The Inhalation of the Vapor of Sulphuric Ether.

Within the last few months a great deal has been said and written regarding a mode of obviating the pain which is felt by patients during the performance of surgical operations; and a very great number of experiments (if they may be so called) have been tried, both in this country and in Europe, with a view to test the efficacy of the process.

The plan adopted is to cause the patient to inhale the vapor of sulphuric ether, which has the property of so acting on the nerves of sensation, as to render the person totally insensible to wounds with a knife or other instrument. This insensibility to pain, however, does not remain present for any length of time, but, of course, it can be kept up by repeated inhalations of the vapor of ether. The action of the vapor, when respired, is in one respect similar to that which is observed in the respiration of the protoxide of nitrogen, or as it is more popularly termed, the laughing gas. Neither of them give rise to those reactive symptoms which are observed to follow the use of ordinary stimulants. The property of the vapor of sulphuric ether, which is now so generally known, has long been known to chemists and pharmaceutists, in fact, numerous scientific men have remarked it. During the winter of 1846, M. Ducros, of Paris, made a report on this very subject to the Academie des Sciences of Paris, and arrived at the following conclusions:—

"Physiological effects of sulphuric ether, administered by friction on the mouth and fauces.

1. Sulphuric ether, employed in frictions on the mouth and fauces, causes, in gallinaceous animals, instantaneous sleep, characterized by closing of the eyes, and setting up (*hissement*) of the feathers.

2. If morphia, acetate of morphia, or extract of opium, be given during this sleep, the sleep instead of being augmented, is instantly destroyed; whence M. Ducros concludes that, in the gallinaceæ, opiates are the antidotes to sulphuric ether.

3. If ether be given in poisoning by opium, the symptoms of poisoning are increased.

4. The soporiferous effects of ether thus administered to fowls, are also manifested in other animals, and in man.

5. In cases of hypochondriasis attended with want of sleep, with wandering pains in the chest and abdomen, sulphuric ether employed in frictions on the tongue, velum pendulum, tonsils, and back of the pharynx, procures an agreeable sleep and calms the pains, and especially possesses these advantages in the midst of nervous excitement, when narcotics only tend to augment the general irritability.

6. If the convulsions of pregnant or child-bearing women, in the convulsions of the new born, in hysterical attacks, in epileptiform paroxysms complicated with trismus, (setting of the teeth,) and spasm of the œsophagus, where swallowing is impracticable, if the cavity of the mouth and parnyx rubbed by means of camel's hair pencil dipped in sulphuric ether, the nervous attacks which, by long duration, might prove fatal, may generally be arrested."

We extract the foregoing from the *Journal of Medicine*, published in New York. It may be found in its 20th number, dated September, 1846, and the *Journal of Medicine* again credits it to the English *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6, 1846. Undoubtedly the somniferous results which M. Duros found to attend the rubbing of ether on the fauces and mouth were owing to the great volatility of that substance, it being at once vaporisable, and thus respired it produced its effects.

Though these effects have thus been known, no particular advantage was taken of them until Dr. Morton, a dentist of Boston, conceived the idea that they might be made available during operations. On trial, he found such to be the case. Operations were performed in the hospital there, and conclusive evidence was obtained of its great utility in these cases. A patent was taken out for the discovery, and the "Letheon," as it was termed by the patentees, was at once set before the public, as the article for enabling patients to support surgical operations without being conscious of them.

The application of ether to this purpose soon travelled across the Atlantic, and we are now just receiving back the reports of its success and adoption there.

We find an extensive notice of its use in the *London Lancet* for this month, as republished in this city by Messrs. Burgess, Stringer & Co. It is an admirable periodical, and well worthy of perusal, as it may be looked upon as the headquarters of all that is doing in medicine and surgery in England. It contains reports of all the best lectures delivered in the English schools, and in fact, is in itself a perfect *resume* of the English medical world. In that number of the *Lancet* there are the details of some thirty operations performed in England by some of the most eminent surgeons there. They took place in King's College, Guy's, Westminster, and St. Thomas' hospitals, London, and at the Bristol General Hospital; and, to show the degree of insensibility induced, we extract the account of one case at Guy's Hospital:

"Jan. 12th, 1847.—Two patients were operated on to-day whilst under the influence of ether, inhaled; one a case of lithotomy, by Mr. Morgan; the other, a case of strangulated inguinal hernia, by Mr. Key. There were present, Mr. Callaway, Mr. Cock, Mr. Hilton, and other officers of the hospital, in the densely crowded theatre by students and professional men.

The subject of the stone case—a boy about fourteen years old—had, a few days before, been put under the influence of the ether very satisfactorily, for the purpose of avoiding the intense pain he had on a previous occasion suffered by the introduction of the sound. He was rendered quite insensible to the pain—indeed, he had not felt the sounding. To-day, alarmed by the number of persons present, he for some time refuses, when on the operation table, "to take his pipe," as he termed it; but ultimately, yielding to the solicitations of those about him, he inhaled, somewhat irregularly, from an apparatus, under the direction of Mr. Robinson, for about three or four minutes, when he became perfectly unconscious, breathing slowly, and the face much congested. During the persistance of that condition, Mr. Morgan began and completed the operation in about two minutes, without the slightest manifestation of pain by the patient. Vapor of ammonia and other stimulants were used as soon as the operation was finished. The patient was taken from the theatre in an insensible state. In a few minutes he recovered from insensibility, after being in his bed, but continued confused for some time. On being told that the operation was concluded, he did not believe it, as he had not felt anything; still persisting in his doubts, the stone was shown to him, yet he disbelieved, saying, 'No, no, that won't do! that stone never comed from I, I know!'"

The remaining operations generally went off as satisfactorily as this one, though in one case, at St. Thomas Hospital, dangerous symptoms made their appearance.

"Jan. 9.—The ether was first inhaled by a patient, a strong man, of full habit, with disease of the hand, requiring operation. The inhalation was performed by means of Mr. Hooper's apparatus, as devised by Dr. Boott and Mr. Robinson, and perfect insensibility was produced. There were, however, so much coughing, turgidity of the face, quickened circulation, with dilation of the pupils, threatening congestion of the brain and lungs, that it was not thought proper by Dr. Leeson and Mr. Mackmurdo to continue the inhalation, or to operate upon the patient."

The various operations performed in this country under the influence of the ether, have generally gone to prove the efficacy; though a due proportion here also have resulted in the same symptoms as described above, but save being liable as any other medicine is, to have an action anomalous from its usual operation, on some individuals, we believe that the question of its efficacy for this purpose is quite settled. Care and prudence must be observed in its use, and any properly informed medical man who undertakes to administer it, ought to be able to judge whether his patient is a suitable subject for it.

As regards the question of the patent right to its use, we are not aware that any action has been brought for its infringement, nor do we see how it can be patented any more than the administration of strychnine aconitine, or any of the intensely powerful vegetable alkaloids could be patented. The effects of these last medicines are infinitely more wonderful and singular than even the vapor of ether. Still Dr. Morton deserves to reap some benefit from its application. It is unquestionably a boon to humanity, an immense one, too, in its way, and is as worthy of reward as any of the various discoveries of the day; and whether he ought to be content with the fame of it, is a question which he only can answer. We think it indecorous and unmeaning to assail him with reproaches for endeavoring to obtain some remuneration for this gift to the human family. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and we trust he will obtain some substantial reward.

"Politics in the Pulpit."

Under this head, in a late number of the Sentinel, its correspondent, Amicus, has published some severe strictures upon Mr. Beecher, and his course in the pulpit. The charges are, first, that he makes whig prayers, and preaches whig sermons on the Sabbath; secondly, that in 1840 he felt inclined to make whig stump speeches; and thirdly, that his gestures and attitudes are not scientific. Now the first charge is pertinent to the subject, if true; but it is not true to the extent, or in the sense alleged; and as far as any part of it is true, it is equally certain that Mr. Beecher has never purposely given expression, in his exercises on the Sabbath, to any political sentiment which he had reason to suppose would be odious to any part of his congregation. The second charge is both unimportant and false. It is unimportant, because it has nothing to do with "politics in the pulpit;" and it is false, because if Mr. Beecher had felt inclined to make stump speeches in 1840, he would have done so. The third charge is impertinent and puerile. It is poor business to criticise one's gestures and attitudes in public speaking. If the critic has nothing more material to commend, or find fault with, than gestures and attitudes, he has no business with his subject. Amicus speaks of the imagination, fancy, and figures of the young clergyman whom he attacks. I suppose that he is unable to follow the preacher in his sublime flights. Mr. Beecher, like other clergymen, sometimes bathes the wings of his imagination in scenes of glory to which the groveling critic is a stranger. He cannot soar above the scenes of gross materiality. Mr. Beecher, like the "householder which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old," for these many years, has labored with a becoming perseverance, disregarding his own personal feelings, for the success of his people; yet Amicus seems to have written his article while under the influence of bitter feelings, and more in the spirit of a partizan, than of a friend of the clergyman as he styles himself. There is something ominous in the newspaper attacks upon good men, and they ought to be discouraged by the moral and religious part of community. Indianapolis ought to be distinguished for its high tone of religion; it has long been blest with a clergy of a high order of talents, and purity of life. If there is any complaint to be made of them it is for the length of their sermons. Now concerning the time proper to be occupied by a sermon, there is this difference among reasonable men—some suppose that a sermon should occupy no longer time than about twenty-five minutes, while others suppose that a sermon might reasonably occupy about thirty minutes. There are a few extraordinary occasions which may call for a longer discourse, but these ought not to come often in a man's life. Most of our clergymen, (I think of no exceptions now,) occupy from three quarters of an hour to an hour and a half with their sermons. This is abusive and intolerable, and calls loudly for reform. There are two causes for this abuse and one remedy. As to the causes, the first is laziness. I mean an aversion to study their subjects. This laziness is a remnant of total depravity which still lurks in the hearts of those not wholly renewed. The second cause is a love of display. This also is almost always a remnant of the same total depravity. Touching the remedy of this abuse, the following may be said: the proper remedy is continued, laborious study. It requires only a moderate amount of study, and merely such as a lazy man might submit to, to prepare a sermon an hour long, and to preach a sermon an hour and a half long would require no great amount of sense. But to condense a sermon into the reasonable space of twenty-five or thirty minutes requires a laborious effort. The effort is one of clothing ideas with words, rather than of filling up time with sounds. The energy and terseness of the English language is found and displayed only by hard and persevering labor. Besides this, "brevity is the soul of wit," as Blackstone says. I have thrown together these few ideas hoping to do the public a service, and expecting that they will be not otherwise than favorably resented by those concerned.

ARATON.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over a Pittsburgh paper, the other day, to wit, the Daily Morning Post, I found the following paragraph:

CHARITY.—How often do we for want of explanation rashly blame men for acts which, if their true motives were developed, would change our censure to praise. A very wealthy firm which has been making money hand over hand in the iron manufacture, lately subjected themselves to much hard feeling by cutting down the wages of their operatives. Too modest to proclaim the praiseworthy ends which by seemingly cruel means they sought to effect, they rather suffered themselves to be misunderstood for a time. But lo! how are these clouds dispersed. The list of contributors to the New Hospital is published, and at once displays the names and discloses the charitable designs of LORENZ, STERLING & CO.

It would seem from this, that Messrs. Lorenz, Sterling & Co. are men much given to charity, and charity, we are told by one of the Apostles, covers a multitude of sins. They were determined, it seems, to appear among the list of contributors to some new hospital, as some of the foremost—as those who give towards a benevolent institution the largest sums, or at least one of the largest sums. This, it would appear from the paragraph, they were fully able to do, because, as it states, they had been making money hand over hand. So far this was all well. But by what means was this large, this conspicuous, this ostentatious contribution to be raised? The firm was making money hand over hand—receiving profits as fast as the clerks employed could count them. But then it was necessary, as its business was so prosperous, that a given sum should appear annually to the credit of Profit & Loss, and if a large contribution to the hospital were made from the net income, Profit & Loss would be debtor to so much instead of creditor. A most ingenious plan suggested itself to Messrs. Lorenz, Sterling & Co., by which they could make their large contribution and gain all the credit of it without subjecting themselves to any loss whatever. Marvel ye would-be benevolent, and imitate their example. Ye shall gain to yourselves the mede of praise due to charity; the world will praise you for your benevolence, for your generosity, for your sympathy with your suffering fellow beings, and for the sacrifices which you make and are willing and disposed to make to relieve their sufferings! Messrs Lorenz, Sterling & Co. had in their employment several men—it may be a hundred or more—they have them yet, for the company is making money hand over hand—each of these men received a certain sum per week for his labor. Now it occurred to Messrs. Lorenz, Sterling & Co. that a certain per centage upon these men's earnings would be a handsome contribution to the public charity; and instead of asking said men to contribute voluntarily to it they dock their wages, and contribute the whole amount of such dockage in their own name; thus gaining credit for generosity and benevolence, when in fact all their contribution is wrenched,—tyrannically wrenched—from the hard earnings of those in their employ, who it is fair to presume were not in such circumstances as to live sumptuously every day even before their wages were reduced. The rich employers have credit for their large contribution; the poor operatives pay it. Let the world admire such benevolence.

BOB LOGIC.

BROWNSBURGH, IND., March 18, 1847.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL: SIRS—I again presume to request the favor of your publishing a few lines in your columns, if you deem them proper. As a citizen of the United States, and from the design of our free and republican institutions, I hold that it is the privilege of each and every citizen to entertain and express whatever opinion they may see proper, in regard to the principles of our government. And if those principles emanate from pure and disinterested motives, they certainly reflect honor on those who possess them, as such persons are always open to conviction, and ready to change when convinced. The present is a time of great moment to every citizen of the United States. A cloud of dark political contraction hangs over us—and the thunder of the approaching storm shakes the Union from the centre to its circumference. Involved in war, our arms are opposed by a foreign force, and our cause by a still greater, but a more contemptible force at home—and why are we opposed? One word will answer it: for political purposes; for those persons who charge the present Executive of our Government with being the cause of the present calamities are those only who are opposed to him in political principles; they do it not because they belive it, but because they look upon this event as susceptible of being bent into a political humbug, by which they and their party may be advanced in power; and with this belief they cry out in a stentorian's voice that the war is unjust and unholy. They allege the cause to the annexation of Texas to the Union, without giving the first laudable reason why or in what manner that could have been the cause. Every individual who is acquainted with the history of Texas and her noble struggles for liberty, know that for some years past she has been looked upon as a separate, distinct, free and republican government. Ruled by her own elect, and governed by her own code of laws,—holding a separate place among the nations of the earth—her freedom acknowledged by every government, even by Mexico herself. With the same propriety Great Britain might have waged war against any other nation with whom we might have wished to connect ourselves after the revolutionary conflicts, and our freedom was acknowledged, upon the plea that we had formerly belonged to them; and every honest man will be ready to admit that such a course in Great Britain would have been unjust and iniquitous. Why then is it not equally as unjust and iniquitous in Mexico's interfering in the disposition that Texas might wish to make of herself, when Texas really never did belong to that government. It was part of the territory of the United States, and ceded by her to Spain; and according to the constitution, this government has not the right to cede away any part of her territory, and therefore the disposition and transfer of Texas was illegal and unconstitutional, and strictly speaking, yet remained a part of this government. Or was it not right that we should re-annex Texas to this Union? Certainly it was. We were bound by every tie of honor to do so after this government had, in direct violation of the constitution, offered her the indignity and insult by ceding her away. She fought bled and gained her liberties, and with her freedom acknowledged, again presented herself and asked to be considered as a part of this Union; her citizens composed of people from the United States, in whose veins run as pure and patriotic blood as ever flowed—whose hearts glowed with the love of freedom, and in whom the cry of liberty would arouse every energetic feeling of the soul,—whose forefathers fought bled and died for the liberty and happiness that we are now enjoying. I ask, would it have been just to spurn such a people from us! to refuse to recognize them any longer as our citizens and our brothers? That man who would say that it was, is certainly destitute of every feeling of humanity and patriotism; he has not one spark of that fire left him that glowed in the bosoms and animated the hearts of the sires of the revolution, that caused them, when the yoak of tyranny was thrown upon them and their rights were trampled upon, to rush forward and cry liberty or death. No, all is extinguished, and he has become desperately degenerate. Yet the re-annexation of Texas was opposed by the whigs, and was one of the many political wrongs so prevalent in our country; the influences of which are so baneful and damning to its prosperity.

On the democracy rests the responsibility of the war; therefore it behooves them to awake to a sense of their duty and be aroused from a state of lethargy—become united and they are invincible—divided and they fall; for it has been truly said, that the house that is divided against itself cannot stand. They have been charged by their opponents, with the existence of the war and the difficulties under which the government is laboring. To look at the different causes that conspired to bring about the present state of affairs, no democrat will deny the charge, but should feel proud, that in his party was found sufficient honor to avenge, with becoming dignity, the wrongs repeated by that Government on ours, and of attacking again to this Government, that which really belonged to us; and some of the opponents of the war have even recommended that our armies should be disbanded, thus tarnishing the honor of our Government, and securing to Mexico the right of repeating those outrages on the lives and property of our citizens, and of dishonoring and trampling upon that star spangled banner that has long waved in majestic triumph and splendor over a nation's liberties, whenever she may find it in her ports. Yet, those are the principles promulgated by the leading whigs, and by some of the representatives from this State; thinking that if they could accomplish that foul, disgraceful, damnable purpose, that they would then have a political gultrap, by which they might lead thousands to abandon the democratic party, believing that they were the cause of the difficulties under which this Government might labor, from such a course of events. But their star is not propitious; it has sunk to the horizon of their political damnation, and its last feeble rays are not sufficient to lead the patriotic and enthusiastic people of this government to embrace sentiments so foreign to their natures; and such sentiments show the rottenness of the heart of the party by whom they are espoused, and will cause thousands of the honest whigs to forsake their colors, seeing their leaders so corrupt as to wish to stain and trample upon their national honor, merely for political gain. And were the champions of their party to preach such sentiments to those brave sons of liberty, who have left their homes and country—who have broke through the nearest and dearest ties that bound them to life—who exposed themselves to the fatigues and privations of a campaign, and worse than all, to a climate that is to be dreaded more than the enemy, to fight for the honor of their country, and the happiness of succeeding generations, what would be the response! They would say, in the language of holy writ, to that party or to that individual, get behind me Satan, thou art unworthy of being called an American citizen. Yet it is not strange that the present war has its opponents,—the revolution was opposed by the tories—the last war by the federalists, and the present war by the whigs.

JOHN W. BAXTER.

The License Question.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—The law passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the people of the several townships of the several counties to decide whether licenses shall be granted to retail spirituous liquors, requires each voter opposed to the granting of license to endorse upon his ticket, *in writing*, the words "*No License*." Next Monday is the day to decide the question. Bear it in mind! K.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS & SPANN:—Please announce the name of GEORGE A. CHAPMAN as a candidate to represent Marion county in the next General Assembly, subject to the decision of a Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞We are requested to announce JOHN DOUGLASS as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Whig county convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JACOB LANDIS as a candidate for Treasurer and collector of Marion county.

☞We are requested to announce Mr. JOSHUA M. LANGSDALE as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS & SPANN:—Please announce SAMUEL BECK as a candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Relief of Ireland and Scotland.

The following amounts have been received from the several subscribers for the relief of Ireland and Scotland:

Samuel Hannah,		$10 00
Smith & Hanna,	(collected by Dr. Negley)	5,00
N. Scelly,	" " " "	1,00
John D. Defrees,		3 00
Michael Shea,		2,00
Martha Wilson,	by R. R. Underhill,	1,50
John W. Holland,		5,00
Samuel McFarland,		1,00
Milton White,		1,00
Abraham H. Smock,		50
John Marrs,		2,00
"Reyob," in a letter mailed at Williamsport,		10,00
Thomas Morrow,	10 bushels corn.	
Thos. Baker,	6 " "	
Thos. Burns,	5 " "	
Wm. T. Lewis,	5 " "	
Robert Barnhill,	6 " "	
Joel Conarroe,	4 " "	
Ira Draper,	2 " "	
Joseph Klingingsmith,	8 " "	
S. F. Starkey,	2 " "	
W. D. Starkey,	5 " "	
Wm. Safford,	5 " "	
Jas. H. Combs,	2 " "	
Mary Sebern,	1 " "	
James Moore,	2½ " "	
E. B. Smith,	6 " "	
H. I. Toon,	3 " "	

Wm T. Lewis $2 in hauling from Baker's mill to Ind'napolis.
W. W. Wright & Co., 10 bu. wheat delivered at West's mill.
John Brown, - - 50 lbs. flour and 38 lbs. bacon.

Joshua Johnson,	1 barrel of flour.	
Daniel Coops, by West & Bro's,	2 bu. wheat.	
D. L. McFarland, " " "	4 " "	
Joseph Beeler, " " "	5 " "	

CALVIN FLETCHER, Treasurer.

☞The following letter was received by the treasurer of the relief fund, from some unknown individual. We highly commend his benevolence and brevity, and hope that many more of the same kind will be forwarded to aid in the relief of our starving brethren across the wateis.

"SIR:—Enclosed I send you ten dollars to be applied to the relief of the starving Irish. The sooner they receive the benefit of it, the greater will be the satisfaction of

REYOB.

C. FLETCHER, Esq., Treasurer of relief fund."

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army and of volunteers for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the support of the army and of volunteers, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of the army, three millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars.

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

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, forty-two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

For pay of volunteers, including general and staff officers, two millions eight hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For subsistence in kind of the army, volunteers and employees, two millions two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp, and garrison equipage, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, twelve thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen belonging to the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the three regiments of dragoons, and four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books, for the army; certificates to discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and the printing of department orders, army regulations and general regulations, three millions seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to agents in charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon and forage masters as it may be necessary to employ under the act of the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; various expenditures necessary to keep the three regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the places of those which may be lost and become unfit for service; also including the purchase of horses for the additional regiment of dragoons, and the purchase of saddles, bridles, and other horse equipments for the same; shoeing horses, for the purchase of blacksmith's and other tools, iron and other materials, and the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incidental to their pursuit, two millions one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as may be occupied during the year, and gun houses for the protection of cannon at the several posts and military works, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of the barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; building and repairing stables for dragoons, light artillery, and mounted riflemen; for rent of quarters for officers, barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of storehouses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments for military purposes, one million one hundred and seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, eighty thousand dollars.

For transportation of troops and supplies of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats; for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contracts to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts, five millions two hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

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

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Springfield armory, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Harper's Ferry armory, seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For arsenals, fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, five thousand dollars.

For surveys with armies in the field, twenty thousand dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, five hundred thousand dollars; said sum to be applied and expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the purchase of land, erection of barracks for soldiers, and quarters for officers, and laundresses, and for brick wall to enclose the grounds, and grading, and paving the river banks at Newport barracks, Kentucky, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in appropriations made for the service of the present fiscal year, under the following head, viz:

For pay of volunteers, under the resolution of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers under act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

For travelling allowance of volunteers, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation and supplies, &c., in quartermaster's department, four millions of dollars.

For services of private physicians including the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For pay, including subsistence and other allowance to officers of the ten regiments of regular troops, authorized during the present session, three hundred and eighty seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For subsistence in kind for such regiments, two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

For pay of eleven regiments of volunteers recently called into service, one million three thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For subsistence in kind, of said regiments of volunteers, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For the repair and construction of roads and bridges for the use of armies in the field, one hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency of former appropriations for fortifications at Oak Island, one thousand and thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For deficiency of former appropriations for the improvement of Cape Fear river, six hundred and one dollars and ninety-two cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for removing the great raft of Red river, made by the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount advanced by Daniel T. Witlee, and others, through the branch of the Real Estate Bank of Washington, Arkansas, to Henry M. Shieve, government agent for such removal, and expended by him for that purpose.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved February 2, 1847. JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight 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 the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand four hundred and two dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For clothing of officers's servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs and improvements; fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No 23.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 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 of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

For transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For transportation by steam-ships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and nine dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million and forty-two thousand dollars. *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster General to make any allowance or compensation to any Deputy Postmaster, in addition to his commissions, except the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and the city of Washington, and excepting also the allowance to which postmasters are entitled by law, from the income from boxes: *And provided, further*, That each Deputy Postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars, may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself on his private business which shall not exceed in weight, one half ounce, free of postage.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, when the service may require it, the assistant postmasters general as special agents, and to make them compensation and allowance therefor not to exceed the amount expended by said agents as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the revenues of the department referred to in the first section of this act shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant messengers of the Post Office Department shall be entitled to an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Howland and Aspinwall, of the city of New York, the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on the Post Office Department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the order of the said Reeside, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Post Office Department, and by the said Reeside endorsed to the order of H. H. Williams, of Baltimore, and by the said Williams endorsed in blank, and which draft is the property of the said Howland and Aspinwall.

Approved March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No 24.]

AN ACT further to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: *Provided*, That said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business.

Approved March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No 25.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses or other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the above recited act be so amended as to embrace the claims of all owners of wagons or teams, who sustained, or shall sustain damage or injury from the loss of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States either by impressment or contract, and the same has been destroyed or abandoned by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or wagon-master, or otherwise lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence of the owner, and when he was in the line of his duty; such owner shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in auditing and settling the claims under this act, and the one to which this is amendatory, shall make no other deductions from the claim, on account of former payments than for the use and risk and forage advanced for the horse actually lost by the claimant, and before he was again remounted, or for clothing to which he was not entitled by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same subject, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and nothing contained in any former act shall be so construed by the accounting officers of the treasury as to prevent the presentation and adjustment of all the claims the payment of which is provided for by any of these several acts, within the time above specified.

Approved March 2, 1847.

PUBLIC—No 26.

AN ACT for the increase of the marine corps of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States marine corps as now organized shall consist of four additional captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, twenty-five drummers, twenty-five fifers, and one thousand additional privates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers thus provided for shall be appointed first by promotion according to rank in the marine corps, and then by selection; and that their nomination shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act for the better organization of the United States marine corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That, notwithstanding anything in said act to the contrary, the staff of the marine corps be, and the same is hereby, separated from the line of said corps; the officers of the former to receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters, adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican war, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

Approved March 2, 1847.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

An Act to prevent County Treasurers and other officers from purchasing certain real estate.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it shall not be lawful for any county Auditor or county Treasurer or