LANDED PROPERTY—*France and England.*—France contains 120,000,000 of acres capable of cultivation, and in 1835, had about 33,000,000 of people. Of this population, 27,000,000 belonged to 5,500,000 families, each possessing landed property. This statement gives 3 2-3 acres to each human being, about 4½ acres to each human being among the land owners, and 21 9-11 acres, or nearly 22 acres, to each family possessing landed property. We suppose that these 5,500,000 families are not exclusively agricultural, a portion of them being the inhabitants of cities and towns, not engaged in agriculture, but owning houses, shops, and other tenements. But the statement shows how greatly the landed property is subdivided among the French population. This is the most important result of the revolution of 1789. Before that time, nearly all the land in the kingdom was owned by the nobility and the Church, and cultivated by a tenant peasantry, poor, but not degraded. A polished and chivalrous nobility, totally different from the Irish absentee landlords, lived on their estates, and maintained at least the character of their tenantry; and a Church having no rival Church to contend with and *pay*, as in Ireland, and filled with a well educated clergy, aided the nobility in maintaining the morals and manners of the tenantry, though dividing, with the government, the fruits of their labor.

Thus the old system, fraught with enormous evils, had one or two redeeming features. But the revolution swept away all these relations, and by confiscating the property of the nobility and Church, to defray the expenses of the war waged against France by the European Princes, and instigated by the emigrant nobility and clergy, converted the French from a nation of tenants to a nation of yeomanry. With this confiscation, the revolution abolished all the feudal impediments to alienation of land, designed to perpetuate a landed aristocracy; and under the present French laws, the landed property of a deceased owner is equally divided among his children or other heirs. Hence France contains fewer large estates, and less land appropriated to parks, ornamental gardens, and other pleasure grounds, and more acres under useful cultivation, in proportion to the whole quantity of land, than any other European nation. And the French are less dependent on foreign sources for bread, and are generally better fed, than any other European people so extensively engaged in manufacturing and maintaing such large military forces on land and water.

How does France contrast with England and Ireland! We have at hand no British statistics on this subject, but feel authorized to say that no European country where *serfship* is abolished, contains so few land owners in proportion to population, so much land devoted to luxury in proportion to the whole quantity, and exhibits so much cultivation by mere tenantry, and so much destitution among the cultivators, as England and Ireland, especially the latter; and that no country where agriculture has been stimulated by protection, is so frequently and extensively dependent on foreign sources for bread.

English writers, interested in supporting their own landed aristocracy, say that the excessive subdivision of land in France is injurious to agriculture, by leaving the owners without capital to improve their estates. We admit that capital has done its utmost for English agriculture, but by enriching a few land owners and impoverishing a multitude of cultivators. We would also refer to Rhode Island, the best cultivated State in the Union, with the greatest subdivision of land. These facts offer a lesson to us; a lesson against creating landed aristocracies. Let this lesson be applied to the public lands.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"MASON AND DIXON'S LINE."—What was the origin and purpose of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be farther from the truth. At the time that line was established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest just at this time.

As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore, respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to and including the 40th degree of north latitude; and William Penn mildly, yet firmly, resisted the claim. The debateable land was one degree of 69 English miles on the south of Pennsylvania, and extended west as far as the State itself. The matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery in England, and after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May, 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwick made a decree, awarding costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing that commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The commissioners so appointed, met at Newcastle on the 15th day of November, 1755, and not being able to agree separated. After a further litigation and delay, the whole matter was settled by mutual agreement among the surviving heirs of the original litigants.

In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, with all the needful astronomical instruments to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Society of London, for the year 1767.

This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's Line," and the boundary between Pennsylvania, on the south, and Maryland on the north. Any one desirous of more detailed information will find it in Douglas's History of America, published in Boston in 1751; Proud's History of Pennsylvania, the memoirs of the Historical Society of Penn., and 1 Vesey's Reports, 352, Penn., Lord Baltimore.

Little did the actors in this matter think that in after times the line established with so much trouble and expense, would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.—*Albany Journal.*

A PRINCE IN FLORIDA.—Among the prominent citizens of Florida we find a live prince—the son of Murat, king of Naples. Prince Achille Murat (Murah) is a singular genius. Inheriting all his father's courage, but little of his chivalric love of glory, he has settled down on a plantation, the quiet citizen and spectator of the affairs of the world. Various anecdotes are related of him. The prince once fought a duel. He came to the ground with his surgeon and took his station, smoking a cigar. He quietly puffed his meershaum, and when the word was given he fired. The unfortunate Floridian, his antagonist, was shot and fell. Murat's surgeon, seeing his employer bolt upright, ran to assist the fallen.

The prince, who had a little finger nearly cut off by the other's ball, called to his surgeon—"What for you go there? See you doctair," holding up his finger dangling by a bit of skin; "I want you cut my finger off. Let him, poor devil, go. He got what he came for. I pay you ten hundred dollair to come here and cut bullet out of my body if that dam rascal shoot him in. Let him pay for his own carving. If he not satisfied, I give him another ball just so soon as you can cut off my finger." But one ball did satisfy his antagonist; they retired.

The prince is fond of hunting, and he goes in for the profits of the field and moor. Nothing that swims the water, flies the air, crawls or walks the earth, but he has served up on his table. Alligator steak, frogs' shins, boiled owls, and roasted crows are found palateable, but there is one animal the prince don't lige. The buzzard is too many for him. "I try him fried; I try him roasted; I try him stewed, and I make soup of him, but the buzzard is not goote. I have no prejudice against him, but I cook him every way, and then I no like him." Buzzard soup! think of that!

THE DOLLAR.—The Spaniards, in order to distinguish the *coin* "dollar" from any other, (not its value but the piece itself,) used the word *fuerte* (strong)—the abbreviation of the plural *fuertes*, being two f's—thus, ff. It is very often found in the old Spanish documents, dollars signified in this manner, when they expressed a dollar piece—*pesos* 1000 ff—(1000 dollars strong.) The mark $ being afterwards used instead of the ff.

I hope this will settle all the difficulties, and I will here add that Gil Blas referred in his "piece of eight," not to the dollar, but to the $8, or half doubloon, which is generally called in Spain *pieza de a ocho.*

Yours respectfully,
E. J. GOMEZ, *Ed. La Patria.*

It has been decided in Virginia that a clergyman's salary cannot be taxed, and that an Atheist is a competent witness in courts of justice.

☞Sales of flour, March 19, at Cincinnati, $4 45 a 4 50.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Twenty-ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen thousand dollars;

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, one thousand dollars;

For postage, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, seventeen thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:

To the Christian Indians.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.

For payment in money, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment of goods, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars;

For establishing three blacksmith's shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars;

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For support of two blacksmith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars;

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars;

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas of Saginaw.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For support of blacksmith at Saginaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Choctaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For life annuity to three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars;

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For blacksmiths, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Chickasaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars;

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

To the Cherokees.

For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel, one thousand and eighty dollars;

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Creeks.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars;

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (tenth year) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

To the Delawares.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty, of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars;

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

To the Florida Indians.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars;

For annuity in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars;

For annuity in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars;

For agricultural implements for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

To the Iowas.

For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To the Kickapoos.

For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

To the Kanzas.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, in lieu of investment, per second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

To the Miamies.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars;

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars;

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars;

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars;

For the seventh of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment in lieu of tobacco, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

To the Eel Rivers. (Miamies.)

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Menomonies.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For two black-miths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, four hundred and forty dollars;

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For farming utensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Omahas.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

To the Ottoes and Missourias.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Ottowas.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars;

To the Ottowas and Chippewas.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars;

For interest to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars;

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith at Mackinaw, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars;

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Osages.

For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For support of two smith's establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars;

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Piankeshaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees.

For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

To the Pottawatomies.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-two years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars;

For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For payment in money, in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

To the Pottawatomies of the Huron.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

To the Quapaws.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations of New York.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Senecas of New York.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

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

To the Tuscaroras and Seneca Sioux.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Sioux of Mississippi.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars;

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on three hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty years stipulated in second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmith, and for other beneficial objects, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars;

For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars;

For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For black-smith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

To the Senecas and Shawnees.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars;

For black-smith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

To the Senecas.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipul