THOMAS RITCHIE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

DAILY,	per year,	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress)		5 00
WEEKLY,		2 00

Clubs will be furnished as follows:

Five copies of the DAILY, for	40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY,	20 00
Ten copies of the " "	35 00
Five copies of the WEEKLY,	8 00
Ten copies of the "	15 00

The Daily Union.

VOLUME IV. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 255.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1849.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published try-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed; or five WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, *gratis.*

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers and depositaries, for public deposites, and the Mint, by returns received to Monday, 26th February, 1849; the amount for which drafts have been issued, and were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to his draft.

In what place.	Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn, but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts	$452 771 64	$59,658 39	$393,113 25
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York	2,648 761 22	954,971 22	1,693,790 00
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	287,801 61	41,255 29	246,546 32
Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.	228,011 79	40,648 38	187,363 41
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina	144 105 19	24,821 82	119,283 37
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La.	1,663 385 05	183 210 85	1,480,174 20
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.	335,597 54	54,083 51	281,514 03
Depositary at Buffalo, New York	661 06	537 56	123 50
Depositary at Baltimore, Md.	155,525 12	43.026 01	112,499 11
Depositary at Richmond, Va.	1,383 78	715 13	668 65
Depositary at Wilmington, North Carolina	502 98	167 91	335 07
Depositary at Savannah, Georgia	4 522 20	1,521 80	3,000 40
Depositary at Mobile, Alabama	81,846 41	46,513 07	35,333 34
Depositary at Nashville, Tennessee	13 994 37	12,243 00	1,751 37
Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio	66,246 45	26,442 02	39,804 43
Depositary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	485 03	396 39	88 64
Depositary at Norfolk, Virginia	18 356 73	12,181 20	6,175 53
Depositary at Little Rock, Arkansas	9,612 88	3,157 75	6,455 13
Depositary at Jeffersonville, Indiana	218,367 95	35,687 10	182,680 85
Depositary at Chicago, Illinois	46,304 06	3,218 37	43,085 69
Depositary at Detroit, Michigan	12,471 31	10,409 23	2,062 08
Suspense account	-	1,968 11	
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Penn.	596,115 30	-	596,115 30
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C.	32,000 00	-	32,000 00
Branch mint of the United States, Dahlonega, Ga.	26,850 00	-	26,850 00
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, La.	79,421 95	-	79,421 95
	$7,125,101 72	$1,556,834 11	5,570,235 72
Deduct suspense account	-	-	1,968 11
			$5,568,267 61

March 1—1t [Intel. & German Gaz.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union," approved on the 29th May, 1848, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the said State of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at MILWAUKIE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands within the reserved sections and parts of sections, situated in the following townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships six and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range fifteen.
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range sixteen.
Townships seven and eight, of range seventeen.
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range eighteen.
Townships seven and eight, of range nineteen.
Townships seven and eight, of range twenty.
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range twenty-one.
Township six, of range twenty-two.

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands within the undermentioned reserved sections and parts of sections, situated in the following named townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, south of Fox river, of range nine.

Townships thirteen and fourteen, and fractional township fifteen, south of Fox river, of range ten.

Township fourteen, and fractional townships fifteen and sixteen, south of Fox river, of range eleven.

Township fourteen, and fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, south of Fox river, of range twelve.

Township sixteen, and fractional townships seventeen and eighteen, south of Fox river, of range thirteen.

Township seventeen, and fractional township eighteen, south of Fox river, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships eighteen and nineteen, south of Fox and east of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Township sixteen, fractional townships seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, and township twenty, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range eighteen.

Fractional township nineteen, township twenty, and fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-one, and twenty-three of range nineteen.

Township twenty-one, and fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range twenty.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range twenty-one.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed with all convenient despatch, in the order in which the townships are advertised, and in accordance with the particular lists of the tracts to be offered, which will be deposited with the land officers before the days of sale, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the sections and parts of sections above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Feb 28—law13w

ELEGANT, Free, and Rapid Writing easily and speedily attained.—*Arrival and return of* Mr. BRISTOW, Finishing Writing Master, in Washington, after an absence of twenty years; for the last three he has been teaching with the most eminent success in Baltimore, and the marked approbation of the public press. Mr. B. has now reopened his Academy for the admission of pupils of all ages, day and evening. Rooms in Concert Hall buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, west of Brown's Hotel.

Mr. BRISTOW, in announcing his arrival, most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and Georgetown, that he intends to make only a limited stay, to practise his unerring proofs of eradicating bad writing. He therefore politely invites those who wish to secure his instruction to apply soon.

Superior and Perfect System of Writing guarantied to be taught to Old and Young, in a full and complete course of lessons, no matter how illegible or cramped the writing is. (See specimens at the door.)

To Ladies Mr. Bristow imparts a neat, handsome, graceful, and fashionable running hand, characteristically delicate.

The Gentlemen acquire a bold and manly, free, expeditious, decided, and practical mercantile hand,

IN ONE COURSE OF EASY LESSONS!

The extensive patronage Mr. Bristow has been honored with for twenty years past, in all the great Atlantic cities of the United States and Canada, as also in Europe, Mexico, and South America, will, he trusts, be alike extended to him on his present visit to Washington.

Mr B. can be seen from 9 to 1 in the morning, and 3 to 8 in the evening.

Visiters in Washington can take a course in a few days.
Feb 14—d1m

Odd Fellows' Hall.

MR. COLLINS, the Irish Comedian and Vocalist, will have the honor of giving his Irish Characteristic Musical Entertainments at the above hall on Monday, the 26th of February, and every evening during the week. The entertainments will comprise some of the most popular Irish, Scotch, English, and American songs, interspersed with Irish stories and anecdotes, including his celebrated songs of the "Widow Machree," "the Bould Soger Boy," "Liquor of Life," "Widow Mahony," "Low Backed Car," "Croosken Lawn," "A Man's a Man for a' that," "Rory O'Moor," and the national songs of "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "A little More Grape, Captain Bragg," composed and respectfully dedicated to General Taylor, by W. J. Lemon.

Admittance 50 cents. For particulars see small bills.
Feb. 27—dtf

G. GOEBEL, ladies' hairdresser, from 304 Chesnut street, and H. G. Stuebgen, dealer in ladies' fancy and dress trimmings, from 301 Arch street, Philadelphia, would inform the visiters and residents of Washington city that they will open to-day branches of their respective establishments on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 9th and 10th streets, where they respectfully solicit their patronage. They will have on hand a full assortment of the following goods, viz: Curls, braids, wigs, French flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for the hair, combs, French perfumery, white kid gloves, &c.

Also a full assortment of ladies' fancy and dress trimmings, of the latest styles, viz: French gimps, fringes, buttons, ladies' bags, purses, embroidery, braids and patterns, purse-twist, steel, gilt and silver beads, bag and purse clasps, &c. Zephyr worsted goods, and all articles appertaining to the line.

P. S. G. Goebel respectfully offers his services to the ladies as hairdresser. [Intell.] Mar 1—d1w

Great Musical Attraction.

Tenth appearance in America of the celebrated DISTIN and his THREE SONS—the original inventors and performers on the Silver Sax Horns and Sax Tubas, presented to them by Louis Phillippe, February 5, 1846.

These distinguished artistes will give their first
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
In Washington, on the 3d of March,
At Carusi's Saloon, when will be presented a programme of the first order.

INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS—Mr. DISTIN, Mr. HENRY DISTIN, Mr. THEODORE DISTIN, and Mr. WILLIAM DISTIN.

VOCAL PERFORMERS—Miss MORIAT O'CONNER, (from the Royal Academy of Music, London,) Miss LOUISE DISTIN, Mr. H. DISTIN, Mr. T. DISTIN, and Mr W. DISTIN.

Mr. J. WILLY, from the Philharmonic Society, London, pupil of the FAMOUS THALBERG, will preside at the piano forte.

Mr. DISTIN will perform his great original trumpet solo, "THE SOLDIER TIRED," performing the whole of the voice part of that celebrated Bravura D'Arne, as performed by him only.

Mr. HENRY DISTIN will perform his Grand Scena and Aria, "ALL IS LOST," on his silver sax horn, universally considered one of the greatest performances possible, and

THE HUNTING ECHO DUETT, an original composition, producing most extraordinary effect and illusions of echo.

Tickets of admission $1.
Feb. 25—tf

MADAME DELARUE takes pleasure to inform the ladies that, after the demand of a great many ladies, the talented hair-dresser, Madame Devange, from Baltimore, will be at her house, to dress the hair, from the 1st of March till after the inauguration.

Madame D. has also just received some ladies' and gentlemen's white kid gloves, fine French wreaths, gold and silver tarsades.

Remaining on hand, some few bonnets, caps, head-dresses, and flowers; all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices.

Ladies will please take notice of the place.
Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.
March 1—3td

National Inauguration Ball,
Without distinction of party,
For the benefit of the Orphan Asylums of the city.

SUBSCRIBERS and persons desirous of procuring tickets of admission are informed that they can be obtained on application to the Messrs. Willards, City Hotel, Irving Hotel, Coleman's Hotel, and Gadsby's Hotel, and at the stores of W. Fischer, W. F. Bayly, Taylor & Maury, and Selby Parker, Pennsylvania avenue.

Subscribers and others are further informed that, with a view to the convenience of the company, the number of tickets to be disposed of has been limited.
Feb 24—dif5thMar [Intel.]

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

LADIES' FRENCH CLOAKS, VISITES, JOSIES, SHAWLS, GENTLEMEN'S MORNING GOWNS, &C., AT AUCTION.—On Friday, the 2d of March, I shall sell at my Auction Room, Concert Hall, near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, at 12 o'clock m., a fine assortment of the above named articles, viz:

Black and colored satin visites, wadded and lined with silk
Extra rich and heavy do do do
French cottage cloaks, superior merino do
Fancy and watered silk do
Ladies and misses' josies
With a large lot of long plaid and opera shawls.

Terms cash. The ladies of Washington and those visiting the metropolis are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as I flatter myself they will find it worthy their attention.
A. GREEN,
Feb 25—3t Auctioneer.

APOLLO HALL for Sale, Rent, or Lease.—The building has a front of 50 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, the hall is spacious, and capable of holding 800 persons, being well suited for balls, concerts, or exhibitions of any kind, wareroom, &c. On the ground floor there are three good store-rooms, attached to which is a good back dwelling. Bound for California, hence my desire to do something with it. Persons disposed to give exhibitions, &c., will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
Feb 25—eotif WM. MORROW.

LACE GOODS and Embroideries.—This morning received per Express, from New York—

15 real thread-lace capes
20 real thread-lace berthes
50 lace capes, from $2 to $6
150 new-style standing collars
12 rich lace berthes, cheap
5 rich lace handkerchiefs, new style
10 richly-embroidered handkerchiefs
35 pieces superior black silk laces.
Also, 20 sets embroidered muslin curtains
20 sets embroidered lace curtains
25 pieces embroidered curtain muslins.

The abovementioned goods are very rich and desirable, and well worthy the attention of the fashionable.
Feb 28—2wif P. H. HOOE & CO.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, FOR THE INAUGURATION BALLS.—On Friday, the 2d instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, I shall sell at Concert Hall a choice selection of Camellia Japonicas; also, Trees of the Myrtle and Seville Orange.

Those who wish bouquets for the balls, decorations for the table, or presents for friends, will do well to attend this sale. The Camellia is very suitable for parlor culture, as it thrives best in the shade. Terms cash. Sale positive.
Feb 25—d A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.—We will open this day a splendid assortment of fine Gold Watches of every description and manufacture, and a complete assortment of elegant Jewelry of the latest styles. Also, Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c.

Spectacles

in gold, silver, German silver, and light-blued steel frames, of every focus, all of which we offer at prices guarantied as low as similar goods can be purchased in any city in the Union.
Feb 27—1w M. W. GALT & BRO.

For Norfolk.

THE steamer "Osceola" will leave Washington for the above place on Friday, the 23d, and on Tuesday, the 28th of February, and on Tuesday, the 6th of March. Returning, will leave Norfolk on Monday, the 26th February, and Friday, the 2d March; touching, going and returning, at the usual landings on the Potomac.

After which she will commence her regular trips, leaving Washington every Sunday for Baltimore, and every Thursday for Norfolk. J. MITCHELL,
Feb 21—dtf Captain

LIST of all the Public Officers in the United States, with their salaries.

The Blue Book, prepared at the Department of State.
For sale in Washington by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Feb 27 Booksellers, near 9th st.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirtieth Congress—Second Session.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1849.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made agreeably to law, exhibiting the payments for miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, and expenditures for the relief of disabled seamen from the marine hospital fund; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

RESOLUTIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. BADGER presented resolutions passed by the legislature of the State of North Carolina, declaring the enactment of any law by Congress for abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or which shall deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right to emigrate with their slaves to the territories of the United States to be an exercise of power not conferred by the constitution, and the readiness of the people of that State to acquiesce, for the sake of preserving peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, in the adoption of the Missouri compromise in the organization of Territorial governments in California and New Mexico.

The resolutions were read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. GREENE presented resolutions passed by the legislature of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, instructing their senators, and requesting their representatives, to use their best efforts to procure the enactment of laws for organizing territorial governments in California and New Mexico, by which slavery shall be excluded from those Territories; to use their exertions to protect the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and that portion of New Mexico lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, from the claims of the State of Texas, and to prevent the extension of the laws of that State over said Territory; and to use their best efforts to suppress slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

The resolutions were read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. G. also presented a resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Rhode Island, in favor of abolishing the spirit ration and corporal punishment in the naval service.

In presenting the resolutions,

Mr. GREENE said: I ask the indulgence of the Senate, sir, for a moment, because I have voted upon one of the questions presented for consideration in the resolution I have just read; and the vote which I have given, sir, may perhaps lead to an erroneous impression in regard to my views upon the subject to which it related. I am in favor, sir, of abrogating the punishment of the lash in the navy of the United States; but I am in favor, sir, of that, as of all other measures, only at the proper time and in the proper place and manner. The proposition, sir, which was recently before the Senate, was one offered by way of amendment to a bill providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of this government—a bill, without the passage of which the wheels of this government must stop; and that of itself was a sufficient reason for voting against the proposition at that time. But, sir, this was not the only reason why I gave that vote. I am not, I confess, though I think I ought to be regarded as a friend of humanity, and as much so as those who voted in favor of the bill. I am not in favor of abolishing this punishment without some substitute, without previous investigation, and without a report and statement of the facts upon which we can act advisedly. The law which now exists in relation to crimes or offences committed in the navy, is not a new law. It has stood upon your statute-book for the last fifty years. It is part of a code and system; it regulates the extent of punishment; it prescribes and defines the powers of the commanding officer inflicting this particular punishment, and it restrains it only to that officer. The sentence of a court-martial is confined also to a certain number of lashes. The question before the Senate was to abolish this punishment, and to substitute, as I conceive, nothing in its place. Now, sir, the effect of this must have been to change that which is now fixed and certain—a punishment exercised under the discretion of certain officers of the navy, governed by certain regulations—to a discretionary power to inflict such punishment as he would think proper to substitute. We must look, in passing a law of this kind, to the constitution of the navy; that is, sir, to the kind of persons of whom that navy is composed. We are not legislating for our mercantile marine, or for the men of our merchant ships; we are legislating for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unacquainted with our laws, and unacquainted with our habits. Certainly, abolishing the punishment so long in use in the navy, to my mind, without providing a substitute, might lead to dangerous consequences, by leaving it in the power of those by whom punishment is inflicted to substitute a much more cruel, and perhaps more dangerous punishment in its place.

We have abolished, sir, the lash in the army; and what has been the consequence? I have found, from the best authority, that men are there now punished by the chain and cord, and by suspension by the thumbs; by what is called the gag—a stick of wood placed in the mouth—and by another mode of punishment, the name of which I forget, sir, but certainly as degrading as any human being could be made to submit to. Well, sir, abolish this whipping in the navy, and you leave it in the power of those who now inflict this punishment to substitute either or all of those I have named. Whether those punishments are or are not more degrading than that now used, I will not pretend to determine. I will leave that for every man to determine for himself. I am not now willing to substitute for that punishment, which has been so long in use in the navy, any other within the caprice of the person who must punish in order to preserve order.

There is no position in which men can be placed in which discipline is so important as on board a ship; and whoever expects to control a sailor by argument, or what is termed moral suasion, will find himself greatly mistaken. It does not do when the vessel is on a lee-shore, and the order is given to reef a topsail, or let go the main brace, to expostulate with him upon the order given. I have made these observations simply for the purpose of setting myself right on this question; and in concluding I will only add, that I shall be happy at all times to give my attention to the consideration of the facts which should lead us to a proper conclusion on this subject, and to aid friends of humanity in this matter, in every way consistent with the discipline which must be preserved in the navy to accomplish the object they have in view.

The resolution was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HOUR OF MEETING.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. MASON was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of meeting of the Senate be at 11 o'clock from this day until the end of the present session.

SUSPENSION OF RULE.

On motion by Mr. MILLER,

Resolved, That the 16th joint rule be so far suspended as to permit the transmission to either house of bills passed by either House this day.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution respecting the claim of A. S. and N. W. Benson, reported back the same without amendment, and moved for its immediate consideration; which motion having been agreed to, the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time, and passed.

CLAIMS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred House bill for the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States, reported back the same without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALHOUN desired an explanation of the bill.

Mr. DIX replied that it was the same bill that had twice passed the Senate before, and had now come from the House.

The bill was then considered and ordered to a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

AMERICAN ARCHIVES.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the joint resolution from the House authorizing the distribution of the "American Archives," under the direction of the joint committee on the library, to literary institutions in the several States and Territories, reported back the same with an amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; which motion was agreed to, and the resolution was read a third time and passed.

PAYMENT FOR HORSES.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House further to continue in force the acts for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, reported back the same with an amendment; the amendment consisting of striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in its place the following:

That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained, or shall sustain damage without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died, or shall die of said wound, or, being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer, and lost; or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or abandonment, because of the unavoidable dangers of the sea when on board a United States transport vessel; or because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave him; or in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse; or when the officer in the immediate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof; or for the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars: *Provided,* That if any payment has been or shall be made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof unless he satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof that he was re-mounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: *And provided, also,* If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture, or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster, of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk, to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage, by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage; and any person who has lost or shall lose, or has had or shall have destroyed by unavoidable accident, any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided,* It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death, was without any fault, or negligence, on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction, or with the assent, of the President of the United States; as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authenticated, which rules shall be such as, in the opinion of the President, shall be best calculated to obtain the object of this act, paying a due regard, as well to the claims of individual justice as to the interests of the United States; which rules and regulations shall be published for four weeks in such newspapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims above mentioned, whether such judgment be in favor of, or adverse to, the claim shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose, and under his direction; and when such judgment shall be in favor of such claim, the claimant, or his legal representatives, shall be entitled to the amount thereof, upon the production of a copy thereof certified by said Auditor at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in all instances where any minor has been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died or shall die without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before-mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in all instances where any person other than a minor has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked, or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements, on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same, and having taken the risk on himself.

Mr. D. said he desired the consideration of the bill at the present time, because, as the provisions of the old law extended only to the 3d of March next, unless some provisions were previously made, there would be a number of cases which the old law would not provide for.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. TURNEY moved to further amend the bill by adding an additional section to the following effect: That in all cases where horses shall have been condemned by a board of officers on account of their unfitness for service in consequence of the government failing to supply forage, all such horses and their equipage shall be allowed and paid for when the facts shall be proved by legal and satisfactory evidence, whether oral or written, that such condemned horses and the equipage were turned over to a quartermaster of the army, whether any receipt therefor was given or not.

Mr. TURNEY said that there was a class of cases about which there could be no doubt as to the propriety of their claims. Two men in the army lost their horses. They went to the quartermaster, who told them to abandon them, but gave no receipt to the owner of them; and in consequence of their not having a written receipt, pay was not allowed them by the department. The amendment which he introduced provided for such cases. He hoped that no objection would be made to it.

Mr. DAVIS made some further explanations with regard to his amendment.

The amendment to the amendment and the amendment as amended having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. BORLAND said that he was strongly in favor of the passage of the bill, and the only objection he had to the adoption of the amendment at that time was, that he feared that it would defeat the very object which the bill was intended to accomplish. He would state briefly the facts in the case. The House bill had been passed, which simply extended the existing laws for five years, and unless a bill of this sort should now pass prior to the 3d instant, the bill would expire by limitation, and there will be a large number of cases unprovided for by any law. He was sure if the bill was amended and sent back to the House of Representatives, that it could not pass that body. The consequence would be that this class of claims would fail, and the claimants would be deprived of their just compensation, and would be under the necessity of preparing their evidence for the next session of Congress, and it might be several months after the next session of Congress before their claims would be met. He thought, therefore, that they would be better answering the ends of justice by passing the House bill than to amend it, and send it back to the House with the almost certain chance of its being lost.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi made a suggestion, which was lost to the reporter.

Mr. ATCHISON would inquire of the senator from Mississippi whether that bill, in the event of its being returned to the House, would not be referred to a committee; and if that was not the only course with such bills?

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was.

Mr. ATCHISON said that he had been told that the rules of the House could be dispensed with only upon particular days and at particular times. If that be the case, the bill might, in consequence of shortness of time, be lost, and the consequences would ensue stated by the senator from Arkansas—the claimants would be compelled to wait until the next session of Congress. He was of opinion that they had better revive the whole law under which such claims were brought before the department. He would much prefer that than to run the risk of losing the bill entirely.

Mr. BREESE said that if the amendment should be made calculated to perfect the bill, and it was taken to the House, would be immediatly acted upon. He felt greatly interested in the passage of the bill.

Mr. BORLAND would say to the senator from Illinois that he thought he was mistaken with regard to the practice of the House. It would be remembered that at the last session of Congress a bill was introduced similar to the one now before the Senate. It was passed by the Senate, but rejected by the House, and a bill of the kind now proposed was passed in its place. The Senate bill was not adopted at the last session of Congress by the House; but the bill passed the 20th of December, 1848, was passed in lieu of it, showing what were the views of the House upon the provisions of the bill. The bill was simply this. It proposed to extend for five years the provisions which they passed in December last. If they substituted for the bill passed by them the amendment proposed, it would be placing before the House a bill which they had rejected at the last session.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi said that the House had never seen that amendment.

Mr. BORLAND replied, that he did not know whether he had seen it or not; but it had certainly passed that body, and been sent to the House. He recollected that the bill was reported to the Senate, and feeling deep interest in its passage, he had used considerable exertions to get it taken up in the House and passed; and in lieu of it the bill was passed by the House of the 20th of December. He had learned by inquiry at the Third Auditor's office that there were a large number of claims upon file, and that comparatively a few of which had been acted upon, and 2,000 individuals would be deprived of all rights which had accrued to them under the act, and be thrown out of their money for the next year, and perhaps for the next two years, if that bill should be lost.

Mr. TURNEY was unable to comprehend the argument of the honorable senator. He believed that the bill now before the Senate was far preferable to that passed by the House; and if they should pass that amendment, and send it to the House, and they should fail to concur in it, the Senate would again take up the House bill, and pass it, which would then become a law; and he could not see that they would run any risk whatever. The only question, then, to be considered was, whether the amendment was not better than the House bill? Why should the Senate be occupied in debating it, and reject the most salutary measure which did ample justice to all concerned?

Mr. ATCHISON suggested that all opposition would be withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi said that he was sorry so much time of the Senate had been occupied upon it. The bill had been so framed as to provide for special cases, for which the old law made no provision. He could not consent, therefore, that the matter should be passed over. The war with Mexico had brought out a number of cases, growing out of the transportation by sea, which had never existed before, and for which there were no pre-existing laws.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the bill was reported to the Senate and the amendment ordered to be engrossed, and the bill was subsequently read a third time, by unanimous consent, and passed.

Mr. DAVIS also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend an act making provision for an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes, passed 3d March, 1847, which was read and passed to a second reading.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. DICKINSON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred a resolution in relation to the naval hospital site at New York, reported a joint resolution for the purpose of straightening the line between the lands of the naval hospital at New York and of the adjoining proprietors.

Mr. D. asked its immediate consideration, but objection being made, the motion was not pressed.

SECRET SERVICE.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry upon the subject of an appropriation for secret service in the late war with Mexico, reported the following, to be attached as an amendment to the army appropriation bill:

That the sum of $50,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to make compensation for secret services rendered in the war with Mexico.

RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill for the further relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers in the late war with Mexico, reported the same without amendment.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. F. also, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district, in Michigan, and the Chippewa district, in Wisconsin.

COLONEL FRANCIS VIGO.

Mr. UPHAM, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which had been referred House bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. Francis Vigo, made a report in writing recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was recommitted House bill requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement or deduction, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments.

Mr. H. pressed the consideration of the amendment; but objection was made.

SPANISH VESSELS.

Mr. ATHERTON, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives exempting Spanish vessels from discriminating duties in certain cases, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce; which was agreed to.

FORT ATKINSON.

Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize an entry of the land upon which Fort Atkinson is situated.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of said bill; and no amendment being offered, it was reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading; but objection having been made, the bill did not receive it.

SUSAN COODY, AND OTHERS.

Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Susan Coody and other Cherokees, asking indemnity for property destroyed by United States soldiers, reported a joint resolution authorizing the examination and payment to Susan Coody, (a Cherokee woman,) and others, for property destroyed by certain disorderly soldiers of the United States forces stationed at Fort Gibson, on the night of the 12th March, 1845.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of the commissioned officers of the 3d regiment of United States artillery, asking that the non-commissioned officers of that regiment may be allowed certificates of merit, reported favorably in the shape of an amendment to the army appropriation bill.

NATIONAL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national road from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river, with a branch of said road to the Columbia river, reported back the same without amendment, and recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The House bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the city of New York was read twice by its title, and, on motion by Mr. HUNTER, laid on the table for the present.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

The House act in relation to the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

The House act to authorize the judge of the courts of the United States of the fifth circuit to hold the circuit court for the district of Kentucky was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On motion by Mr. ALLEN, the bill to provide for carrying into effect the 5th article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, for establishing the boundary line between them, which had been returned from the House with an amendment, was, together with the amendment, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CITIZENS OF CEDAR BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

On motion by Mr. KING, the Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the House act for the relief of citizens of Cedar Bluff, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes; and no amendment being made thereto, the bill was reported to the Senate, was ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

JAMES HOTCHKISS.

On motion by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House for the relief of James Hotchkiss.

Mr. D. moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso, to the effect that said Hotchkiss, at the time of said entry and purchase, shall satisfy the register and receiver of said land district that there are no adverse or other claimants to said tract of land, or to any part thereof; which motion was agreed to, and the bill reported to the Senate as amended. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, and was subsequently read a third time by unanimous consent, and passed.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WESTCOTT presented the credentials of the Hon. JACKSON MORTON, elected a senator from the State of Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March next; which were read.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The Senate bill to increase the medical staff of the army having been returned from the House of Representatives, with amendments,

On motion by Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, the said amendments were concurred in.

WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a patent to William Green, jr., the question pending being upon a motion by Mr. CAMERON for reconsideration of the vote by which the said bill had been ordered to be engrossed and passed.

The question being taken upon said motion to reconsider, it was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON submitted an amendment to the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

E. COGSWELL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of E. B. Cogswell, which was ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time by its title, and passed.

TROPICAL PLANTS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House act supplemental to an act entitled "An act supplemental to an act to encourage the cultivation of tropical plants."

Mr. YULEE gave notice of his intention to discuss the bill, and it was therefore passed over informally.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill in relation to Fox and Wisconsin river reservations in the State of Wisconsin; and no amendment being offered, it was reported to the Senate, was ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN LOUISIANA.

On motion by Mr. DOWNS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the mode of practice in the courts of the United States for the district of Louisiana," approved 26th May, 1824.

Mr. PHELPS said that he had had the honor to be on the committee when that subject was submitted for their consideration. The bill, he said, was a very important one. Its purpose was to change entirely the practice of the United States courts in the State of Louisiana. He had very strong objections whether that bill ought to pass. He would state the origin of the bill. The proceedings of the State courts in Louisiana were conformed to the civil law, and not long since a bill in chancery had been brought according to the English chancery practice, and the practice prevailing in the United States, and the question had been raised whether the courts of the United States in that district could entertain a bill in chancery in conformity with the common law practice. That question came to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court decided that it was competent for the United States courts in that district to sustain a bill in chancery according to the practice of common law, although it was not in conformity with the local practice. The purpose of that bill was to overrule that decision. He had great doubt whether the bill ought to pass. So far as the local administration of justice was concerned, it was doubtless proper to conform to the practice of the States, but it was to be understood that the jurisdiction of the United States court was exercised generally between citizens of different States. That was one source of their jurisdiction. The question whether it would be proper to limit every plaintiff who resorted to the United States courts in that city to the peculiar practice of the State, in his mind admitted of very serious doubts. He would prefer himself that a uniform practice should prevail in the courts of the United States. He thought it all-important that citizens of the United States resorting to the peculiar jurisdiction of the United States should find one and the same remedy, one and the same course of proceedings, in every court of the United States. To be sure, he was not solicitous about the matter. He had noticed that there was solicitude manifested on the part of those gentlemen who practised at that bar. When he had a seat in the Committee on the Judiciary, he had been furnished with a strong representation in favor of that measure, and a very strong and earnest remonstrance against it. Under all the circumstances, he was willing to leave the subject to be decided by those who were more interested in it than he was; but he could not consent that so important a measure should pass the Senate without their attention being called to it. It was a matter of indifference to him whether the bill passed or not but; regarding the bill as he did, as introducing a very important, and, he might say, radical change in the proceedings of that court, he thought it his duty to call the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. ATHERTON said that, notwithstanding it had been said that this bill would give rise to no debate, it was evident it was a bill of great importance; would give rise to a very long debate if it be persisted in. It was absolutely necessary that other appropriations be passed, and he would, therefore, move that the bill be laid on the table.

The question being taken on the motion to lay on the table, it was agreed to.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Mr. BENTON said there had been two bills pending for a great part of this session, both of which, as far as debate was concerned, were ready for action. He wished to get a vote upon those two bills; and, as far as he was concerned, there would not be a word of discussion upon either, and they were then ready for their final passage. One of those bills was a bill providing for the reduction of the rates of postage, and the other was the construction of a road across the isthmus of Panama. He had not a word to say upon either of them.

Mr. ATHERTON hoped not. He was sure they would give rise to debate. There were senators there who intended to oppose its passage, and who would wish to argue it. He was sure that the Panama bill would give rise to debate.

Mr. CLARKE was understood to say that it was important that some action should be taken on these subjects before the Senate closed. His other remarks were lost.

Mr. WALKER said that it had been supposed that one of those bills would give rise to no discussion, but it seemed to him that it could not be disposed of without more or less debate. He was aware that there were those who intended to discuss that matter, and it would be a very strong objection to their discussing it on account of the displeasure on the part of the Senate to have its time occupied in that way. For one, he was disposed to oppose it, and to oppose it with arguments. He did hope, therefore, that the chairman of the Committee on Finance would insist upon taking up the other appropriation bills.

Mr. ATHERTON said, with those assurances on the part of gentlemen, that they intended to oppose the passage of the bill, he hoped that it would not be taken up; but that they would proceed to the consideration of one of the appropriation bills.

Mr. NILES thought that he could not do justice to the country, unless he should insist upon getting a vote of the Senate upon one of the bills to which allusion had been made.

Mr. FOOTE said that he had been preparing to discuss the matter fully. He had promised the Senate, some time ago, to investigate this subject. Since that period he had been engaged actively in collecting information, which he desired to lay before the Senate. He had an amendment to offer, which he knew would be resisted; but he thought he was prepared to sustain it by argument. This he did not feel inclined to do at the present time, to the neglect of other important business.

Mr. DOWNS said that the bill could not be disposed of without a full debate.

Mr. ATHERTON said, that with all these notifications of debate, he could not consent to the taking up the bill, and he therefore moved to lay the motion to take up on the table; which motion was agreed to.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

On motion by Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for taking the 7th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS of Massachusetts did not intend to trouble the Senate with going into any arguments upon that subject. He would prefer that Congress should have this subject under its control; but he rose for the purpose of sending to the Chair an amendment, which would put the whole subject into the hands of the Secretary of State, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Interior, if one should be appointed, to prepare a bill, which should state the necessary columns with regard to the population and statistics which they should think the interests of the country require; and to report that bill to Congress at the commencement of the next session; and also to make appropriations, by way of providing stationery and other matters, to give the bill immediate despatch when it should be passed. This, it seemed to him, was the most proper course of legislation—a course by which they would get a more complete census than by any other legislation which they might make at that moment. He therefore asked for the adoption of the amendment which he proposed. It was a work of infinite labor to prepare those columns for the statistics. It was known that the enumeration, after all the care bestowed upon it, ten years ago, was very full of errors, and the information very incomplete. He desired to make it more perfect and more useful to the country. He would send to the Chair an amendment, which he desired might be read.

Mr. WESTCOTT did not think it would be expedient by any means to pass the bill reported by the committee, and he was also opposed to the adoption of the amendment of the senator from Massachusetts. He would very cheerfully state the objections which he had to both. They were of the same character in each. He was opposed to Congress doing anything in relation to the enumeration of