On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars sixty per cent; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred dollars.

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent.;

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent.;

And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.;

On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, twelve and one half per cent commission may be allowed;

Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, shall be allowed one cent on every free letter delivered out of his office, except such as are for the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law, to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington City, shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished:

Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General;

Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for the delivery from his office to a subscriber of each newspaper not chargeable with postage: Provided, That to any postmaster of a distributing office at which the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, since the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been insufficient to defray actual and necessary expenses, and afford the postmaster the annual compensation derived from commissions at the office before said thirty-first of March, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, allow quarterly, from the date aforesaid, out of the postages collected at any such office, an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency; Provided further, That to any postmaster of a separating office whose commissions, allowances and emoluments may be found insufficient to provide the extra labor necessary to a prompt and efficient performance of the duties of separating and despatching the mails passing through his office, the Postmaster-General may make such quarterly allowance out of the postages collected at such office, as he may deem sufficient to compensate such extra labor: Provided further, That the commissions and allowances authorized by this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to roduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-Office Department;" And provided further, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, which were made up previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts, and use such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage.

APPROVED, June 22, 1854.

CHAP. LXII.—An Act to authorize the Selection of School Districts in lieu of the Sixteenth Sections within the Twelve Miles Square Reservation, State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners of township six south, range one east, townships five and six south, range two east, and townships five and six south, range three east, Huntsville District, Alabama, be, and the same are hereby, authorized to select, respectively, by legal subdivisions, from any of the surveyed public lands, the quantity as near as may be, contained in the sixteenth sections of said townships, within the Twelve Miles Square Reservation; which selections, upon being approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in such townships, as the sections numbered sixteen, within the said reservations would have been, had not treaty stipulation made other disposition thereof.

APPROVED, June 22, 1854.

CHAP. LXVIII.—An Act confirming certain Land Claims in Louisiana, in the Bastrop Grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such of the claims entered in the report dated thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, of the register and receiver at Monroe, Louisiana, as in their opinion ought to be confirmed, according to the principles recognized in the act of Congress of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, pursuant to which the said report was made, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed for the extent and under the limitations referred to in the opinions of the said officers.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the confirmation by this act shall only operate as a relinquishment on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the right of adverse claimants to the same lands, nor prevent a judicial decision in regard to the same; and upon the rendition to the General Land-Office of a proper plat of survey, duly approved by the Surveyor-General, for any confirmation by this act, the Commissioner shall cause a patent to be issued, if satisfied that the same is confirmed and surveyed according to the true intent of this act: Provided, That if in any case a claim confirmed by this act was not actually located prior to the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, no location of the same shall be made to the prejudice of any actual settler, but such floating claim may be located on any public lands in the Ouachita District, to which there may be no existing pre-emption or other valid claim, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

APPROVED, June 29, 1851.

CHAP. LXIX.—An Act to Reimburse to the Common Council of New York City, Expenditures made for the First Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, in the settlement and adjustment (under the act of Congress of June second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight,) of the claims of the common council of New York, for expenditures made in organizing, transporting, clothing, and subsisting the first regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ward B. Burnett, prior to the mustering of said regiment into the service of the United States, shall be authorized and required to allow such of those claims as may be supported by satisfactory vouchers, showing that such expenditure had been fairly made and was necessary and proper for the service, notwithstanding that such vouchers may be informal and defective for want of particularity: *Provided*, That the amount allowed shall not exceed three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety cents.

APPROVED, June 29, 1854.

CHAP. LXX.—An Act to authorize the Issue of Registers to Vessels owned by the "Accessory Transit Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause registers to be issued in the name of the President of the "Accessory Transit Company," incorporated under a charter from the State of Nicaragua, for the steamboats or vessels owned by said company, and employed in the transportation of merchandise and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, through or over the territory of the State aforesaid: Provided, That before the granting of a register for any steamboat or vessel owned by said company, to be employed as aforesaid, the President of said company shall swear or affirm that the said steamboat or vessel is owned by said company; that all the officers, and at least two-thirds of the crew, are citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or State; that all the officers, and directors of said company are citizens of the United States, and that two thirds of the stock of said company is owned by citizens of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in said steamboat or vessel: *And provided further*, That a register issued under this act shall continue in force one year and no longer, unless the president of the company aforesaid shall, within one year from the date of the register, make anew oath or affirmation aforesaid, and the collector of the customs shall certify the date of said renewed oath or affirmation on the back of said register, which shall continue in force for one year from said date, and the oath or affirmation may be so renewed and the indorsement so made once in each and every year thereafter, and the register shall continue in force accordingly.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted That before granting a register to any steamboat or vessel, owned by the company aforesaid, the president thereof shall, together with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the customs, by whom, under the direction of he Secretary of the Treasury, the register may be issued, become bound to the United States in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with condition that the steamboat or vessel shall be solely employed in the transportation of merchandise and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States as aforesaid; that the register shall be solely used for said steamboat or vessel; that it shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any other company, person, or persons; and that in case such steamboat or vessel shall be sold, lost, or otherwise prevented from returning to the United States, the said register shall, within six months thereafter, if preserved, be returned to the collector of the customs who issued it or to the register of the treasury for cancellation; and on failure to comply with any of the conditions aforesaid, a forfeiture shall accrue to the United States of the entire penal sum named in said bond, to be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the outstanding register shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the officer to whom said register had been issued shall cease to be the president of said company, any register which may have been issued in his name shall be void, and a new register must be issued, in compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That before issuing any register as aforesaid, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the steamboat or vessel for which the register is to issue shall have been built and equipped wholly in the United States: and said steamboats and vessels shall, in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States in the same manner as vessels built wholly and registered by American citizens.

APPROVED, June 29, 1854.

CHAP. LXXI.—An Act to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the third article of the Treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, as amended by the senate of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congsefs assembled, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to fulfil the stipulation in the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, as subsequently amended by the Senate of the United States; of which said sum of ten millions of dollars, seven millions are to be paid on the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and established.

APPROVED, June 29, 1851.

THE HERALD.

LUCIAN J. EASTIN,.....EDITOR.

LEAVENWORTH,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

To City Subscribers.

Those of our subscribers in the city, will please call at the office and get their papers, until we can makea rrangements to have them delivered. In the absence of our Devil we have to ask this small favor of our generous friends.

Great Demand.

The Herald is in great demand, so much so that we are scarcely able to supply it.—Each week our issue is exhausted before the next number is issued. Every mail brings us letters from all parts of the country, asking to see a No. of the Herald, to know the terms of subscription. Will our exchanges please notice the terms of our paper? That will save us the trouble of writing or sending a paper to hundreds who are applying to know our terms. Those wanting our paper have only to send on the two dollars, and it will be sent to them for one year. We expect to enlarge in the Spring, and make other improvements.—Subscrib then for the Herald if you want the worth of your money, and accurate knowledge of the country.

Leavenworth.

The superior claims of Leavenworth in point of the eligibility of location, at once strikes every one who takes a view of its situation. Besides it is a central point in the very heart of the best portion of the Kansas Territory. The country back of it will admit of a very dense population, and soon its rich and fertile lands will be brought into a high state of cultivation. The trade of a large section of country must of necessity trade at this point, because it is the most convenient and easy of access. Here will be the starting point of traders and emigrants for California, Utah, and new Mexico. From the Fort, only two miles above here, good roads are now opened to all these points, and thonsands every year pass over them. So soon then as accommodations can be furnished at this place and capitalists come in as they assuredly will, with large outfitting goods, Leavenworth must command a great portion of this trade. Business men almost every day are coming here seeking a location. Inducements should be held out to all such, by the proprietors of the town, and lots or shares offered or sold to them on liberal terms. Houses should be built for rent, so that persons among us, would not have to go elsewhere for want of a place for their families. By so doing they would increase the value of real estate, and realise good profits. If a large Hotel was built, on a mammoth scale, by a joint stock company, it would besides paying well, do as much as every thing else to build up our town. We already have a good Hotel, to which large additions are making, and in the spring still greater improvements will be made, yet the proprietors will not be enabled to do any thing like half the business. Our town is going ahead, its business must and will increase rapidly, and it becomes our property holders to do every thing they can to forward its onward progress.

Gov. Reeder's Reception at Lawrence.

The *Kansas Enterprise* contains a full and interesting report of Governor REEDER's reception at Lawrence (contributed by S. F. Tappan Jr.) from which it appears that His Excellency received a hearty welcome there. Gen. Pomeroy—in the absence of Mayor *Robinson*—addressed him cordially in behalf of the citizens assuring him among other things that he should have the defence of their hands and the good will of their hearts. The Governor's reply was impressive and eloquent and received enthusiastic applause. He afterwards, with his friends partook of a public dinner at the conclusion of which short and appropriate speeches were made and sentiments given by Gov. Reeder Judges Elmore and Johnson, Gen. Pomeroy, Rev. Messrs. Lum and Ferril, Mrs. S. N. Wood, Messrs. Willis, Mallory; Emery, Pratt, Hutchinson, Dr. Harrington, S. N. Wood and Lincoln.

QUERY.—How can a man be grandfather and uncle to his son's children, and father and brother-in-law to his own child, and also father-in-law and brother-in-law to his son's wife?

How can the children of the father by his last wife, be cousins and uncles to his son's children, and at the same time be half brother to the son and the son's wife be their aunt?

The above state of relationship really exists not a hundred miles from this place, and a solution of the query is solicited.

William Richards, one of the Mormon saints, lately deceased in Utah, leaves twenty widows.

Town of Kickapoo, sale of Lots—country through which we passed—Atchison—Doniphan—Fort Leavenworth—and Leavenworth.

On Monday last we set out with a party to visit the town of Kickapoo, and to make observations, and obtain information of the country for the benefit of our readers. We arrived at Kickapoo, about 12 o'clock, and found quite a large number of persons collected. We passed over some beautiful land, rich and fertile. The country as far as we could see, was rolling and occasionally a little broken, presenting a picturesque and romantic view. The distance we traveled was about eight miles, and a prettier and more lovely country we never saw. Here and there could be seen in the distance, beautiful clusters of trees, long grassy undulating slopes and lovely valleys. The log cabin and the tent of the squatter, could be seen in every direction. At times we could see as many as perhaps a dozen buildings, while we were never out of sight of one. No settler is allowed to build in less than a half mile of another. This rule is invariably observed, and it seemed to us that in many instances it would require exact measurement to ascertain whether or not some one had not encroached upon his neighbor. This will cause some difficulty in the settlement of the country.

The country pver which we passed is beautifully interspersed with timber and prairie; we crossed two or three streams of running water, where we noticed rock, it was generally of lime stone, springs make their appearence all along the route, the timber is not generally large, we noticed the oak linn, elm, hackberry and persimmon.

On the Missouri River at Kickapoo, is a fine body of timber. The town commences in the bottom, on a strip about a quarter of a mile wide. At the upper end of the town the bluffs recede from the river, leaving the bottom in the shape somewhat of a half moon. The town runs back on the high lands. A ravine passing through the centre of the town tract, affords an easy access to the river, one or two fine springs making their appearance along this ravine. Some energetic business men have taken hold of this place, who will contribute greatly towards building the town. A brisk and spirited sale of lots took place on the premises. The lots generally brought from thirty to seventy, eighty and one hundred dollars each, and one or two we think were as high as $110. We understood there werse some forty or fifty lots sold.

The upper part of the town has been an old settlement. As long ago as thirty years, the Catholics estabished a Mission at that place, on the manual labor system, but as the Indians were not fond of work, they finally abandoned it to a great extent, and removed further back. An old log building two stories high, part of the Mission buildings is still standing, and has been fitted up for a Hotel, which is kept by Mr. Hayes. In one room of the up stairs, we found a printing office, all in good order, materials entirely new with good Bourgeois and Minion type, to print a paper called the "Kansas Pioneer," by Sexton and Hazzard. They will have out a paper in about two weeks. Mr. Sexton showed us some very fair specimens of bituminous coal obtained on Plum creek, about two miles distant from Kickapoo.—We heard of mines of coal on the Delaware lands, not far from Leavenworth, that is said to yield abundantly.

Atchison is the name of another town, recently laid off on the Missouri River, about twenty miles by the meandering course of the river, above Kickapoo. At the sale of lots which recently took place there, they averaged about ninety dollars. Six miles above this, is another town called Doniphan, at the muoth of Independence creek. A sale of lots will not take place there we learn, before next spring. It has very flattering prospects.

Late in the afternoon we wended our way back, in company with Judge Flenikin, and Mr. Phelan, two Pennsylvania gentlemen, and stopped at the Fort a short time. This Fort was located in an early day, and the Government has determined never to abandon it. But for this it might make a great city. It is situated on a high eminence, with a gradual slope of three or four hundred yards from the river, affording a commanding view of the surrounding country, which is unsurpassed for fertility of soil and beauty of scenery. Two miles below on the same range of hills is Leavenworth. The location is fully as good as the Fort, for a city. With a rock bound shore, gradual and beautiful ascent from the river, high and elevated table land, sufficiently undulating to make it beautiful, Leavenworth is destined at no distant day to be a great city.

☞ We publish to day the Card of John A. Halderman, Esq., who has located permanently in our city, for the purpose of practising his profession and doing a general agency business. Although our acquaintace is limited we are familiar with his name, from having seen the praises of the Kentucky press bestowed upon him.—Mr. H. has the reputation of being a sound Lawyer, an able speaker and a high toned courteous gentleman. We predict for him a successful and brilliant career in our new Territory.

Delaware Lands.

A memorial to the President of the United States, adopted by a meeting at Leavenworth, on the 21st of October, of the settlers upon Delaware lands, is now in circulation for obtaining signatures. We hope every settler will sign it, indeed we know that they feel a deep and abiding interest in the subject. It is time the settlers were speaking out, and letting these land speculators, who are encouraging the Indians to acts of depredations know, that they know their own rights, and knowing dare maintain them—that they are law abiding citizens, and not disposed to wrong the government or the Indians.

It would have been far better for the Indian, the settler, and government, that a fixed price should have been placed upon all the lands. As it is, no price is stipulated, and the sale may fall far short of what the whole lands would bring if subject to pre-emption. The country then would have been settled faster, the Indians have obtained as good, if not better prices, and thus the policy of the government hitherto pursued, would have been carried out to the interest and benefit of all parties. But as it is in some of the treaties, and in the Delaware treaty particularly, the lands are to be sold to the highest bidder, and is there any assurance it will bring more than the minimum price of the government lands? There will be a large portion that will not be sold, at least for years. Why then should not the government pay a fair price for these lands, and let the squatter have it at the customary price? The government does not want to speculate, neither should it permit speculators to come in and prevent the settling of the country.

The government first held out inducements to the people to settle this country, else why organise the Territory at all; and after they have made the lands valuable by settling on or around it, is it right that those who have led the van guard of settlements and opened the way for others, should come in competition with the shylocks, at the land sales? Justice and sound policy require a change in the Delaware treaty, so the settlers on the Delaware lands can make their pre-emptions, as others.—No one can be injured by it, the government will get one dollar and a quarter an acre, and it can afford to pay the Indians what they have hitherto asked, which is less than this price.

The government has ever been characterised by a wise and liberal policy towards the settlers upon the public lands, by extinguishing Indian titles, by encouraging settlements, by graduating the price of the public lands. We cannot now believe the government intends to change its policy in this respect, and usurp a species of tyranny upon the poor squatter, by expelling him from any of the public domain, where the Indian title has been extinguished or treaties made for that purpose.

There are other reasons why this Delaware treaty should be changed. The 16th and 36th sections which have been heretofore given for school purposes, are to be sold as other lands, and the people cut out from all benefits of a school fund arising from this source. The policy of the government has always been to encourage and foster the cause of Education, for upon the virtue and intelligence of the people rests the permanency of our American Institutions. The settlers will be protected, the treaty must be changed, and equal justice done to a large and meritorious class of pioneer settlers. We ask the press everywhere to notice this subject, and call the attention of the President and Congress to the subject.

A GOOD HINT.—A sagacious statesman in advocating some public improvement, once said: "If you would have your city loved, you must make it lovely."

Let our citizens take this gentle hint and at once go to work improving and beautifying our place. We are just now laying the foundations of a great city and much depends upon the commencement.—Public squares and public avenues should be left for the use of the city; and above all the forest trees should be permitted to stand aud shade trees be planted.—What would be more inviting and attractive in a sultry summer's day, than to see tall trees of the forest and the locust with its wide spread branches, all through a city, raising their gigantic heads as monuments of the good taste of the founders of that place. Trees give a freshness and beauty to a place that nothing else can.—A town or city without trees looks barren, but with them, the monotony of "piles of brick and mortar" is broken, and a pleasing variety is given to every thing around.—There are a number of trees now standing in our city, and we trust they will be permitted to remain. The lone elm, especially, should be preserved, as above all price. It will stand as a monument to tell that under its branches, the first paper published in the Territory was printed. Think of these things, ye founders of our city.

WASHINGTON, October 27.

Secretary Guthrie has met with an accident which will detain him at Louisville until December 1st.

Surveyor General.

We had a few days since the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our accomplished Surveyor General, John Calhoun Esq. We learned from him that a base line will be established on the 40th parallel of latitude this fall. This will answer the double pupose of ascertaining the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska and fixing a base of operations for surveying. This line will be run and marked by W. Johnson Esq., a distinguished scholar and practical surveyor. We have known Mr. J. for some years and know him to be eminently qualified for the duty assigned him. His party left Fort Leavenworth some days since for the scene of their labor.

Squatters, Attention.

Ther will be a meeting of the Delaware Squatters at Leavenworth on Saturday next (11th inst.) for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and Bye Laws for the government of the Delaware Association. A full attendance is important.

The Albany Argus says:—The New York Tribune *knows* that Congress has no more "legislated Slavery into" Kansas or Nebraska, than it has legislated Slavery into New York or Vermont.

To which the Syracuse Chronicle replies:

Clearly not. When a farmer *orders* the fence taken down between his hog-yard and his field of corn, he does not *order* the hogs into the corn—Oh, no!

But because the fence is let down, and all are permitted to enter into Uncle Sam's farm upon equal terms, such papers as the Syracuse Journal, raise the hue and cry of opposition. Why! Because they want to enjoy the exclusive privileges of the pasture themselves and would keep out all others but those of their own "kith and kin." We say this is a free country, and under the Kansas Bill, every man has equal rights and equal privileges, and is entitled to the protection of his person and property of every species.

October 20th, 1854.

EDITOR KANSAS HERALD:

Sir, will you please publish the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed at a mass Meeting of the citizens of Big Blue River, Kansas Territory, on the 13th inst., and oblige yours, &c.

S. D. HOUSTON.

1st. *Resolved*, That the Kansas Valley being one vast beautiful plain, with a sufficiency of timber and good stone for building purposes, and stretching off, as it does, in an almost westerly direction from the center of the Mississippi valley to the great pass in the Rocky Mountains, is destined to be one of the grand connecting rail-road links, which must ultimately unite the east and west together; and that our Representative when sent to Congress, should spare no pains to secure, if possible, the passage of the Great Pacific Rail-way through this valley.

2d. *Resolved*. That National and Territorial interest demands the speedy improvement of the Kansas River; and that we will not support any man for Congress, who will not pledge himself to use every exertion possible, to procure an immediate appropriation for the same.

3d. *Resolved*, That although it has almost become customary to make temporary seats of Government for Territories and expend the General Government building appropriation, in them, still we can see no propriety in adhering to this impolitic custom, in Kansas, when the Commercial, Natural and Geographical center must certainly be on the Kansas River, near the mouth of the Big Blue, or at the farthest west at Fort Riley.

4th. *Resolved*, That we are deeply interested in building up a commercial point, somewhere in this vicinity, which appears to be the natural terminus for good Steam Boat navigation on the Kansas, which will aid the emigrant to shorten his arduous journey to New Mexico, Utah, California and Oregon.

5th. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Kansas are not only capable of constitutional self-government, but that they are entitled to a preference in filling our posts of trust and honor; and that we protest against the common practice of appointing officers residing out of the Territory; as such practice is frequently attended with unnecessary delays, incorrect action out of indifference, and that it is at war with the grand idea of self government.

6th *Resolved*, That the general welfare of Kansas demands the immediate survey of her lands; and that we are dicidedly in favor of having the work done by our own citizens and completed this coming winter, as far west os Fort Riley.

7th. *Reselved*, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting and forward a copy of the same to the Kansas Herald, Missouri Republican, Commercial Cycle, Weston Reporter, and request such other Journals in Kansas and Missouri as are friendly to copy the same.

S. D. DYER, Chairman.

S. D. HOUSTON, Sec'y.

The influx of emigrants for the last two days has been quite extraordinary, being no less than nine thousand three hundred and forty-four.—[N. Y. Trib., 24th.