IN SENATE. The morning business was of but little

The Resolution of Mr. Preston, on the subject of paying Indian Annuities from the

Land Receipts, was the matter of an unex-pected morning debate.

Mr. Allen of Ohio moved to take the Resolution from the table, and on this motion made a long and fiery speech in opposition to the Distribution policy. Mr. Allen repeated all his old arguments against Distribution, and denounced the Bill in hitter and severe terms

Mr. White of Indiana replied, and having been answered by Mr. Preston, the subject was temporarily postponed until to-morrow, and the

REVENUE RILL

considered a few moments before one clock. The long winded speeches were left for the day, and the attention of the Senate given to the Bill in detail. The first item referred to the article of Cotton Bagging, and gave rise to a most spirited contest.

The debate was commenced by Mr. Crit-

tenden of Ky. who made a brief and very able speech upon the pending amendment, which was to reduce the duty on Cotton bagging to 3 1-2 per cent. from 5, as proposed by the House of Representatives. This amendment was defended in reply by Mr. Calhoun, who thought that an enormous duty was paid on Cotton Bagging, and to exceed 70 per cent.

Mr. Walker went on to prove that Gunny Bags paid a duty of 250 per cent. The two Senators maintained these two positions with great carnestness, but were replied to by Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Evans, who proved that these estimates were extravagant at the rate of ten to one in the greater duty named on Gunny Bags.

Mr. Evans showed that the duty was nothing like this, and showed that it was no higher than the average duties upon other articles.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, addressed the Senate at some length upon more general matters, and for the purpose of proving that the producers paid all the duties, and in order to show that the Bill was not a Revenue measure but one of high protection.

The item was debated through the day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business before the House was a motion to suspend the Rules for the purpose of receiving a resolution fixing upon Monday the 15th of August for the adjournment. The Yeas and Nays were ordered upon the motion to suspend the Rules, and it was lost by a vote of 81 in the affirmative to 68 in the negative.

NAVY BILL.

Mr. Fillmore called up the Navy Bill from the Senate, and moved a Committee of Conference. A debate arose which continued at some length.

Mr. Fillmore advocated the Committee of Conference.

Mr. Cave Johnson, quite ultra, was gainst continuance, and disposed to adhere. Mr. Adams, though a warm friend of the House amendments, was disposed to insist and have a Committee of Conference. He regarded that as one of the most conservative principles in the Constitution, and one which was to be cherished at all hazards. The House in the end could adhere, but he hoped it would first pursue the usual mode.

It was argued by Mr. Brown and Mr. Johnson, per contra, that if the House yielded to a conference, even though they now insisted, the result would be a vielding to the Senate in the end. Upon all conferences it was said the House yielded the most. Mr. Wise and Mr. Proffit answered that

the Senate had yielded already in this Bill. They had receded from their appropriation of half a million extra for the pay and sub. sistence of the Navy. If the Bill was lost, as it would be, if the House adhered, and the Senate adhered, the result would be a responsibility which would fall quite as much upon this House as the other. The Previous question was then moved.

and the Committee of Conference appointed consisting of Messrs. Wise, McKay, and Campbell of Tenn.

Friday, July 29. IN SENATE.

The bill to regulate enlistments in the naval service of the United States, came up in its order, when-

Mr. Calhoun asked if negroes were allowed to be enlisted under the provisions of the bill ? Because, if so, he should suggest an amendment limiting them to the places of cooks and stewards.

Mr. Bayard replied that they would, but he did not anticipate any abuse growing out of this cilcumstance; so far as he was concerned, he did not think it a matter of much consequence, but while he did not desire to be considered as accepting the amendment, he did not want to be regarded as opposing it, and would prefer that the Senate should act upon the propertion.

Mr. Calbona thought, after the case of

Lieut. Hooe, which had created so much excitement, they should be cautious how they nermitted negroes to enlist into the naval service of the United States. Besides, in his opinion, it was wrong to bring those who sustained the honor and glory of our nation-

Mr. King suggested that "musicians" be added, and the amendment then read that no blacks should be enlisted in the army, navy, or marine carps, except as cooks, stewards, servants, and musicians.

The question was then taken on the

amendment and decided as follows: Yeas

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate proceeded to the discussion on the Tariff bill.

The question last pending being the amendment of Mr. Calboun to make the duty on cotton bagging 20 per cent, an salorem.

We perform a painful duty in announcing the death of our worthy and renerated fellow-citizen, Robert Souter, Esq.

Norfolk Herald.

The debate was kept up until 5 o'clock by Messre. Crittenden, Bagby, Calhoun, King, Cuthbert, Rives, and others; when

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate ad-

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House were engaged all day on Pri-

Saturday, July 30.

IN SENATE

Mr. Walker gave notice that he would on Monday ask leave to bring in a bill to reduce the time of the naturalization law from five to two years, the time named in the first act of Congress on that subject.

THE REVENUE BILL. Mr. Evans called up, at one o'clock, the Revenue bill, the question pending being the amendment of Mr. Calhoun to amend the amendment of the Committee on Finance by striking out 31 cents on the square yard of cotton bagging, and inserting 20 per cent.

On this motion the Senate was severally addressed by Messrs. Sevier, Huntington, Benton, Bates, and others, when the question was taken on the amendment to the amendment, and decided in the negative, Yeas 8, Navs 33.

Mr. Young moved to insert 25 per cent.

This proposition was debated in turn by Messrs. Young, Calhoun, Evans, Cuthbert, Simmons and Walker; when the question was taken, and decided in the negative, 17

The next question was taken ring with the Committee in the to the bill, substituting 34 cen square yard instead of five.

Mr. Archer spoke of the necessity there was for replenishing the condition of the Treasury, and saving it from its present condition, almost at any cost. He was inclined to support the Senate's amendment.

The question was then taken on concur ring with the amendment of the Senate, and decided in the negative, 21 to 25.

The next amendment was as follows: In the proviso extending the indulgence of existing laws to railroad companies for iron imported for railroads, instead of 1843, to insert 1845.

Mr. Berrien supported this amendment with much zeal, was replied to by Messrs. have fallen under it. It is a sad change Buchanan and Miller, and the debate kent up with much earnestness; but the amendment was rejected—as were in turn all the remaining amendments of the Committee on Finance. The bill was about to be reported to the Senate, when-

Mr. Buchanan rose and moved to strike out the 27th section of the bill relating to the repeal of the proviso to the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; but it being then 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Buchanan will occupy the floor on Monday in support of his motion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Arnold, from the Select Committee to whom had been referred the bill reducing the pay and mileage of members of Con gress and of the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, reported back the same with certain proposed amendments.

The amendments were read. They pro-

That the pay of members of Congress, which is re duced by the bill to \$6 per day, shall cease during their absence from their respective Honses, except i case of sickness of themselves or families, or when excused by the House; and

The following scale of reductions for the salaries the several officers of the Government is proposed i lieu of that in the original bill :

1st. From and after the 1st day of January, 1843 the pay and emoluments of all the officers of the Fer eral Government in the civil department, excepting of ficers of the diplomatic corps serving abroad, the Com-missioner of Pensions, and officers whose pay and emoluments do not exceed the sum of \$1,000 per annum, and those the reduction of whose salaries is pro hibited by the Constitution, shall be reduced at the following rates: Officers receiving salaries of \$3,000 and upwards, shall be reduced at the rate of 20 pe cent : less than \$3.000 and over \$1,000, 124 cent. : Provided, That no officer shall be reduced by low \$1,000 per annum ; and that no officer, excepting those of the diplomatic corps, shall, after the 1st day January, 1843, receive for salary, fees, emoluments or perquisites of office, a greater compensation for any one year than \$5,000.

2d. That where an officer receives a given per cent the rate per centum shall be reduced 20 per cent., excepting deputy postmasters whose compensations a less than \$1,000.

3d. That all expenses, other than salaries of of cers of the judiciary, shall be reduced 20 per cent.; and all perquisites, fees and costs which the United States may be required to pay on process issuing from the courts of the United States shall be reduced 20

per cent.

4th. That the pay of all the officers of the navy and army shall be reduced 20 per cent. for pay, rations, and other perquisites, except where an officer receives less than two rations; and, in that case, his allowance for rations shall not be reduced.

5th. No officer of the army or navy shall be allow ed a greater sum than six cents per mile for transportation of baggage; and salaried civil officers shall re ceive no other pay or compensation than the salarie allowed them by law.

Mr. Gwinn said that he was instructed by the minority of the Committee to present substitute bill, accompanied with a report.

Mr. Cushing called for the reading thereof. The report and bill were accordingly read. The bill is in the following words

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repr sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the present session, each member of the Senate and each member of bis opinion, it was wrong to bring those who sustained the honor and glory of our national arms in contact with the black race.

Mr. Bayard suggested that the amendment be so enlarged as to read cooks, stewards, and tervants, which was agreed to.

sion, each member of the Senate and each member of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the seat of Government by the usual route and eight dollars per diem for each days' attendance in the body of which he is a member: Provided. The session has which he is a member: Provided. The session he may so attend shall not continue more than five months from the commencement thereof; and in case it shall continue for a period of time longer than five months, then and in that case, each Senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall be used to receive for a period of the session had been sent about honor. Will political reputation buy a loaf of bread, give employment to the laborer, pay his rent, keep his clothes whole? Not a particle of it. "Well," said I, "the power that pulled down can build up titled to receive for the House of Representatives shall be a provided. member of the House of Representatives shall be en-titled to receive four dellars per diem for each day he shall attend thereafter, and no more.

> Mr. Profit moved that the bill and report be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to.

Norfolk Herald.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

We commend to the attentive perusal of the Meers—the following views of " A Laborer" which we copy from the " American Sentinel," a paper in the support of the Locofoco perty. We doubt not many of our Mechanics at the South contributed their night to schieve this great victory, and like "A labor er" are now reaping the reward of their hard fought battle. But we desire not to reproach them; rather let us invite them in future, to take warning and sin not again in such a cause.

[From the American Sentinel.]

A LABORER TO HIS BRETHREN.

Some time ago, I undertook to give out

some lines upon our condition, and the times

that were approaching. After that I got a little work for a short spell, and I am now idle again, and, I am afraid, likely to contique so; and, therefore, I can write all I have to say to you. Well, we have got the Monster fairly down, broke up root and branch, and a good many other banks-we have got free trade, and we have come to the real specie basis. So far, we have conquered-we have won the battle. Now, then, let us see what is the cost of the victory. In the first place, all wages must come down, or. I may say, in truth, have come down-there is not a laboring man of my acquaintance, far or year, that has not been cut down already. But this is a small part of the matter-three-fourths of us cannot get employment at any wages! And then our wives and daughters, who used to get work and help us along-they are all out. My old woman used to work for one of the Book Aristocrats, and did his linen up at seventy cents a dozen. She would have some five six dozen of them a week, all cash. Then my daughter Nancy worked for a large hatting establishment, also one of the Bank Whigs, and used to get her three dollars and a quarter a week-cash down from there, too, every Saturday night. We had a merry time of it-no trouble to pay our rent, but on Sunday we were all brave in our clothes, and our Nancy was a fine lady! The young house carpenter, who was just out of his time, used to come and go with us to church, and he talked of building a nice house, and all things looked fine for us. Well, now the victory has taken all these things from us. I am afraid we have not only pulled down the old Bank, but we that has come over us-and so sudden, too. Poor Nancy came home crying the other day, just as I got home. "What is the matter with you, Anna?" said I. "Why, father." said she, "my employer has sent me home. He discharged all the girls in the shop today, and says until they get a new bank, he cannot go on." With that I heard another sigh in the room, and there stood the old woman, wiping her eyes. "Why, Betsey, says I, " what's the use? I dare say the mill will go again." "No, no," says she " the very best gentleman, the kindest hearted man I ever saw, that I worked for has failed-he paid me his last to-day, and God knows where I shall now find another pay master after him." Well, so it was. Neither of them reproached me, but I felt sort of convicted-they are both good souls and too kind for that. Well, in walks my particular friend, neighbor Talkfast the patriot .-I reckon he got scratched. He began in the old way, to talk about banks, and bank thieves, and great rogues; and all that; but talk of rogues as much as you please," said street every day, and let your poor wife stand in the market, selling her little things, lengaged in the Northeastern Boundary surhusband is an industrious man, and wants | Captain Talcott, made up the company.to work and lay up a little when he gets old. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit Can your specie folks find him work ?"- prevailed. Mr. WEBSTER gave as a toast quaintance used to say, giving him's shot to reign over a prosperous and happy peobetween wind and water. Neighbor pulled ple." Lord Ashsurron gave, "The Presihis hat over his forehead, and walked dent! perpetuity to the institutions of the Spanish, I tell you; and I sat down as quiet | United States." The PRESIDENT gave, "The as a lamb, and began to think the thing over. Says I, "old woman, get me out the pen, ink and paper, I'll try and mend it." With BURTON, who has always "manifested the that, her face brightened up, and Nance most friendly sentiments towards the United came and gave nie a kiss, and said she. "father, you used to write against the "That at this time of life nothing certainly Monster, as you called the Bank, and Mr. | but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this Fur Dealer this day said, " if the working side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed men took the thing up they would soon get all causes of dispute between them and his a bank." So I thought, if I told this just countrymen at home, so that nothing might as it occurred, some of you might have had remain to interrupt their friendly regard, and the same thing to happen, and perhaps a confidence that a settlement might be made your wives and daughters wanted you to do of all those controversies which every honest the same thing. Well, as I said, this has man in either country would approve, could been a pretty dear victory to us working have induced him to undertake such a veyfolks; indeed, none, but the office holders age and such a task." can get along. The sheriffs, constables, prothonotaries, judges, and all those folks ed, with some pleasant allusions to his who get their salaries-they can say to us, business being spoiled by the Commissionhurra hoys, down with the Bank-let us ers. &c. have the real constitutional money-none of your shin plasters! Just as I wrote this far, in comes another neighbor, a hard working honest weaver. "Well, Jemmy," says I "you see I am at work." "Yes," says he, "but I am afraid it is all work and no pay, for I cannot get a cent from my employer. My rent is due, and my wife and all the girls are out of work too. What are you about!" says he. I told him I was calculating what the working men had gained by destroying the Bank | "I will tell you." says he; we have gained great political reputation, and have lost every thing else."___ "Why," says I, that's like what old Falstaff We had good times, we had plenty of gold and silver, we had as much work as we wanted, and we had a good Bank and good

wicked man, or how could be all we are in such danger, and so they him overboard and the vessel was sa So, my friend, if you will pitch overbou the political Jonans who are asleep while you are in danger, all will be well-A LABORER.

NORFOLK, JULY 29, 1842.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the "Rail Road Meeting" held in Henderson, N. C. on the 22d inst. The object of the meeting, it will be seen, is, to represent the necessity of constructing a lateral railroad from the terminus of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad on the Roanoke, down the South bank of that river to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, to enable the planters to send their produce down by Portsmouth Railroad to Norfolk and Portsmouth, upon economical terms, and to give them the option of the markets here, and those of Richmond and Baltimore. Upon the reasoning in the preamble we shall offer no comment, though it meets our hearty concurrence : and in this exposition of the sentiments of the preeting as to the true policy of the farming interest of the large portion of the State of North Carelina which is to be benefitted by the proposed communication, we see, for the first time, something like the approach of the day of fulfilment of the prediction of Mr. Jefferson in regard to our port. Nature has designed it for the great depot of Southern Virginia and a large part of North Carolina, but the apathy of our own citizens, and the energy and influence of a successful rivalry, have heretofore frustrated her beneficent intention towards us, and directed our legitimate trade through other channels. The party most interested in the question of the truth or fallacy of Mr. Jefferson's prediction, however, are taking it upon themselves to be the judges in the case, and we have, in showand five hundred dollars. the proceedings to which we are referring, an evidence of their determination, that the Sage of Monticello shall not be a false prophet.

The construction of the road required to connect so valuable and extensive a section of country with the Portsmouth road, cannot be a matter of serious difficulty. The several interests involved in it, will not surely let that be an obstacle. But there is one thing which should not escape the immemerchants; and that is, the necessity of their giving assurances to our fellow citizens of North Carolina, of a hearty co-operation with them in their views, and of offering to them every possible facility for the sale or transportation of their produce sent to this market. The meeting at Henderson is the incipient step to the accomplishment of those favorable auguries of our commercial prosperity which had so long been baffled in the fulfilment, and it is the part of Norfolk to accelerate its progress by the ready co-operation and encouragement of her mercantile men. This opportunity lost, or resigned to others more enterprising than they, and we may in vain look for another .- Herald.

THE BOUNDARY AND A DINNER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with friend who has given me some account of the dinner, at the dwelling of the Secretary the old woman took him up short. "You may of State, on Saturday, in celebration of the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary she" "but tell me who took the bread out question. The President, the whole Cabof my children's mouths? You can be a linet, Lord Ashburton and suite, the Comfine politician, and walk down to Chesnut missioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen to keep a house over your head; but my veys, then in the city, Major Graham and Now this was, as an old sailor of my ac- "Queen Victoria! long may she continue Commissioners | blessed are the peacemakers." Mr. LAWRENCE gave, "Lord Ash-"States." Lord ASHBURTON said, in reply

The SECRETARY OF WAR was then toast-

THE LATE STORM.

We understand that much damage was done at the head of Pungo River. Fences were levelled, and the crops, already injured by the long continued rains, are almost ruined. Much damage was also done to buildings. The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Davis, Jr. was blown down, and his wife and his brother, Mr. John D. Davis, were severely injured. The Mills below there-Respass', the Albemarle Swamp Land Company's, and Mr. Samuel Clark's, are broken. The water was very high at the head of Pungo; persons passed on the road in cances.—
It is thought that the water would have been as high as in 1887, were it not for the State Canal from Pungo Lake, which empties into Pungo river below the settlement.

Washington Republican.

Currency, and I say to you neighbor, the working men can bring back all these things if they will do as the sailors did with Jonah."

"How was that?" said be. "Why," said I, when Jonah went on board the ship, and the wind blew furiously, and the waves threatened to swallow the resset, they look.

To DESTROY ROACHES.—Take six cents worth of Orange Mineral, (an oxyde of lead) mix it with molasses till it becomes of the consistence of paste. Spread the paste on small pieces of pasteboad. Lay these about the infested places in the evening; the roaches eat freely and die, at all events—many the about for Jonah and la i he was salpen. This is a sure destruction for these To DESTROY ROACHES .- Take six cents ed about for Jonah, and le l he was asleep return. This is a sure destruction for these in his berth | So they said, this must be abominable pears.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES used at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

[PUBLIC--No. 26.]

by the Senate and House of Repreress assembled Chat the following sums be send eight hundred at forty-two, for the purpose paying the current expanses of the Indian Depaying the current expuses of the Indian Department, fulfilling treety subjections with the various Indian tribes, and contingent expenses, to be paid out of any money in the Treasure not otherwise appro-

an Department, viz.
For the pay of the supe endent or fudian affaire St. Louis, and the several Indian septs, as provi ded by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen bundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dolors

For the pay of the sub-agents authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by For the salary of one clerk in the office of the supe intendent of Indian alfairs south of the Missouri river. one thousand dollars.

For the salary of two clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, employed in business of grants and reservations under Indian treaties, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars. For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six

For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz. Formalfilling treaty with the Christian Indians, four For fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of the lississippi, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Saga-naw, five thousand eight hundred dollers. For fulfilling treaty with the Chippewes, Menomo-nies, Winnelsgoes and New York Indians, one thou-

For fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potrawies, thirty-three thousand eight hundred

For fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws, forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Creeks, sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws, six

For fulfilling treaties with the Cherokees, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Delawares, ten thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Plorida Indiana thousand six hundred and ten dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Iowas, seven thou-sand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Kicapoos, five thou-sand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, three thousand dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Kanzas, six thousand and forty dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Miamies, fifty-two thousand three hundred and ninety eight dollars.
For fulfilling treaties with the Bel Rivers (Miamies)
one thousand one hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Menomonies, this one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Omahas, one thou-sand four hundred and forty dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-For fulfilling treaties with the Otoes and Missouris

five thousand six hundred and forty dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Osages, thirty-four thousand four hundred and sig dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas, four the sand three hundred dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Pottawatomies of Ho

For fulfilling treaty with the Pottawatomies Prairie, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Pottawatomies

For fulfilling treaty with the Pottawatomies of In diana, seventeen thousand dellare. For fulfilling treaties with the Plankeshaws, eight

For fulfilling treaty with the Pawnees, nine thou-sand six hundred dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Quapawa, four thou-

For fulfilling treaty with the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars. For fulfilling treaty with the Senecas of New York,

For fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of the Missi sippi, forty thousand five handred and ten dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Yancton and Santis Sioux, one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy.

For fulfilling treaties with the Shawness, sever housand one hundred and eighty dollars. For fulfilling treaties with the Senecas and Shaw nees, two thousand and sixty dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Wyandots, Munsees and Delawares, one thousand dellars.

ty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Miamies of twenty

To enable the Secretary of War to procure medale to be distributed amongst the chiefs and leading men of the Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To cover expenses incurred by the commissioners in holding treaties with the Sac and Fox, Winnebago and Sioux Indians, over and above the sum of five

thousand dollars appropriated last year, and to meet the expenses of further negotiations with the two for-mer tribes, viz. the Sac and Foxes, and Winnebagues, six thousand two hundred dollars

For this sum, in addition to the appropriation per set of sighteen hundred and thirty-five, for the expenses of treating with the Unmanches and other wild triber of the Western tribes, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars fifty-five cents: Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be applied to the payment of any salary or other composestion to, or on account of, any officer or office, unless the same has been created by law or treaties, or inspectifically provided for in the appropriations in this act: Provided further, That the commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes shall not be allowed more than ien cents per mile for travelling on the most direct joute to und from his residence to the piece of making the treaties, unit eight dollars per day while engaged in making said treaties.

Confirming certain land claims in Louise macted by the Senate and House of Research of America in sembled, That the claims to lands with land district of New Orleans, being numbers six en, eight, nine, elaven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, teen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty-one, and sixty-two, of the two reports of the inter and receiver of said land district, dated four of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six second of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six and made under the provisions of the act sixth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-sixth of February e

[Puntic-No. 27]

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treas.

ry not otherwise disposed of, to be used by the Conmissioner of the General Land Office, in paying the penses of a copy of all the documents of record, and fered before the register and receiver of the New Or leans land district, in support of the land claims h erted upon by them, and which are not confirme

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That chim mbers two, five, eight, nine, eleven, twelve, the teen, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-two, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-six, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-five, thirty-six, er the provisions of the act of the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, are hereby continued for six hundred and forty acres each.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That number one, four, seven, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty three, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-even, and forty-eight of said report, are also confirmed, as recommended by the register and receiver; number three is confirmed to two thousand acres; number twenty-four o one thousand acres ; and number forty-five to two aundred acres : Provided, That this act shall among only to a relinquishment on the part of the United stes, and shall in no manner affect the right of third persons; and on the presentation to the Con-missioner of the General Land Office of a plat of sp vey duly approved by the surveyor general of the Sur are, the claimant shall be entitled to a paten SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That claim

numbers ten, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of the

fice at Greensburg, formerly St. Helena, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, emile!

"An act for the final adjustment of claims to land in the State of Louisiana," be, and the same are beetly, confirmed; and upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of a plat, approved by the surveyor general of Louisiana, the owner of owners of said claims shall be entitled to a patent. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That claim numbers seven and eight of the list mentioned in the preceding section are also confirmed, giving the right to the claimants to locate the same within one year a ter the passage of this act, on any public lands subject to sale at private entry, in the district where said claims are situated; which location, approved and certified by the surveyor general of Louisiana to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, will entitle said claimants to a patent: Provided, Said claimants shall, previous to making said location, relinquish to the United States their claims to the lands originally claimed

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That the claims to land within the district south of Red River, being numbers thirty-three, thirty-five, forty-five, fifty-two, seventy-seven, seventy-nine, eighty-seven, ninetythree, one handred, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two ty-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty four, one hundred and sixty-five, and one hundred and sixty-six, of dred and sixty-five, and one hundred and sixty-six, of the report of the register and receiver of the land of fice at Opelousas, dated the thirtieth May and sixth June, eighteen hundred and forty, made under the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: Provided, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause a further investigation to be made, and further evidence to be taken, in relation to claim number one hundred and sixty-one of aid tracest, and should it appear that the original claimreport; and should it appear that the original clam-ants actually inhabited and cultivated the lands claimed on and prior to the twenty-second day of kebnary, eighteen hundred and nineteen, then and in that case, the same shall be confirmed, by and with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That the following claims in the said reports of the register and receiver of the land office at Opelonas be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, as follows, to wit: Number twenty-nine, to the legal representatives of Joseph Maritanus; number forty-six, to the extent contained in a league square; number forty-nine, for six hundred and forty acres, to the legal representatives of Bernard Lacroix; number fifty-four, to the legal representatives of J. Baptiste Vallery; number seventy-eight, for six hundred and forty acres, to Onezime Guedry, assignee of Niebolas Proyest, and six hundred and forty acres to the legal heirs and representatives of Daniel Guedry and Jean Mouton, senior; number ninety-one for so much as will, with the quantity heretofore confirmed, make the quantity of one league front by the depth of forty arpens; number ninety-nine, for six hundred and forty acres, to embrace the residence and improvements of Hugh Mulhollan on and previous to the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and improvements of Andre Dumas; number one hundred and fifty-eight, to the legal representatives of Andre Dumas; number one hundred and fifty-eight, to the legal representatives of Andre Dumas; number one hundred and fifty-eight, to the legal representatives of Louis Frigzini; number one hundred and sixty-saven, to Jacob Wallace or his legal representatives. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That the fol-

visions of the two preceding sections of this act, which confirm donation claims situate in that part of said confirm donation claims situate in that part of said land district known as the "neutral territory," shall not be regarded as extending to any lands which are held by any person by virtue of any bona fide French or Spanish grant, warrant, or order of survey, made prior to the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and three, heretofore filed, according to law, with any register, or commissioners, or register and receiver of said district: *Provided*. That the confirmations made by virtue of the two preceding sections shall only operate as a refinquishment of the right of the United States, and shall not affect the right of third persons, nor preclude a judicial decision between private claimants for the same land: and on the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of a plat of survey, duly approved by the surveyor general

JOHN WHITE,
peaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro temport. ed, July 6, 1842. JOHN TYLER.

Of all the assaults upon reputation we bave ever seen, the basest is that in the last Carolinian in which the Editor, a stranger in North Carolina, has assailed the reputation of a man dear to North Carolina-a man honored by her with the highest station in her gift,-whose fame is her property, and whose honor has never been impeached by any one who knew him. Governor Owen is in his grave, but it would take a legion of such men as the Editor of the miscalled North Carolinian to convince any man not poisoned by party venom, that his versoity is questioned or questionable. The hyenz may how! in vain over his grave. Fayetteville Observer

Thomas Wante grant and