years so as to make their last miserable.

There are reproaches which give praise, and praise which gave reproaches.

Stick to the Farm.—Are pale faces, white hands, decayed teeth, and bad health, more genteel than robust frames, a good appetite, sound sleep, and independent circumstances? We think not, and for the same reason we judge that farming is not beneath any pursuit whatever, in all that makes man virtuous, useful, and happy; and it is surely to be regretted that nearly all our young men should prefer a mercantile life or a profession, to the tilling of the ground at their own quiet homes. Not only is it to be lamented on account of the welfare of the young men themselves, but also in reference to the prosperity of the country, for it is a truth that cannot be contradicted, that the best interests of the inhabitants of any country, are intimately connected with the prosperous condition of its agriculture.

Don't Give the New Cent to the Baby.—A fine little girl, the daughter of Mr. James Craigie, of the Seventh Ward, swallowed one of the new cents, on Monday, to the great dismay of the parents. Suitable remedies facilitated the passage of the dirty little coin, which saw daylight just fourteen hours afterward. The same physician, who put this eagle through, has a child now under his care in Williamsburg, who swallowed one of the new cents about a week since. All emetics and purgatives have thus far proved useless. The patient suffers immensely from giddyness and nervous irritability. The new cent is a bad plaything for children.

☞ An Irishman made a sudden rush in a druggist's shop in Glasgow. Drawing from his pocket a soda water bottle, filled to the brim with some pure liquid, he handed it across the counter and exclaimed: "There docthor, snuff that will you." The doctor did as he was directed, and pronounced the liquid to be genuine whiskey. "Thank you, docther," said the Irishman, "hand me it again if you plaze." The doctor again did as directed, and asked Patrick what he meant. "Och, then," said Pat, "if you will have it, the priest told me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the docter. So here's your health, and the priest's health, and the health of Moses."

BY AUTHORITY.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

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 thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

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

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and one dollars.

For pay of officers of the Military Academy, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For commutation of subsistence of officers of the Military Academy one thousand and twenty-two dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-thre thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

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

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

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and seven dollars and seventy-three cents; and that hereafter all the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing officers of the quartermaster's department of the army shall be audited and settled by the third auditor of the treasury.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses and offices; 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 outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to 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; 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 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, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of 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; 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 traveling 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 shoeing the horses of those corps, four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and 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 safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army for the transportion of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including 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; 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 it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and army depots; tolls, freights, wharfage and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules and oxen and purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats 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 from harbors and rivers and roads, to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of the troops on the frontier, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant general's department, at division and department headquarters, the sum of four hundred dollars.

For compensation of 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.

For armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For arsenals, including fifty thousand dollars for arsenal in California, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to purchase, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one square feet of ground adjacent to Washington Arsenal, and for the use thereof, at a price not exceeding ten cents per foot, and for the purchase of the improvements upon said ground, and for the necessary draining of a part thereof, eighty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents.

For continuing the experiment of sinking Artesian wells upon the public lands, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the erection and completion of the water-shops at Springfield armory, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For finishing and furnishing the armory for the militia of the District of Columbia, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations and reconnoisances, for military purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

For machinery, tools and fixtures required for an arsenal of construction at Fayetteville, North Carolina, including the cost of putting the machinery in place, fifty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the government bridge at Mill creek, Old Point Comfort, Va., eight hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which were destroyed by fire on the twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of stores for the quarters of officers and soldiers of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to settle the accounts of the three officers of the army who were sent to Europe in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to collect information on military affairs, four thousand six hundred and seven dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the purpose of making further tests of gun metal for heavy cannon, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the Point Douglas and Saint Louis River road, thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

For completing the Point Douglas and Fort Ripley road, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and one cent.

For repairing the bridge over Cannon river, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be added to the quartermaster's department of the army five military storekeepers, who shall give bond and security required by the existing law, and they and all other military storekeepers shall have in kind, and in kind only, the fuel and quarters of first lieutenant of the army.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the master armorers at the national armories shall receive fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof which are or may become useless for military purposes: Provided, nevertheless, That nothing in this act, nor in the act above mentioned, shall be so construed as to impair in any wise the right of the State within which such site or reservation may be situated, to impose taxes on the same, in like manner as upon other lands or property owned by individuals within the State after such sale.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for pay, subsistence, and commuted allowance of six companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States in New Mexico in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; and for forage transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and incidental expenses of said troops while in service, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars; and for reimbursement of the quartermaster's department, for the expenses of a spy company, called into service by Brigadier-General Garland, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and sixty cents.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the appropriations contained in the "Act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota," approved February seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be understood to apply, and are hereby made applicable to the improvement of the said roads as may be judged necessary by the Secretary of War, as well as to the purpose of "cutting out the timber," as specified in said act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the construction of barracks and quarters at a military post to be estalished in the northern part of Minnesota Territory, for the protection of the settlements on the Red river of the North, fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act entitled "an act for the erection of a military post on or near the Pembina river in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes," approved the seventeenth of February, eighteen-hundred and fifty five; said post to be located and constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, the location to be at such point as he shall deem best adapted for the protection of said settlement; and so much of the aforesaid act, approved February seventeen, eighteen-hundred and fifty-five, as indicates the location of said post, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the words "non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates," in the first section of the act entitled "an act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments," approved August fourth, eighteen-hundred and fifty-four, shall be construed to include all enlisted men of the army of the United Jtates.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to the State of Arkansas, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as were paid by said State, approved January fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the Benton county militia called into service by Colonel W. R. Ogden in July, eighteen hundred and fordy-six, under requsition of the governor of that State to resist incursions of the Dherokee Indians: Provided, that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred and twelve dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of Warm be and he is hereby authorized and directed to abolish the Western Military Asylum, located at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and under the direction of the President of the United States to sell the said site, figure, and other property belonging to the same, at such time and in such manner as may seem best, and the amount arising out of such sale shall be restored to the Military Asylum Fund.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be audited and settled the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States for money advanced by that State in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and eighteen hundred and fifty-two: Provided, It shall be satisfactorily shown that said claims have been atually and paid by the State.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the militia called into service in the Territory of New Mexico by acting Governor Messervey in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to suppress Indian hostilities in said Territory, upon the presentation by the governor of said territory to the said secretary, a full accurate and detailed statement or estimate of the actual and necessary expenses incurred by said militia, accompanied by proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the correctness thereof, authenticated in conformity with the usages of the department, and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this section into effect; Provided, That the said secretary shall be first satisfied that the calling out of said militia was necessary and proper for the defense of the Territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the commissioners appointed by him under the provisions of the eleventh section of 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 August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, such sums of money for their services and expenses as he may deem reasonable and just, provided the sum does not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twelve thousand dollars: Provided, That such of these commissioners as were officers in the army be not paid in both capacities.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed," approved August eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, so much money as will be sufficient to pay said volunteers who have not been paid, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of arrearages of salary due to the late clerk of the Board of Army officers appointed under the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at the time it was dissolved, two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet, shall be so construed from and after