

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

JUNE 4, 1874.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 3600.]

In submitting the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, being the regular yearly bill, [the estimates upon which it is mainly formed will be found scattered through the regular "Book of Estimates," commencing—

Page 30. "Treasury Miscellaneous," comprising life-saving stations, revenue-cutter service, marine hospital, suppressing counterfeiting, collecting mining-statistics.

Pages 41–44. Contingent of offices of surveyors-general.

Pages 44–46. Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands.

Pages 46–47. Government Hospital for the Insane, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Columbia Hospital for Women, Smithsonian Institution.

Pages 48–49. Various Treasury estimates, Reform School, Metropolitan Police.

Page 53. Expenses of United States courts.

Pages 119–130. Public buildings, light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.

Pages 126–130. Armories and arsenals.

Pages 138–139. Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes, buildings and grounds around Washington, Washington Aqueduct.

Page 140. Navy-yards, Capitol extension, Government Hospital, and so forth, buildings in Washington.

Page 149. Public printing.

Pages 152–153. Light-House Establishment, Coast-Survey, national currency, food-fishes, metric standard, furniture, fuel, light, water, safes, locks, vaults, photographing, heating-apparatus, and janitors for public buildings throughout the United States.

Pages 154–155. Observation of storms, various new matter under War Department.

Pages 155–157. Surveying public lands.

See also "Revised Estimates," pages 7–9, 18–19, 28–29, 36–38.]
the Committee on Appropriations, for the fuller information of the

House, have thought fit to print that portion of the documents upon which the bill is based which have not already been printed; those documents which have been printed, other than the Book of Estimates, are referred to briefly by number, title, and amount only in this report. They are Executive and Miscellaneous Documents, as follows:

Ex. Doc. No. 74. Letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to geographical and geological survey of the Territories.

Mis. Doc. No. 265. Professor Powell's report on the survey of the Colorado of the West.

Mis. Doc. No. 156. Relative to repairs of penitentiary building in Washington Territory, \$7,271.

Ex. Doc. No. 92. Letter from Secretary of Interior relative to surveys of Indian reservations, \$392,680.

Ex. Doc. No. 68. Letter from Secretary of War relative to Providence Hospital, \$15,000.

Ex. Doc. No. 106. Letter from Secretary of War recommending the purchase of property adjoining Winder's Building, \$35,000.

Ex. Doc. No. —. Letter from Secretary of War recommending purchase of property adjoining Army Medical Museum, \$3,500.

Mis. Doc. No. 267. Letter from Acting Secretary Treasury submitting revised estimates of appropriations for public buildings.

Ex. Doc. No. —. Letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw Indians, to re-imburse the United States, &c., \$24,000, by transfer.

They herewith present, also, a comparative summary exhibit, showing the amount recommended last year under the leading items appropriated for in this bill by committee; also, in parallel columns, the amount estimated for by the Departments, and the amount recommended by committee this year for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, showing a diminution in favor of this bill of \$4,390,720.98 in amount recommended, and some \$7,000,000 less than the amount appropriated, last year.

Summary and comparative exhibit of sundry civil bill.

Object.	Recommended by committee for 1873-'74.	Estimates for 1874-'75.	Recommended by committee for 1874-'75.
For public printing, paper, and binding, &c.....	\$2, 119, 384 02	\$2, 259, 148 92	\$1, 675, 507 66
For life-saving stations on the coast.....	320, 250 00	160, 164 00	153, 164 00
For revenue-marine service.....	1, 028, 218 40	1, 203, 218 40	1, 152, 883 40
For marine-hospital service.....	100, 000 00	100, 000 00	100, 000 00
For expenses of loans and Treasury notes.....	225, 000 00	235, 000 00	235, 000 00
For judiciary.....	3, 127, 500 00	3, 125, 000 00	3, 109, 291 00
For rent of offices of surveyors-general.....	44, 400 00	45, 900 00	45, 900 00
For surveying public lands.....	893, 450 00	1, 061, 570 00	927, 980 00
For expenses of collecting revenue from sale of public lands.....	574, 740 00	567, 040 00	567, 040 00
For metropolitan police.....	207, 530 00	208, 010 00	207, 530 00
For Government Hospital for the Insane.....	176, 712 22	214, 989 00	203, 741 00
For Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....	48, 000 00	103, 500 00	48, 000 00
For Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	28, 500 00	34, 000 00	24, 000 00
For other charities.....	30, 000 90	70, 000 00	57, 000 00
For Smithsonian Institution.....	42, 000 00	35, 000 00	30, 000 00
For Washington Aqueduct.....	43, 600 00	289, 000 00	29, 900 00
For Capitol extension, Reform School, Botanic Garden, and Fire Department of District of Columbia.....	190, 000 00	350, 000 00	233, 750 00
For Light-House Establishment and light-houses, &c.	2, 968, 469 50	4, 004, 139 50	2, 828, 332 50
For survey of the coast.....	766, 000 00	825, 000 00	706, 000 00
For Signal-Office weather-reports.....	296, 825 00	355, 325 00	355, 325 00
For War Department, miscellaneous, refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, &c.....	815, 311 80	1, 262, 000 00	665, 000 00

Summary and comparative exhibit of sundry civil bill—Continued.

Object.	Recommended by committee for 1873-'74.	Estimates for 1874-'75.	Recommended by committee for 1874-'75.
For public buildings under Supervising Architect of Treasury, including furniture, fuel, heating, lighting, and care.....	\$10,168,653 96	\$10,146,449 03	\$7,670,523 81
For armories and arsenals	607,645 00	955,954 79	527,457 00
For public buildings and grounds in and around Washington	251,300 00	771,100 00	231,255 00
For navy-yards	1,701,693 00	1,914,589 20	1,400,000 00
For Department of Agriculture.....	16,200 00	23,150 00	16,600 00
Miscellaneous	1,220,000 00	*1,634,490 00	502,922 45
Total	27,984,823 80	32,277,750 84	23,704,102 82

*Of this amount the sum of \$1,030,000 is, in the present bill, transferred under the heading of buildings under the Supervising Architect of Treasury.

Also a summary statement showing the amount of the total appropriations recommended by the twelve regular appropriation-bills reported, with the date and amount of report, [including the naval emergency bill,] for the service of the year ending June 30, 1875, the regular bills amounting to \$170,654,396.52.

Title of bill.	Reported to the House.	Amount.
Naval emergency	December 10, 1873.	\$4,000,000 00
Army bill	January 5, 1874.	28,349,916 60
Navy bill	January 6, 1874.	16,505,856 85
Fortifications	January 9, 1874.	994,000 00
Legislative, executive, judicial	February 16, 1874.	18,977,326 30
Indian bill	March 4, 1874.	4,965,488 43
Military Academy	March 17, 1874.	335,835 00
Deficiency	April 18, 1874.	3,341,175 52
Post-office	April 23, 1874.	35,653,391 00
Consular and diplomatic	April 24, 1874.	3,347,304 00
River and harbor	April 29, 1874.	4,500,000 00
Pension	May 20, 1874.	29,980,000 00
Sundry civil	June 4, 1874.	23,704,102 82
Sum total of the twelve regular bills		170,654,396 52
Naval emergency		4,000,000 00

No statement of estimates presented to the committee is included here, save those that have been favorably acted upon in the bill, as it would make the report too lengthy. The amount of the total estimates will, however, be presented when the bill is acted upon in the House, as well as the amount recommended and the amount appropriated by all the bills presented last year. The manuscript matter above mentioned is herewith printed in corresponding sequence to the paragraphs in the bill which it relates to and explains.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
Washington, May 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I submit herewith the revised estimates for the public printing, the public binding, paper for the public printing, and for lithographing, &c., for the next fiscal year. Having carefully examined these

estimates, I feel assured that they cannot be further reduced with safety to the printing interests of the Government. It is desirable, for the sake of convenience in keeping the accounts, that the appropriation be made under a like heading as that used last year.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

Reductions made upon estimates of the Congressional Printer for year ending June 30, 1875.

On estimate for wages, printing department	\$45,000 00	
paper	200,000 00	
publication of Record	96,641 26	
binding department	40,000 00	
lithographing and engraving	20,000 00	
		\$401,641 26

Corrected estimates:

Total estimate for wages, public printing	\$652,376 98
material, public printing	67,300 00
paper, public printing	472,851 00
wages, public binding	331,499 68
material, &c., public binding	228,480 00
For three months, Congressional Record	75,000 00
Total estimate for lithographing and engraving	30,000 00
Total amount of estimates	1,857,507 66

RECAPITULATION.

Labors of the United States Secret-Service Division—Number of arrests.

From May, 1869, to April, 1874—1994.

From July, 1873, to April, 1874—310.

Counterfeiting implements captured.

From May, 1869, to April, 1874:

Twenty-eight complete sets of dies, swedges, and molds for counterfeiting gold, silver, and nickel coins—mainly twenty-five and fifty-cent silver coins, and one, two and a half, three, five, and twenty-dollar gold coins.

Eighteen complete sets of steel plates for counterfeiting the Lincoln head, Goddess of Liberty head, Spinner head, and postal fractional currency.

Five sets of plates for counterfeiting United States coupon bonds.

Seven complete sets of plates for counterfeiting internal revenue, to-

bacco, beer, and proprietary stamps; one of the latter capable of producing 420 different subjects, and of defrauding the Government of \$100,000 annually.

Seventeen complete sets steel plates for counterfeiting the greenback, legal tender, and national bank notes.

Ten complete sets of steel transfer-rollers and bed-pieces for multiplying counterfeit plates. Also a large quantity of unfinished plates, vignettes, pieces of lathe-work, &c., all designed for the purpose of counterfeiting the currency and securities of the United States.

Twenty-three presses for printing counterfeit money were also captured, together with an amount of counterfeit money estimated at about one million of representative dollars.

During the same period of time upward of nine hundred cases of suspected fraud on the Treasury, through false and fraudulent bounty-claims, have been investigated, and reports in each made to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, a matter which has resulted in saving many thousands of dollars to the Government. In addition to this, and in New York City alone, the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, obtained by claim-agents from the Treasury, was caused to be refunded by officers of this service to the rightful claimants.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 25, 1874.

SIR: By the 18th section of the act creating this Department, the Attorney-General is authorized to cause to be edited and printed at the Government Printing-Office, an edition of one thousand copies of the opinions of the Attorneys-General. Pursuant to this authority, Mr. A. J. Bentley, the law clerk of the Department, was directed to edit this work, and prepare a complete and full index to the same with the proper head-notes and such foot-notes as should be necessary. He has completed that work to the entire satisfaction of the Department, and I transmit herewith a copy of it for your honorable committee. No appropriation was made for this service. Mr. Bentley has performed it outside of office hours and had the necessary copying done, and I respectfully submit that he is entitled to compensation therefor.

In 1851, Congress appropriated the sum of \$2,000 for defraying the expense of preparing the opinions of the Attorneys-General, which were transmitted to Congress in manuscript and ordered by that body to be printed, making two large volumes. (See Executive Document 55, H. R. 31st Congress, 2d session.) By the act of March 3, 1865, (13 Stats., 514,) Congress again made provision for printing the opinions of the Attorneys-General, and by this act the Attorney-General was authorized to employ a competent person to edit and prepare said opinions for publication, and a contract was made with J. Hubley Ashton, esq., then Assistant Attorney-General, to perform this work, for which he received \$3,000. Mr. Ashton supervised the publication of four volumes from the 9th to the 12th, inclusive, and was paid the amount named, but this did not include the expense of copying.

The volume edited by Mr. Bentley made twelve hundred pages of manuscript, as I am informed, and I think he is entitled to at least

\$1,000 for his services, and for the copying, and I have respectfully to request that an estimate for that amount be put in the deficiency bill.

I may mention that Congress has allowed \$1,000 a volume for the expense of preparing the decisions of the Court of Claims for publication, 16 Stats., 480; 17 Stats., 82 and 508. The work of preparing those decisions for publication is similar in character to that of preparing for publication the opinions of the Attorneys-General, so that the amount allowed by Congress for the former may properly be taken as guide in determining what is a reasonable allowance.

I inclose a statement made by Mr. Bentley, in reference to the matter.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement, relative to the work of copying, editing, preparing head and foot notes, and also an index for, and supervising the publication of the 13th volume of Opinions of the Attorneys-General, recently printed at the Government Printing-Office.

This work was undertaken by me, under the authority given in a letter from the Hon. B. H. Bristow, then Solicitor-General, and Acting Attorney-General, of which the following is a copy:

“DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
“*Washington, June 1, 1872.*”

“SIR: By the 18th section of the act creating the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General is authorized to cause to be edited and printed, at the Government Printing-Office, an edition of one thousand copies of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General.

“There is sufficient matter now to make another volume of opinions, and I wish you to take charge of it, and prepare a complete and full index of the same, with the proper head-notes, and such foot-notes as may be necessary. When the work is done, you will submit it to the Attorney-General for his approval.

“For this work, and the necessary copying that you may have done, a reasonable compensation, to be hereafter determined by this Department, will be paid to you.

“Very respectfully,

“B. H. BRISTOW,
“*Solicitor-General and Acting Attorney-General.*”

“A. J. BENTLEY, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*”

By reference to the last paragraph of the above letter, it will be seen that for the work a reasonable compensation was to be paid, which, in respect to the amount thereof, was left to the future determination of the Department. The work having been performed, the object of this statement is to lay before you information that may aid your judgment in arriving at what is a reasonable compensation therefor.

In 1851 Congress appropriated the sum of \$2,000 for defraying the expenses of preparing the opinions of the Attorneys-General, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, to be expended under the direction of the Attorneys-General. (See act of March 3, 1851, 9 Stats., 599.) To comply with that resolution, the Attorney-General had employed Benjamin H. Hall, esq., to prepare the opinions, with proper head-notes, for which work the latter was allowed and paid the full amount appropriated. The opinions prepared by Mr. Hall were transmitted to Congress in manuscript, and ordered to be printed by that body, making two large volumes. (See Ex. Doc. 55, H. R., 31st Cong., 2d session.)

By the act of March 3, 1865, (13 Stats., 514,) Congress again made provision for printing the unpublished opinions of the Attorneys-General. Under this act the Attorney-General was authorized “to employ a competent person to edit and prepare the said opinions for publication, with proper head-notes, and a full and complete index, and to supervise the said publication.” And on the 18th of March, 1865, a contract was made with J. Hubley Ashton, esq., then Assistant Attorney-General, to perform the work, by the terms whereof he was to receive \$3,000 for his services. Mr. Ashton edited and

supervised the publication of four volumes, (from the 9th to the 12th inclusive,) and was paid the amount mentioned in his contract. But this did not include the expense of copying the opinions from the records. That expense was borne separately by the office, and those who did the copying were paid at the rate of 12½ cents a page of manuscript. Thus the compensation allowed Mr. Ashton averaged \$750 per volume, exclusive of the copying.

The copying of the opinions contained in the thirteenth volume I had done myself, agreeably to the directions given me in the letter above quoted, and have promised to pay for the service whatever should be allowed by the Department therefor. These opinions made twelve hundred pages of manuscript, which, at the rate heretofore paid by the office for copying, would amount to \$150. Add to this the average amount allowed Mr. Ashton as aforesaid, (\$750,) and the total would be precisely \$900.

Now, taking the compensation paid for the services of Mr. Ashton as a guide, I submit that the labor bestowed upon the thirteenth volume of opinions, exclusive of the copying, is fairly worth about \$100 more than the average allowance for the four preceding volumes. The considerations on which this view is based are, that the thirteenth volume contains nearly a hundred pages above the average of the other volumes referred to; that the head and foot notes of the thirteenth volume make more than double the quantity of similar matter in any two of the others; and that the index of the former is about twice the size of either of the latter, and constitutes a complete digest of the opinions to which it relates. The whole work of preparing the thirteenth volume for publication, including the copying of the opinions, would thus amount to the sum of \$1,000.

I may also mention that Congress has allowed \$1,000 a volume for the expense of preparing the decisions of the Court of Claims for publication, (see 16 Stat., 480; 17 Stat., 82, 508.) The work of preparing those decisions for publication is similar in character to that of preparing for publication the opinions of the Attorneys-General; so that the amount allowed by Congress for the former may also be appropriately taken as a guide in determining what is a reasonable compensation for the latter.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. J. BENTLEY.

Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, *Attorney-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 23, 1874.

SIR: I have received through your reference the letter addressed to you by John W. Herron, esq., relative to the judgments obtained against R. H. Stephenson, as surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. You ask to be informed what action, if any, is needed by your honorable committee in the matter.

In this connection I have the honor to respectfully refer you to my letter of the 18th ultimo, inclosing communications from the Solicitor of the Treasury and the United States attorney at Cincinnati, and other papers upon the subject.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, March 18, 1874.

SIR: By your direction certain papers were transmitted to me by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations touching an application for an appropriation to pay certain judgments rendered against Reuben H. Stephenson, as surveyor of the port of Cincinnati.

I refer you to a communication on the subject from the Solicitor of the Treasury; also to one from the district attorney at Cincinnati, transmitting a letter from Messrs. Collins and Herron, attorneys for the plaintiffs in said cases, copies of which are inclosed.

I am of the opinion that provision should be made for the payment of all the judgments named in the inclosed transcript, except the first one named, which can be arranged according to the proposition made by Messrs. Collins and Herron.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, and requesting the information desired touching certain judgments in the United States circuit court at Cincinnati against R. H. Stephenson, surveyor of customs; also such suggestions as to the payment of the same as I may have to make.

The cases in which these judgments were so rendered, are—C. H. Reinhart & Co. against the said Stephenson; Martin Bare *et al.* against Same; C. H. Reinhart & Co. against Same; T. Eckert & Co. against Same.

In order that you may be fully advised, it is well, perhaps, to go somewhat into detail as to the origin of the suits and as to the circumstances from which they arose, as bearing upon their present situation, and upon the consideration to be given the plaintiff's demand for an appropriation applicable to the payment of the judgments.

In the early part of the year 1869 it was discovered that merchants at Cincinnati and other places in the West were disposing of sugars at prices very far below the market value. This discovery gave rise to a thorough investigation, when it was found that large quantities of imported sugars had been fraudulently withdrawn from warehouse at New Orleans, through connivance on the part of customs officers, without payment of duties; and that others had been entered and had passed into consumption upon false and fraudulent classification, whereby the Government was defrauded to a very large amount. These sugars, as it was ascertained, were shipped to Saint Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and they were traced to the stores of consignees or to those of purchasers. A general seizure was made at all of these places, and libels against the merchandise for condemnation as liable to forfeiture under the customs laws, were at once filed in the several courts having jurisdiction.

In Saint Louis the Government secured a condemnation in court of one lot in a case where the defense interposed was, as in the Cincinnati cases, that the claimants were innocent purchasers. In all the other places, with the exception of Cincinnati, the claims of the United States were settled and the libels dismissed upon payment by the claimants of the deficiency of duties. At Cincinnati portions of the sugars implicated in the fraudulent entries were seized, from the plaintiffs hereinbefore mentioned, by the defendant, Mr. Stephenson, surveyor of the port; and, as at the other points named, libels were filed in several proceedings against different lots for condemnation. In all the cases the claimants appeared and answered, denying knowledge of the fraud charged, and claiming to be innocent purchasers. Upon trial in the district court it was, on this ground, decided that the United States was not entitled to enforce a forfeiture of the property; and, on writ of error, in the circuit court that decision was affirmed, a decree of restitution being rendered. Thus the question of forfeiture was finally disposed of, it not being deemed expedient to take the cases to the Supreme Court. But the question of the liability of the sugars to duties was not involved in the proceedings. It was maintained by the Treasury Department that the sugar was still liable for the unpaid customs-dues, and that it was clearly the duty of the surveyor to see that the same did not pass into consumption without payment. He was accordingly instructed to seize the sugars and hold them in accordance with the provisions of the customs-laws until all duties were paid. He made the seizure as instructed, and held the property until, on motion of the claimants, he was ordered by the court to make restitution.

Subsequently the suits in question were commenced against him for damages; the

first mentioned in the list by reason of the first seizure for forfeiture, and the following two by reason of the second seizure for duties. The cases were zealously defended by the United States attorney. It was claimed on behalf of the customs officer in the first case that the certificate of probable cause of seizure granted him by the court in the seizure case was an effectual protection against any action for damages growing out of that seizure; and in the other cases that the seizure was justified by reason of the lien for duties which followed the goods into the hands of whomsoever they might be found. The court denied the protection of the certificate of probable cause, for the reason that the goods were not forthwith delivered to the claimants in accordance with the decree of restitution, thus following reluctantly the decision of Judge Hall, in the northern district of New York, in *Smith vs. Averill*, reported in 18th American Law Reporter, page 47. It also denied that the Government had a lien for duties upon goods in the situation in which these sugars were found, viz, in the hands of innocent purchasers without knowledge of the liability at the time of purchase. Upon the charge of the court, in accordance with these rulings, the jury found for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages as stated in the transcript accompanying Messrs. Collins & Heron's communication. Exceptions were taken in one of the cases—that involving the first seizure—and a bill of exceptions was duly granted and signed, but no further proceedings have been taken, and I doubt whether the questions are so presented in the bill that a favorable decision in the Supreme Court can be hopefully looked for. I inclose herewith a copy of that bill for your consideration and judgment on this point. I believe I have given at least an outline of the circumstances which led to and attended the cases.

I ought to remark, at closing, that on the 9th of October, 1871, the attorneys for these plaintiffs, Messrs. Collins & Heron, made a written proposal to this office to settle the cases, agreeing that, if the Government would pay the judgment in the first case, viz, \$447.69, costs and interest from April 29, 1871, and a like sum in the third case, that of Bare, Shinkle & Co., they would enter judgments for nominal amounts merely, in the remaining two cases, thus ending the controversy. That proposal could not be accepted, because there was no appropriation adequate to its fulfillment. These judgments should undoubtedly be paid, I think, unless it is intended to take the cases to the Supreme Court. I doubt whether there is anything to be gained by a final determination of the cases in that tribunal as affecting specially any practice or interests of the revenue, for the questions involved of importance to the Government are not seriously controverted at the great importing center of the country. So that, as regards the mere reversal of the decision below, it is not important, excepting as an avoidance of the payment of the judgment, and it is a consideration whether, with an imperfect bill of exceptions—if it is so imperfect—and in view of the comparatively inconsiderable sum at issue, it is worth the labor and expense to proceed further. This question is, however, for your determination, as I respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *Washington, March 11, 1874.*

SIR: I inclose a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, referring to me for information and recommendation the papers touching a claim to have money appropriated to pay certain judgments against one Reuben H. Stephenson.

I also inclose copies of a communication addressed to me by the Solicitor of the Treasury upon the subject of the bill of exceptions, and of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Averill vs. Smith*. I learn from the papers that the first mentioned case, No. 1296, was decided upon the authority of a ruling by Judge Hall in said case of *Averill vs. Smith*, which you will see by the inclosed opinion was subsequently reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am induced to think upon the authority of this decision that the judgment 1296 would be reversed if a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court, but I do not understand that any bills of exception were taken in the other cases.

I am disposed to think it will be my duty to bring the case in which the bill of exceptions is taken into the Supreme Court unless some arrangement can be made with the plaintiffs. I think, as I am now advised, that I should be willing to recommend an appropriation for the other judgments, if the plaintiff would be willing to enter satisfaction of the judgment in the case of the one above adverted to. I wish you to see whether or not such an arrangement can be made. I think that the plaintiff's attorneys will readily see that the judgment in that case cannot be sustained in the

Supreme Court, and that it is unnecessary to take further trouble or expense in controversy about it.

Let me hear from you upon the subject as soon as practicable, as I wish to report to the committee what appears to me advisable in the premises.

Please return the inclosed papers.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

WARNER M. BATEMAN, Esq.,
United States Attorney, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to request that provision may be made in the sundry civil bill for the payment of a claim against the Government arising under a judgment rendered by the circuit court of the district of Louisiana and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of John P. Tweed *vs.* Benjamin F. Flanders, deputy general agent Treasury Department for the illegal seizure of certain cotton, and that an appropriation therefor be made as follows: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgment recovered by John P. Tweed *vs.* Benjamin F. Flanders, deputy general agent Treasury Department, in the circuit court of the district of Louisiana and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, for damages for seizure and detention of certain cotton, the property of the plaintiff, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and forty-eight cents, and interest at five per cent. per annum from March 21, 1866.

The explanation of this case may be given as follows: This suit was originally commenced in the circuit court, district of Louisiana, for damages for seizure and detention of certain cotton, the property of the plaintiff. Upon trial, the court sitting as judge and jury, a verdict or finding by the court awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of \$36,976.33 and interest and costs. Upon writ of error this judgment was set aside by the Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered, upon the ground that the submission of the facts to the decision of the judge was not made in writing, as required by act of Congress. Upon the new trial before judge and jury, the jury under the directions of the judge returned their verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$15,280.48, in which was included an item of \$6,000 for lawyer's fees. Judgment was therefore entered in the circuit court for said sum of \$15,280.48 and interest at five per centum upon \$9,280.48, from the 21st day of March, 1866. Upon new writ of error to the Supreme Court this judgment was reversed and modified by disallowing the sum of \$6,000, counsel fees, and remanding the cause with directions to render judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the residue of the verdict. The judgment, therefore, stands for the sum of \$9,280.48, and interest at five per centum from March 21, 1866.

The defendant was sued in his official capacity, and in his plea alleged that the acts complained of in the declaration were done by him in the exercise of his office and agency, and by virtue and under color of and in administration of acts of Congress of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, (commonly called the captured property acts.) Upon the first trial, (to wit, when the judgment for \$36,976.33 was rendered,) in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of July 28, 1866, extending the provisions of the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of the act of March 2, 1833, and the

12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, to cases arising against any officer of the United States by reason of any act done under authority or color of the act of March 12, 1863, or the act of July 2, 1864, provided such acts done under authority or color as aforesaid were done under the authority or by the direction of the Executive Government, the judge duly certified that in this suit the defendant acted under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in the statement of facts found and signed by the judge, (see Record in case, No. 109, page 71,) he further certifies that "Flanders acted under and in obedience to the directions and special orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was admitted by the plaintiff to have acted in good faith and without malice."

At the second trial ordered by the Supreme Court there was no new certificate or finding with regard to Flanders's action under authority of the Secretary. The judge probably regarded his certificate, &c., above cited, as still subsisting in force, and as not vacated by the reversal of the former judgment.

The acts of March 2, 1833, March 3, 1863, and July 28, 1866, in effect provide that in suits against officers of the United States for acts done under color of authority of the law judgments shall not be rendered against them individually whenever in such cases the judge shall certify that the acts were done under Executive authority or instructions, but the judgments shall be paid by the United States Treasury. The act of July 28, 1866, provides that in cases of suits against agents acting under the captured and abandoned property acts and the authority and instructions of the Executive the judgments shall be paid out of the captured and abandoned property fund.

In cases of this nature, the certificate of the judge with regard to the authority under which the agent acted must probably be regarded as conclusive, but in this case the letters of the Secretary, to be found in the record of the suit, and other letters, to be found in the records of this Department, show that Flanders, in the acts complained of, pursued the express orders of the Secretary.

There would, therefore, have been no occasion to call upon Congress for a special appropriation to pay this judgment were it not for the proviso to be found in section 3 of the act of July 27, 1863, which must be regarded as amendatory of the act of July 28, 1866, and which proviso reads as follows: "*Provided, however,* That no judgment recovered in accordance with this act shall be paid by the United States unless the amount received by the defendant as the proceeds of the transaction, which was the foundation of the suit, shall have been paid into the Treasury, except upon an appropriation duly made therefor after a full examination of the claim upon its merits."

In this case the cotton seized by Flanders was taken from his possession by Tweed by writ of sequestration, and therefore no "proceeds of the transaction which was the foundation of the suit" have "been paid into the Treasury." The case then falls within the terms of the proviso, and a special appropriation is needed for the payment of the judgment. The fact that the claim is founded upon a judgment of the circuit court, affirmed by the Supreme Court, imports that it is meritorious. Flanders, under the authority and with the approval of the Secretary, did certain acts which were illegal, (as decided by the court,) and which the jury have found to be injurious to the claimant. His claim for compensation for such injuries is, therefore, *prima facie* equitable and just. There was an attempt by the defendant, in the trials of the case, to show that the cotton seized had been sold by the original owners to the Confederate

States, but this defense failed. This Department has no other or stronger evidence in its possession to prove the fact of sale, as above, than was submitted to the court and jury.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
May 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands held to-day, it was—

“Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be directed to communicate to the Committee on Appropriations, for their consideration and action, the conclusions to which this committee have arrived concerning the message of the President on the geographical and geological surveys of the Territories west of the Mississippi.”

In obedience thereto I send you the following as their conclusions, viz:

“The conclusions, therefore, to which the committee have come are, that the surveys under the War Department, so far as the same are necessary for military purposes, should be continued; that all other surveys for geographical, geological, and topographical and scientific purposes should be continued under the direction of the Department of the Interior, and that suitable appropriations should be made by Congress to accomplish these results.”

The committee has also ordered me to present the report to the House, and ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and that this committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

W. TOWNSEND,
Chairman of Committee on the Public Lands.

Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the twelve crippled and disabled soldiers now in the employment of the Doorkeeper of the House, from July 1, 1874, to December 7, 1874, \$9,072.

DOORKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1874.

SIR: The following are the names of the disabled soldiers now on the rolls in the Doorkeeper's Department:

Charles E. Diemar, William T. Fitch, Samuel H. Decker, William M. Gibson, Joseph J. G. Ball, Philip W. Coleman, Charles S. Reisinger, Henry Cliff, John B. Eugené, John A. Travis, Mark J. Bunnell, Hudson Decker, George A. Schreiner.

All of the above were upon the disabled-soldier's roll, during the last recess, except George A. Schreiner. It will be necessary, therefore, to

increase the appropriation \$583.20, in addition to \$9,070—making in all, \$9,653.20. (See resolution attached.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. S. BUXTON,
Doorkeeper.

The CHAIRMAN *Committee on Appropriations.*

To Hon. J. A. Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and to the members of said committee.

GENTLEMEN: We, the crippled soldiers now on the folding-roll, but acting as assistant doorkeepers and messengers for the House, beg leave to submit the following facts for your consideration:

1. We have been employed as folders and paid as such, when, from the nature of our disabilities, we have (or a majority) been placed upon the doors of the House.

2. That the messengers of the Doorkeeper's department (those messengers who act as assistant doorkeepers) have not been increased over and above the original number allowed by law since the House moved from the old hall into the new or present hall of the House, notwithstanding the large number of additional doors; and the Doorkeeper has been compelled to make a detail from the folding-room to supply the additional doors of the new hall of the House of Representatives.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable committee to increase the messengers' roll of the Doorkeeper's department, and make an annual appropriation to pay the twelve disabled soldiers who are now employed as before stated.

All of which we respectfully submit to your consideration in behalf of the crippled soldiers.

We remain your obedient servants,

WM. T. FITCH,
Chairman of Soldiers' Meeting.

P. W. COLEMAN,
Secretary of Soldiers' Meeting.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In the months of March, April, May, and June, 1873, the amount of free matter to be sent out from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was found to be so great as to make it utterly impracticable to place it in the mail-cars employed on that road. This resulted, of course, from the anxiety to forward free matter before the period fixed by law for the expiration of the franking-privilege, namely, June 30, 1873. In the emergency thus created, the proprietors of that road applied to the Department for permission to leave so much of such matter as exceeded the capacity of the mail-cars to be carried off gradually as the capacity of the regular mail-cars might permit. This the Department refused, insisting that the company should provide a sufficient number of additional cars to contain the entire amount, so as to prevent any delay in transmission, with the understanding, however, that the company should keep an account of the weight of matter carried in the extra cars, with a view to the presentation to Congress of a claim for additional compensation. The company have since submitted statements of the amounts of matter so conveyed, from which it appears that they carried from Washington to Cincinnati, a distance of 609½ miles, an extra amount equivalent to 16,618 pounds per day for twenty-eight several days; and from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles, an extra amount equivalent to 16,992 pounds per day

for thirteen several days. Estimating compensation for this extra service at the rate paid by the Department under the law of 1845, on roads on which the common average weight per day carried the whole distance was 18,470 pounds, namely, \$375 per mile per annum, (this allowance being lower, in proportion to the weight, than that made to roads carrying any less amount,) would give the following results:

Washington to Cincinnati, via Washington Junction, 609 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, at \$25.88 per mile	\$15,780 33
Washington to Baltimore, 40 miles, at \$12.25	490 00
Total	16,270 33

This extra service was important to the senders and receivers of the matter conveyed, both in expediting its transmission and in avoiding any question as to the legality of forwarding such portion thereof as would otherwise have remained in Washington after the period fixed by law for the abolition of the franking privilege. The company claim compensation to the amount above set forth; but, as the Department has no power under the law to allow the claim, this statement of facts is respectfully submitted for such action in Congress as your committee may see proper to initiate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. ROUTH,

Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT-OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: A new edition of the Post-Office Directory, similar to the accompanying copy, is greatly needed for immediate use. At least fifty thousand copies will be required to supply the Government demands; forty thousand for the postmasters and other employés of the Post-Office Department, and ten thousand for other officials of the Government.

It is estimated that the printing and binding of the entire edition can be done at a cost of \$25,000, for which an appropriation will be required; and a further appropriation of \$1,200 will be needed to pay for the manuscript, which has been prepared.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. MARSHALL,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the resolution of your committee under date of April 1st, a correspondence was opened with fourteen publishing houses (whose names are annexed) relative to the publication of a United States Postal Guide, and I now find that a quarterly edition of such postal publication of 20,000 copies can be furnished for use in post-offices

in the United States for the coming fiscal year at a cost of about \$20,000 for the year. I would therefore ask that your committee recommend to Congress the passage of House bill No. 2424, which will authorize such publication; and also that I may be empowered to make a contract for said publication for a term of five years, and that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made for the expense thereof for the coming fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *January 14, 1874.*

DEAR SIR: By the act of March 3, 1873, I was charged with the compilation of a Statistical Atlas of the United States based on the result of the Ninth Census, and an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) was made for the expense of "compiling, engraving, and printing fifty (50) maps."

I have been constantly engaged since that date upon this work, with three or four regular assistants, and with several of our most distinguished men of science as collaborators, and am now able to report that all but six (6) or eight (8) of the maps to be embraced in the atlas are already in the hands of the engraver. Of most of these proofs have been received, and of some the entire edition has been printed.

I have now the honor to request that the honorable Committee on Appropriations will entertain the question of an appropriation for printing forty (40) or fifty (50) folio pages of letter-press, and for binding the same, with the maps, in plain but durable shape, or providing portfolios or wrappers, should the committee be indisposed to make the larger appropriation.

I think the letter-press could be printed, including cost of paper and composition, and the atlases plainly bound, for five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.) Were wrappers of the strongest and heaviest paper, answering the main uses of portfolios, to be substituted for binding, (three wrappers to each set of maps and letter-press, making three "parts" to the atlas,) the expenses might be brought within three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.)

My own interest has been so largely in the scientific aspects of the work that my pride of authorship will not be at all wounded should the committee decide upon the smaller appropriation and the simpler form of presentation.

For the letter-press, I will say that my wish is to secure a number of brief but comprehensive memoirs, of two (2) to five (5) pages folio each, upon the various subjects, physical, social, vital, industrial, and ethnographical, which are treated in the maps for which Congress has already made appropriation. Should the committee honor me with a favorable response, I will at once undertake the preparation of the various memoirs, contributions to which have been promised me by many of the most distinguished *savants* of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

For printing the text of the Statistical Atlas of the United States, compiled by Francis A. Walker, under authority of the act of March 3, 1873, and for binding the entire edition of the same, \$3,000.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SOLICITOR,
Chicago, March 16, 1874.

SIR: In the spring of 1872 I went to Yankton, Dak., in behalf of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, to try and get the public lands in Dakota, over which the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad was proposed to be built, surveyed, and had an interview with Mr. Beadle, the then Surveyor-General, who informed me he had made contracts to use up all the money appropriated by Congress for the surveys of that year; but if the railroad company would advance the money, and he had the permission of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, he would go on and make the surveys.

I then went to Washington and had an interview with Hon. Willis Drummond, Commissioner, who said to me that if the railroad company chose to make an advance of the money, and run their risk of getting it back from Congress, he would give the necessary permission to have the work done. I said, "Of course we will have to take the risk of getting our money back, but it is work necessary to be done. The United States must do it some time, and certainly if we advance the money, they will pay us that again. To refuse would be so manifestly unjust that I will not entertain the idea for a moment. And the benefit of its early survey must compensate for the loss of interest, which, I believe, the Government does not pay." Mr. Drummond, in reply, said, that the view I took of it he considered correct, but it could not be paid out of any subsequent appropriation for surveying the public land, unless specifically mentioned. And I then asked him if he would make a statement to the Committee on the Public Lands substantially as follows, viz: "That the survey was needful to be made; the United States ought to make and pay for it, and that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, having advanced the money to the Surveyor-General, by permission of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the surveys having been made and used by the Land-Office, the same should be repaid to them by Congress." And he said he would do so whenever called upon by said committee, or any other committee, or member of Congress.

Mr. Keep informs me you have the papers concerning the claim, and I write you this that you may know all the facts, and when you call on Mr. Drummond and show him this letter I do not doubt he will recollect all the circumstances.

Truly yours, &c.,

ANDW. E. ELMORE.

Hon. PHILETUS SAWYER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a letter dated Chicago, 9th instant, from B. C. Cook, esq., general solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, relative to the refunding of the sum of \$10,600, deposited by said company for the survey of the lands along the line of their road in the Territory

of Dakota. Mr. Cook incloses copies of correspondence between the company and the United States surveyor-general of Dakota and certificates of deposit.

In reply, I have to say that the law authorizing deposits for the survey of the public lands does not provide for the refunding of any part of the moneys deposited, except the excess over and above the cost of survey, and the surveyor-general was so informed in letter from this office dated July 27, 1872, (copy herewith,) authorizing him to receive the deposits.

Under these circumstances, moneys deposited for surveys cannot be refunded without special appropriation by Congress for that purpose.

Mr. Cook's letter and inclosures are herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. PHILETUS SAWYER,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C., June 2, 1874.

SIR: In the sundry civil appropriation bill of June 10, 1872, (17 Stat., 358,) there was appropriated for the survey of the northern boundary of Nebraska the sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$8,800.) Contract for this survey has been entered into, and the surveyor has, I am informed, expended, in preparing his outfit, \$1,500. Owing to apprehensions that the prosecution of the work might provoke Indian hostilities, the President has declined to furnish the military escort without which it could not be safely undertaken. I have every reason to suppose that the survey can be made with safety the coming fiscal year; but there is danger that, in consequence of legislation recently proposed, the appropriation may not then be available. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that the appropriation may be continued by an item in the sundry civil bill for the coming fiscal year, and earnestly hope that this recommendation may receive favorable consideration from your honorable committee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, March 2, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, submitting estimate of cost of printing 3,000 copies of the map of the United States, prepared in the General Land-Office. I also send a copy of the paper containing said "estimate."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February, 28, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the matter of the map of the United States published by this office, and to ask that the accompanying estimate may be submitted to Congress, with the request that an appropriation may be made to continue the publication of the same.

An appropriation of \$3,000 was made last year; but this sum was all required to pay for the draughting and compiling of the map, and I was forced to pay for the printing of the same from the contingent-fund of my office.

I was enabled to spare from this fund an amount sufficient to print 1,500 copies, a quantity utterly inadequate to meet the great demand for the map. In fact this demand has far exceeded anything that I was led to anticipate, and comes from parties not only in this country, but to a great extent from persons in Europe.

The class of persons applying for it has also been a source of gratification to me, as it has been composed in the main of persons who have made the geography of our country a study, or who take an interest in its development.

I am now receiving numerous applications from officers of public libraries and institutions of learning, and to comply with the demands I must cause to be printed an additional number of maps.

In the event of favorable legislation in aid of this, it is my intention to add to the present map everything in the way of topography, &c., which may be shown by surveys made since its compilation, and also to correct any errors which may have been made.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of yesterday from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, submitting "estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, by the Department of the Interior," amounting to \$8,000. I also send a copy of said estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimate of cost of printing an edition of three thousand copies of the map of the United States, prepared in the General Land-Office :

For 3,000 copies, including paper..... \$5,000

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner, General Land-Office.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to a small appropriation of, I think, \$3,000—it should have been \$10,000—for repairs to court-house of this city; also to the fact that there is no custodian for the building; and to suggest that in the bill a line be added making one.

A number of persons without any authority have taken rooms in the

basement and other parts of the house, and no one seems to have any power or authority to remove them.

This can be obviated by making the marshal or some other person the proper custodian.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALEXANDER SHARP,
United States Marshal, D. C.

General GARFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 26, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this Department, under date of the 24th instant, by Edward Clark, esq., architect of the Capitol, written at the request of Hon. David K. Cartter, chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, inviting attention to the necessity for an appropriation of the sum of \$3,000 to keep in repair the city-hall building in which the courts are held.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1874.

SIR: At the request of Mr. Justice Cartter, I beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of an appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to keep in repair the court-house in this city.

As the building, formerly the city hall, has become the property of the United States, for the use of the courts and offices connected therewith, the local authorities have ceased to do anything in the way of keeping any portion of it in repair. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that some provision should be made to meet the expense which must occur for this purpose.

I respectfully suggest that you will bring this matter to the attention of Congress, and request that body to appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for the next fiscal year for the purpose above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1874.

SIR: I would suggest that provision be made in the sundry civil bill for complying with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to aid and maintain a fire department in the District of Columbia," approved January 31, 1873, (17 Stat., 422,) and that an appropriation be made for that purpose as follows:

Fire department in the District of Columbia, being amount required to be paid by the Government to the District of Columbia for one-third

of entire cost of maintaining said fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is proper to state that no estimate for this purpose has been furnished this Department by the proper officers of the District.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1874.

SIR: In relation to the letter of the president of the fire commissioners of the District of Columbia, asking for an appropriation for the construction of a new engine-house, which you referred to me, I have the honor to make the following statement:

By a clause in the deficiency bill recently passed the House of Representatives, the engine-house at the south of the Capitol is required to be taken away forthwith.

It has been represented to me by the president of the board of commissioners, that in the present financial condition of the District there is no possibility of the local authorities erecting another house at an early date for the accommodation of the apparatus on Capitol Hill—the only alternative will be to place it in one of the houses down in the city—thus leaving the Government property on Capitol Hill—the Capitol, Printing-Office building, and the Navy Yard, comparatively exposed to loss by fire.

In view of the foregoing, I am convinced that the interest of the United States requires that a fire apparatus be located on Capitol Hill, near the Capitol, and I recommend that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for the purpose above named.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

The letter referred is herewith inclosed.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 22, 1874.

SIR: The extension on the south of the grounds surrounding the Capitol will include the site of engine house No. 3 of the fire department of this District, situate on New Jersey avenue, within 200 yards of the Capitol.

Possession of the premises must be had by the Government at an early date in the ensuing spring. Necessarily the house will be demolished, and consequently the department will require a suitable building on some other site, contiguous to that to be vacated as aforesaid, and this board would respectfully request that the matter be referred to Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol, for his report thereon.

The honorable Representative from Ohio will readily perceive the necessity of providing for the prompt construction of a suitable substitute for the said engine-house, and, in the name of the fire department of the District of Columbia, I have the honor to ask that an amount sufficient to insure the restitution of the appurtenances so necessary to the efficiency of the department, and of which it has been deprived as aforesaid, be included in the next appropriation bill.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
President Board of Fire Commissioners District of Columbia.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

To the Congress of the United States :

The officers of the "Woman's Christian Association of the District of the Columbia" beg leave to present herewith their fourth annual report, showing the nature of the work in which they are en-

gaged, the extent and character of efforts already made, and, in view of increasing responsibilities, to aid those applying for assistance, whose necessities we cannot pass by unheeded, to make our most urgent appeal to Congress for help.

First, we most gratefully make mention of the appropriation for our use of the buildings lately occupying a portion of Judiciary Square, as also proceeds of the sale of said buildings ordered by Congress. This support and recognition of our organization has given us such encouragement that we have been able to enlist the sympathy and aid of the friends of the poor, not only in this city, but in other parts of the country, and encouraged us to purchase a site, with some temporary buildings lately occupied by the New England's Friend Mission in this city, where we hope soon to erect suitable buildings, thus enabling the association to meet the pressing wants of the poor and friendless strangers who come to this city in such great numbers.

We appeal to Congress as well as to the city government, from the fact that a large proportion of those seeking shelter and aid are strangers, having no legal residence in Washington. And while inducements are held out to seek clerkships and other places of governmental service self-relying females will come here, and come, too, in a majority of instances, only to meet disappointment, and being destitute apply for temporary board, shelter, and protection, until some more permanent place be obtained for them.

We hope and believe, that the suggestion of this class of persons will commend our appeal to the favor of Congressmen, as they, too, are so often importuned to help such disappointed constituents.

This is the city of the nation, and to it resort citizens from all the States. Such a home as we are trying to erect and maintain becomes a necessity, which we cannot pass by or disregard.

To meet applications thus made we have been obliged to open our doors to persons of all ages, and often in the most destitute and delicate condition. The aged bending toward the grave under a load of reverses and burdens unmentionable. The youth, in immature womanhood, and subject to nameless temptations, and the child of a day, just opening its existence in a world where it finds a most unwelcome reception.

These are our beneficiaries. Remembering the Divine injunction to remember the poor, the outcast, and the stranger, and in obedience to our sympathizing hearts, we cannot turn a deaf ear to their cry.

Hence, as our only resort, we appeal to Congress for such an appropriation as our necessities demand. For reasons well understood, this season is an unpromising one to rely wholly upon for voluntary aid from friends, and while we devote time and energy to the work we cannot ask of Congress for a sum less than \$25,000.

For a more detailed account of the operations of our association we refer to the annual report herewith submitted.

As in duty bound will ever pray.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

Washington, May 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the item of \$54,000, submitted through the Secretary of the Interior as an estimate for continuing the work on the buildings of this institution, will you allow me to call your attention to our ninth report, (for 1866,) in which were included the plans for all the buildings ultimately to be required.

Opposite page 19 you will find a drawing, which has been followed very closely in the prosecution of our work thus far.

I have marked in red ink those buildings and parts of buildings that are finished, and you will perceive that nothing remains to be completed besides the college-building and some dwelling-houses.

I beg also to refer you to page 15 of our sixteenth report, where you will find the consideration set forth which induced the board to submit the estimate for next year.

It will perhaps not be out of place in this connection for me to give you a statement of the appropriations which have been made by Congress for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings since the organization of the institution. They have been as follows :

For buildings :

In 1862	\$9,000 00	
In 1865	39,445 87	
In 1866	32,240 00	
In 1866	14,500 00	
In 1867	54,675 00	
In 1868	48,000 00	
In 1870	94,087 00	
In 1871	18,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$309,947 87

For purchase of grounds :

In 1864	\$26,000 00	
In 1867	9,000 00	
In 1872	70,000 00	
In 1874, (pending)	10,697 46	
	<hr/>	115,697 46

Total for grounds and buildings 425,645 33

When our plans were adopted in 1866 it was estimated that the entire expense involved would not be far from \$600,000. It now seems probable that we shall be able to carry these plans to full perfection for a sum considerably less than that amount.

No obligations of any sort whatsoever encumber our real estate. The title thereto has been made over to the United States as required by the law of 1872, the property thus transferred representing much more than an equivalent for all the sums appropriated for these purposes.

I would respectfully ask that you lay these facts before your committee, and venture to express the hope that the amount of our estimate for the coming year may not seem unreasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman, &c.

To the honorable Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned officers having been appointed by the board of directors of the "Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia," a committee to present for your consideration an application for an appropriation by Congress for the benefit of the hospital, to enable them to successfully accomplish the charitable object they have in view, and which has thus far resulted in great benefit in relieving a large number of helpless children (and others requiring surgical and medical care) from various States in the Union, respectfully represent to your committee the object and purposes of the institution, which, when understood, will, it is believed, appeal to your sympathies and result in obtaining the relief we seek.

Appreciating the importance to the community, as well as to the country at large, of establishing in this city an institution for gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of diseased and maimed children of the District, and those who are brought here from the different States of the Union, without reference to color or condition, a few of our citizens met together three years ago and organized a hospital (see charter and by-laws herewith) corresponding to similar institutions in the larger cities of the Union, and which have been so successful in relieving the suffering of destitute children, and believed by personal appeals to our citizens they would obtain the requisite aid to enable them to successfully carry out their charitable enterprise.

The hospital has thus far been a success; but owing to inadequate means to enable the directors to extend, as they desire to do, the requisite relief to all who seek its benefits, and as a large number of those who have been treated and cured of disease have no special claim upon the community, except upon the common ground of humanity and sympathy for the afflicted and suffering, and no one has been turned away from the doors of the hospital without some measure of relief being extended.

The board of directors apply to you for aid, and have instructed the undersigned to represent the facts to your honorable committee, and to state that the hospital is not local, but national in its object, for by reference to the annual report of 1873, herewith submitted, and to which your special attention is directed, it will be seen that 1,665 patients in the hospital and dispensary have been treated during the past three years, comprising persons from almost every State in the Union, and including a large number of colored children, (see pages 7 and 13 of the report,) and that, therefore, a reasonable measure of relief should be extended to us by Congress until such time as we can place the hospital upon an independent footing by voluntary contributions, and which we are satisfied we can do when the benefits resulting therefrom are fully appreciated by the community.

We, therefore, in behalf of the directors, ask that your honorable committee will recommend and advocate an appropriation of \$5,000 to our hospital, believing there can be no objection to its passage, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, for the reason stated that the institution is not local in the relief afforded, but extending its benefits to persons from all parts of the country, without reference to color, condition, or religious faith, and that, with the exception of the matron and nurses, there are no paid employés, the consulting, attending, and resident physicians giving their services gratuitously, and the support and management being under the charge of the board of directors.

Believing that your honorable committee will favorably consider our

application, and tendering you an invitation to call at our hospital, situated at No. 804 E street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and examine into its practical workings

We have the honor to be, your very obedient servants,
 SAM. V. NILES,
President.
 A. E. PERRY,
Vice-President.
 F. B. McGUIRE,
Treasurer.
 E. TEMPLE,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 17, 1874.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 17, 1874.*

SIR: I have been requested by the board of directors of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia to present to you the inclosed communication, addressed to the Committee on Appropriations, and will be very much obliged if you will submit the same for its consideration.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
 SAM. V. NILES,
President.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 10, 1874.*

SIR: In behalf the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, I take the liberty of calling your attention to an application made to the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 for its benefit, and respectfully ask your friendly aid in support of our appeal.

The hospital was established three years ago upon an independent basis, neither denominational nor sectarian, for the sole purpose of affording surgical and medical treatment to the indigent and afflicted children of the District, and those who find their way to our city from other portions of the country, without reference to sect, color, or condition, and has been supported by voluntary contributions. During the past three years we have extended relief, through our hospital and the dispensary connected with it, to 1,650 persons, a large proportion being residents of the various States of the Union, including a large number of colored persons.

By referring to the following report, pages 12 and 13, the extent of our work during the past year will be shown, and the benefits resulting therefrom to the country at large.

Owing to the large increase of patients, entailing additional expense upon the institution, and the difficulty attending our meeting the same, we think, in view of the fact of our extending relief to a large number of residents of the different States of the country, that Congress should grant us this small appropriation to aid in meeting the expenses incident to their care and treatment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 SAMUEL V. NILES,
President.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2, 1874.

SIR: Understanding that the application of the Children's Hospital for an appropriation of \$5,000 will be determined by the Committee on Appropriations to-morrow, I take the liberty of again calling your attention to the accompanying report of our hospital, and asking your support of our application.

With great respect,

SAM. V. NILES,
President.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a communication from the chairman of the Light-House Board, respecting the necessity for legislation to enable this Department to execute and receive conveyances of land held for light-house purposes, and to request that the draft in the form submitted in the within letter be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill now pending in your committee.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the necessity for legislation at the present session of Congress to enable the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute and to receive conveyances of land held for light-house purposes in certain cases.

On the 18th of August, 1873, the board transmitted to you for execution a deed from the United States to Samuel Down for a piece of land at the Highlands of Navesink in exchange for a piece of land at the same place deeded to the United States by Mr. Down for a new roadway from Navesink River to the Highland light which, having been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, that officer in his letter of the 5th of November, 1873, stated that the Secretary is not authorized by law to execute a deed of this character (the consideration being a conveyance of other lands) of lands held for light-house purposes, or to make any conveyance of such lands except as provided in the act of March 3, 1859. (15 Stat., 304.)

On the 21st of July, 1873, the board transmitted to you a communication from the attorney-general of the State of New York, relating to the adjustment of the boundaries of the light-house depot grounds at Staten Island, New York, with a request that a proper description of the land proposed to be reconveyed by the United States to the State of New York might be prepared by the proper law officer. This letter was also

referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, in his letter of November 5, 1873, referred to the opinion given by him in the Highlands of Navesink case, stating that the exchanges which it is proposed to make at Staten Island are of a similar character to the one covered by that opinion; and that there is no authority of law for the execution by the Secretary of the conveyance agreed upon.

With the view of providing for these cases, and for all similar cases that may arise hereafter, the following draught of a provision to be inserted in the general appropriation act at the present session of Congress is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

* * * * * "Provided, that whenever it may become necessary in the adjustment of boundary-lines, the correction of errors in patents or other conveyances, or in the opening or changing of necessary roadways affecting lands belonging to the United States, and used for the purposes of the light-house establishment, and specially in the cases of the *light-house depot grounds at Staten Island, New York, and the light-house site at the Highlands of Navesink, New Jersey*, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to execute for such purposes, the necessary conveyances, and to receive in consideration therefor such other conveyances or grants of adjoining lands, or of lands in the immediate vicinity, as may be agreed upon."

Should this draught meet with your approval, I respectfully request that a copy of it may be sent to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, with the request that it may be incorporated as a proviso in the general appropriation act.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY, *Chairman.*

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Extension of jurisdiction of Light-House Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, relating to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, and asking a statement of the amount that, in the opinion of the board, it will be necessary for Congress to appropriate for such a preliminary survey, as will enable the Light-House Board to make a full report as to the aids to navigation needed, and to provide in the mean time temporary lights or buoys at the most dangerous points as the board may find necessary; and in reply I have to say that, in the opinion of the board, should the bill before Congress become a law, to make the preliminary survey, and to provide the temporary aids to navigation, referred to in your letter, fifty thousand dollars will be required.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman.

Hon. EDWIN O. STANARD, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, for the consideration of your committee, draught of a section relating to the proceeds of sales of Government property, which it is desired should be substituted for section 18 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations, and public accounts now before your committee. The object of the suggested change is to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell at public auction unsuitable and useless light-house property, and to provide for the payment of all necessary expenses attending such sales. I inclose, for your information, a letter on the subject from the chairman of the Light-House Board.

I am, very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sale of light-house property—proposed law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the necessity for legislation by Congress, at its present session, on the subject of the sale of old, worn out, unserviceable and other property pertaining to the Light-House Establishment.

On the 20th ultimo application was made to the Department by this board for authority to sell the light-house tender Spray, now lying at the port of Baltimore, she being useless to this establishment on account of the smallness of her size, and at the same time an expense to the Government in consequence of the necessity of employing a watchman to look after her. This application was referred by the Department to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion as to whether, under existing laws, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to grant authority for such sale. The Solicitor replied, under date of the 2d instant, that he has been unable to find any statutory provisions empowering the Secretary to sell or order the sale of light-house property of a personal character.

Cases are constantly arising where the interests of the Government require that old, worn-out, or unserviceable property pertaining to the Light-House Establishment should be sold. As a general rule, property of this character not only deteriorates, but also involves the expense of storage, and the pay of watchman, as in the case of the Spray.

I respectfully submit for your consideration the following draught of a law, in the nature of a proviso, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to order the sale of property of the kind referred to. It will be noticed that the sale of real estate, as well as of property of a personal nature, is provided for in this draught. The sale of real estate is already provided for by the act of March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 302,) but there is no provision in that law for payment of auctioneer's fees, or for the expense of advertising. It is suggested that, to secure uniformity of action, both classes of property should be included in the proposed law; and I have, respectfully, to request, that you will ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House that it be attached to the bill making appropriations for the Light-House Establishment for the next fiscal year.

The following is the draught of law above referred to:

* * * * * "Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to order the sale at auction, after due public notice, of any real estate or other property pertaining to the Light-House Establishment no longer required for light-house purposes, the proceeds of such sales, after payment therefrom of the expenses of making the same, to be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as now provided by law in like cases."

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman.

HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith additional estimates required for the service of the Light-House Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as follows:

To secure the perpetual right to place and maintain a light on Mr. Brown's beach at Ipswich, Mass.....	\$100 00
To drain land in vicinity of Saint Simon's light-station, Ga.	400 00
To re-imburse keepers of Dog Island and Saint Mark's, Fla., light-station, for private property destroyed by hurricane of September, 1873.....	970 65
To re-imburse working party at Trinity Shoal, La., and crew of light-house tender Guthrie for private property destroyed during gale of November 17, 1873.....	2,000 00
Repairing foundation of light-house tower at Ship Shoal Island, La.....	14,000 00
Payment to L. D. Latimer, late United States attorney for the district of California, for professional services in the case of Cape Mendocino, Cal.....	446 10
Repairing Fauntleroy Rock Spindle, Crescent City Harbor, Cal.....	1,000 00
Securing steam fog-signal at Point Bonita, Cal.....	4,500 00
Building a light-house on Yerba Bena Island, Cal.....	10,000 00
Total.....	33,416 75

In addition to the above, it is desired that the appropriation of \$50,000 for light-house at Bulkhead Shoal, Delaware River, and \$8,000 for light-house on Pea Patch Island, Delaware River, made by the act approved March 3, 1873, (17 Stat. at L., p. 521) be re-appropriated for the service of the next fiscal year and merged under the title of "Range-lights to guide past Bulkhead Shoal, Delaware River."

For details and particulars your attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed copy of a communication received from the chairman of the Light-House Board, respecting the necessity for these additional appropriations.

I am, very respectfully,

F. A. SAWYER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 25th ultimo, from Professor Joseph Henry, chairman of the Light-House-Board, requesting that the Committee on Appropriations of the House may be asked to make an item in the general appropriation bill, as follows: "And that the light-house on or near the end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, New York, authorized by the act of June 10, 1872, may be placed anywhere in the near vicinity of Hart Island which the Light-House Board may decide upon;" and stating, in explanation, that the board is unable to obtain a suitable site (three or four acres) on Hart Island for the light-house, except at an excessive cost, (\$25,000,) and that

Mr. Hunter, the owner of Hart Island, and who claims to own all the land fronting on said island to deep water, or the channel, declines to sell to the United States the submarine site upon which it was finally determined to erect the light-house, and that under these circumstances it has been thought best to change the site to a location in the immediate vicinity of the island mentioned, in regard to which there is no question as to the jurisdiction of the United States; but before this change can be made it must be authorized by Congress.

I have respectfully to request that the item quoted above may be inserted in the general appropriation bill, in accordance with the desire expressed in the letter of Professor Henry.

I am, very respectfully,

F. A. SAWYER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an appropriation be made for the constuction of a light-house at or near Mathias Point, Virginia, in the following form:

“Mathias Point light-station, at or near Mathias Point, Virginia: Building a light-house and day-beacon at or in the vicinity of Mathias Point, Virginia, forty thousand dollars; and the appropriation made by the act of June 10, 1872, for a small light to mark the entrance to the anchorage inside of Shipping Point, Potomac River, Virginia, shall revert to the Treasury.”

In making this request I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the report of the Light-House Board respecting the necessity of this appropriation:

“This is one of the most difficult places for experienced navigators, who are familiar with the river, to pass at night. Few places occur where experienced pilots cannot tell where they are by soundings; at this place, however, soundings run from 100 to 5 feet within a space of a hundred yards. The current, which is strong, sets directly on the flats, both at the flood and ebb tides, which renders it bad enough for sailing-vessels even by daylight, but at night the difficulty is much aggravated by the want of some guide to point out the dangerous spot. It is no uncommon sight to see a vessel aground on these flats. The United States naval steamer Frolic went ashore here during the summer of 1873, and remained for some time.”

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend an appropriation as follows:
"Mispillion Creek light station, Delaware Bay: For erection of a keeper's dwelling, \$6,000."

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the act of June 10, 1872, (17 Stat., 354,) for the re-establishment of the light-house at this station. This was found insufficient to re-establish the light, and at the same time to erect a proper dwelling for the keeper. The small dwelling erected is hardly habitable, and is not sufficient for the accommodation of the keeper's family. It was designed for the accommodation of one man, and for the storage of oil. As a dwelling it has been found entirely inadequate, subjecting the keeper to great hardships, and the station to exposure by reason of the necessary absence of the keeper, when he visits his family.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST-SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Colonel Stevens has informed me of the action of the committee relative to the appropriation for the Coast-Survey, and I beg to call your attention to the item for the western coast, which provides that no portion of the amount for that coast shall be spent for any point north of latitude 49°. The season for work on the coast of Alaska, where our fishing and other interests are constantly increasing, begins in April and closes in November. The small schooner employed in that work sailed from San Francisco for the coast of Alaska two months since, as I presumed, of course, that the policy of continuing that survey slowly would be continued sufficiently to meet the pressing wants of commerce. It would be impossible to recall the vessel now until September or October, on account of the difficulty of reaching her. I therefore respectfully request that the proviso alluded to may be withdrawn or modified to the effect of limiting the work for the fiscal year on the Alaska coast to December next.

Very respectfully,

C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

P. S.—The total cost of the Alaska party for the whole year is about \$10,000.—C. P. P.

UNITED STATES COAST-SURVEY OFFICE.

Washington, May 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to forward statement showing amount of appropriations for each of the following fiscal years, viz:

Fiscal year.	General appropriation.	Deficiency.	Total.
1870-'71.....	\$643,000	\$60,000	\$703,000
1871-'72.....	706,000	40,000	746,000
1872-'73.....	734,000	175,000	909,000
1873-'74.....	766,000	None	766,000

Of the deficiency for 1872-'73 the sum of \$150,000 was for vessels, with which amount we have built and fitted completely one sea-going steamer and three schooners. No deficiency is asked for this year, nor do I propose any shall be asked for next year.

With the estimates for next year I propose to submit estimates of time for and cost of finishing the general survey of the coasts, with general comparisons of the cost and result of our survey with those of other countries, so far as the data can be obtained.

Very respectfully,

C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST-SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, April 30, 1874.

SIR: I beg to hand you the accompanying papers, explanatory of certain portions of the Coast-Survey:

A. Copy of a letter from the disbursing agent, showing the average pay of assistants and sub-assistants, the percentage of their aggregate pay to the appropriation, and the percentage of cost of disbursements in the years 1841 and 1873, with the number of field-parties employed in each of those years.

B. A list of the States and Territories in which work will be executed during the coming fiscal year, (as estimated for.)

C. A comparison of office-work for the years 1841 and 1873, as stated by the assistant in charge of office.

D. A comparison of rent per square foot per annum paid for various buildings hired by the Government.

E. A statement of the aggregate external commerce of the country for the years 1851 and 1873, and also those for 1856 and 1857, with the amounts appropriated for the Coast-Survey in each of those years, and the ratios of these sums.

From these papers you will observe that the appropriation was increased from \$100,000 in 1841 for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts above to \$766,000 for the same, with the addition of the great western coast in 1874, or as 1 to 7.66.

The parties in the field increased from six to forty-five, or as 1 to 7.50, including in 1873 the western coast.

In 1841 there were charts published	3
In 1873 there were charts published	653
In 1841 there were chart-plats engravings.....	2
In 1874 there are chart-plats engravings.....	56

The greatest rate of rent paid by the Government is 78 cents per annum per square foot of available space; the least is 28 cents—that of the Coast Survey.

In 1851 the per cent. of the Coast Survey appropriation to the commerce of the country was about one-eighth of one per cent.; in 1873, one-fifteenth of one per cent.; or as 0.55 to 1.00

In 1841 work was executed in three States; in 1874 work will be executed in twenty-nine States and two Territories.

While the parties in the field have increased in proportion with the appropriations, in addition to which is the expense of the office organization for engraving and publishing charts, computing results, &c., notwithstanding the increased expense of the western coast work and the enhanced cost of all things on this coast.

Very respectfully,

C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

P. S.—In 1841 the average pay of assistants was \$2,450; in 1873, \$2,250.

In 1841 the aggregate pay of superintendent, assistant, and subassistant in proportion to the appropriation was $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1873, $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1841 the cost for disbursement was 4 per cent.; in 1874 the cost for disbursement will be $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the appropriation.—
C. P. P.

A.

U. S. COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, April 22, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The office of disbursing agent for the Coast Survey was made a stationary one in the Coast Survey office in 1843, shortly after the appointment of Professor A. D. Bache as Superintendent.

From 1832 to 1842 Capt. W. H. Swift acted as disbursing agent; from 1842 to 1843, Assistant W. H. Boyce performed that duty, and in April, 1843, the undersigned was appointed as disbursing agent.

There are no papers in the office showing the disbursements before 1843, as the original vouchers went to the Treasury Department, and the duplicate remained in possession of former disbursing agent.

Since 1843 every disbursement can be easily referred to in this office.

From published documents called for by resolution of Congress, from the First Auditor's office to December, 1841, I am enabled to make the following statement:

In 1841 the average pay of assistants on the Coast Survey was	\$2,450 00
Of subassistants	725 00
The appropriation of 1841 was.....	100,000 00
Of which the aggregate pay of Superintendent, assistants, and subassistants was.....	$33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
In 1874 the average pay of assistants is.....	\$2,250 00
Of subassistants	1,076 00
The appropriation for 1874 is.....	766,000 00
Of which the aggregate pay of Superintendent, assistants and subassistants is.....	$16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,

From 1832 to 1841 the cost of disbursements on the aggregate amount of appropriation was 4 per cent.

For 1874 the appropriation is \$766,000. The cost of disbursements will be but a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent., or, exactly stated, 0.739 of one per cent.

In 1841 there were engaged in field-work, three triangulation, six topographical and two hydrographic parties; making eleven parties.

As the work then had not progressed to the southern coast, all the parties were in the field only during the summer season. These give an average of about *six parties* in field during the year.

In 1874. At this time, there are in the field, on *Atlantic and Gulf coast*, ten triangulation, ten topographical, and eleven hydrographic parties. On *western coast*, five triangulation, five topographical, three hydrographic, and one tidal party; making a total of forty-five parties now at work.

But so soon as southern work is closed by the season, the parties are transferred to eastern work, so that there are *forty-five parties* at work during the whole year.

Accounts, whenever possible, are rendered monthly to the office by all parties, and remittances are also made monthly to all assistants.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL HEIN,
D. A. C. S.

CARLILE P. PATTERSON, Esq.,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

In the following States work of the Coast-Survey will be executed during the coming fiscal year, viz:

Maine.	South Carolina.
New Hampshire.	Georgia.
Vermont.	Florida.
Massachusetts.	Alabama.
Rhode Island.	Mississippi.
Connecticut.	Louisiana.
New York.	Texas.
New Jersey.	California.
Delaware.	Oregon.
Maryland.	Washington Territory.
Virginia.	Alaska Territory.
North Carolina.	

Twenty-one States and 2 Territories, including all those of the seaboard.

In the following 8 additional States work will be carried on in connection with their own geological survey, 11 States having asked this work to be done:

Kentucky.	Missouri.
Wisconsin.	Ohio.
Illinois.	Minnesota.
Indiana.	West Virginia.

Total, 29 States and 2 Territories.

C.

UNITED STATES COAST-SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1874.

SIR: The following is a comparative statement of office-work and force employed, prepared, in answer to your inquiry, from the records of this office:

	<i>In 1841.</i>	<i>In 1874.</i>
Number of charts published	3	653
Number of plates engraved	2	56
Number of engravers employed	2	19
Number of draughtsmen employed	None.*	12
Number of computers	None.*	9

Number of charts issued in 1873, 15,145, about one-half for Government use.

Very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD,
Assistant, in charge of office.

C. B. PATTERSON, Esq.,
Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

* In 1841 some of the persons employed in surveying during the summer were engaged upon drawing and computing during the winter.

E.

Gross exports and imports of the country, not including the commerce of the lakes.

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Appropriat'n for Coast-Survey.	Ratio of Coast-Survey appropriation to total exports and imports.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1851..	\$195, 235, 097	\$21, 373, 478	\$213, 760, 174	\$430, 368, 749	\$505, 000	0. 00117	About 1-8 of 1 %.
1856..	306, 604, 331	15, 612, 331	311, 430, 585	633, 647, 247	545, 000	0. 00086	
1857..	334, 122, 564	23, 594, 465	350, 751, 800	708, 468, 829	545, 000	0. 00077	About 1-15 of 1 %.
1873.	623, 185, 552	27, 971, 063	626, 585, 717	1, 277, 742, 332	825, 000	0. 00065	

Ratio of 1873 to 1851 = 0.55.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of \$4,980, required to complete the superstructure of the Chain Bridge above Georgetown, to invite your attention to the accompanying letters, &c., from the Chief of Engineers and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds in relation thereto, and to request that the same may be laid before the House of Representatives, to be considered in connection with previous estimates for public buildings and grounds.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1874.

DEAR SIR: By a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, received at the Engineer Department on the 10th of January last, the sum of \$49,899.14 of appropriations for surveys in the United States Territories under the War Department reverted to the Treasury. This decision, which was quite unexpected by me, was received after I had been before the Committee on Appropriations concerning the fortification-bill, which comprises among its items those for such surveys.

The sum which has thus reverted was considered available in the arrangements contemplated for the next fiscal year's operations; and although I hesitate to enter upon the subject, in view of the desire of Congress to reduce expenditures, yet, considering the value of the results to be obtained, if the sum which has reverted to the Treasury under the Comptroller's decision could be made available, I venture to suggest whether it could not be made applicable for its intended object by a provision in the miscellaneous bill, re-appropriating the balances of appropriations for surveys for military defenses on hand on the 30th June, 1873.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

HON. WM. A. WHEELER,
House of Representatives, Capitol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of 25th instant asking for "the actual amount of audited claims ready and liable to a demand for payment 'for horses and other property lost in the military service,' and now waiting payment in this office," is received. I have the honor to state in reply that the amount is \$7,340.34.

The amount which will probably be required during the ensuing fiscal year, under the first section of the act of March 3, 1849, is \$60,000.

Very respectfully,

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

ROBT. J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clerk Committee of Appropriations, House Representatives.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1874.

SIR: I beg leave to inform your honorable committee that the sum of \$11,925 will be required to complete the fence on First street at the Botanic Garden, to raise the fence on Maryland avenue, and do the necessary grading connected therewith to conform with the new grades, to complete flag footwalks, to raise main walk to suit new grade, to fill grounds, walks, and beds, to conform to the same, and to finish the buildings and grounds on the south side of Maryland avenue, and to keep in repair the buildings connected with the garden.

If this work is to proceed, I respectfully suggest that the necessary steps be taken to procure, in the forthcoming sundry civil bill, an appropriation for that amount, for the purposes above indicated.

Inclosed will be found an estimate for the work, somewhat in detail.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
Chairman Joint Committee on the Library, House of Representatives.

Estimate of cost of completing fences, walks, and buildings, at the Government Botanic Garden, in the City of Washington.

For completing iron fence and gates on First street, and taking down and re-setting iron railing on Maryland avenue.....	\$4, 000
For grading in connection with the above.....	730
For materials and labor in rebuilding brick wall on Maryland avenue.....	2, 000
For flagging at First street and Maryland avenue.....	500
For lamps for gate-ways.....	300
For raising and resetting flagging of main walks.....	325
For filling grounds, beds, and walks to conform to new grade.....	570
For finishing green-houses, packing-sheds, sash for store-beds, introducing water and gas to buildings south of Maryland avenue, and for general repairs to buildings.....	3, 500

Total..... 11, 925

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK.
Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

May 18, 1874.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant I have the honor to inform you that a certificate for \$739.50 is the only one issued by this office, in excess of appropriation, to pay the State of New Hampshire for bounties due persons transferred from the Army to the Navy.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. MOORE,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

True copy from original on file in Navy Department.

JOHN W. HOGG, C. C.

The last appropriation for bounty to seamen was \$500,000 in the act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stats. at Large, p 490;) the first under the head of "Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting." It was supposed that this would prove sufficient for all claims; but this certificate in favor of the the State of New Hampshire for \$739.50 overdraws the appropriation, as appears by the annexed letter. It is desired that an appropriation to pay this certificate be added to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

"Bounty to seamen, to pay certificate issued to State of New Hampshire, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1874.

SIR: Yours of the 21st instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by your committee, and requesting an early reply, is received, said resolution being as follows:

Whereas the Committee on Appropriations has now under consideration a bill to provide for postponing the further expenditures of money on certain of the buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department which have been authorized by law: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to authorize no new contracts, and also to suspend the execution of any order for the sale of buildings on the site of any proposed building where work has not been already commenced, until a full examination of the condition of the work and preparations for work on all these buildings can be considered by the committee.

In reply, I have to say that the Department directed the Supervising Architect, some time since, to commence no new work until further orders, feeling that it was due to Congress to submit, for its consideration and re-examination, the propriety of proceeding with the works authorized by law, and it is not my intention to revoke such order until Congress has had full opportunity to indicate its views and wishes on the subject. You will, therefore, see that it is not the purpose of the Department to enter into any new contracts, or to take any steps in regard to the commencement of any new buildings. The Department has, however, advertised for the sale, on the 30th instant, of the buildings on the site recently purchased for a post-office in Cincinnati, and has entered into contracts for the supply of the granite-work for the same.

The resolution of your committee would therefore appear to apply

practically only to this case. After a full consideration of the subject I have to say that while the Department does not feel justified, under existing law, in suspending the sale of the property indefinitely without additional legislation, it is willing to suspend the sale of the property for two weeks, which is, in my opinion, the utmost extent to which its sale can safely be postponed, unless Congress should decide to postpone all operations until another season; and believing that the delay will afford you ample time to bring the matter to the consideration of the House, I trust that this action will be entirely satisfactory to your committee. Should the suggestion meet with your approval, the order for the suspension of the sale will be immediately issued.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, a copy of a letter of the 4th instant, from A. B. Mullett, esq., Supervising Architect of the Treasury, recommending an appropriation of \$9,500 for heating and lighting the south wing of the new State, War, and Navy Departments building.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 4, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that, in view of the early completion of the south wing of the new State, War, and Navy Department building in this city, it will be necessary to obtain an appropriation for heating and lighting the same, for which purpose the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$9,500) will, in my opinion, be required for the service during the next fiscal year.

This amount includes the cost of fuel, lights, services of engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum; two firemen, to be employed during the winter-months, at sixty dollars (\$60) per month; one fireman, in charge of the machinery for the elevator, at sixty dollars (\$60) per month; and a conductor for the elevator, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1874.

SIR: In the preparation of the new State Department for occupation, an appropriation for the purchase of furniture will be necessary. A careful estimate has been prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and it is thought that \$112,801 will be required. I have,

therefore, the honor to request that you will bring the subject to the attention of the committee over which you preside, with a view to the necessary legislation thereon.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, a copy of a letter of the 4th instant, from A. B. Mullett, esq., Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in which he recommends certain appropriations for continuing the work on the new State, War, and Navy Department building.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 4, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting a copy of communication from the Committee on Appropriations, in regard to the estimates for the appropriations for continuing the work on the new State, War, and Navy Department building, and have the honor to say in reply that, should no unforeseen circumstances occur, the south wing of the building, including the approaches, will be entirely completed for the occupancy of your Department during the coming summer.

The sub-basement and basement of the east wing are now nearly completed, as well as the entire granite-work for the court-yard fronts, being all of the contract of the Bodwell Granite Company for that portion of the building. Work has not, however, been commenced on the preparation of the granite for the superstructure of the main front, it being impossible to authorize the commencement of that portion of the work until further appropriations have been made by Congress, as it is necessary to retain a sufficient amount of money to insure the completion of the south wing and approaches. It is, however, of the utmost importance that an early decision should be obtained, and that work should be commenced on this very important branch of the work.

Should it be found possible to do so, I have no doubt that the east wing could be placed under roof during the ensuing season, for which purpose it would not be safe to estimate a less sum than \$1,000,000. I would, therefore, most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be asked for the continuation of work on the building.

I also desire to call the attention of the Secretary to the importance of proceeding with work upon the north wing of the building, and have to say that it will not be necessary to remove the building at present occupied by the War Department until after the granite work of the basement and sub-basement has been completed, and that preparation of the granite for that portion of the work would consume at least one season.

I therefore most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be obtained for the prosecution of work on the building, and \$500,000 for the commencement of work on the north wing, this amount being, in my opinion, the least that can be expended to advantage.

I desire, in conclusion, to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact that the estimates submitted at the last session of Congress contemplated the appropriation of \$2,652,883, which estimates contemplated the completion of the granite work of the east

as well as the south wing during the past season. Had these recommendations met the approval of Congress it would have enabled me to have completed the east as well as the south wing during the coming season, and have made it possible to remove the building now occupied by the War Department during the next winter, thereby saving an entire season in the completion of the building. This programme was not, however, approved by Congress, an appropriation of \$1,500,000 only being made, a reduction in the estimates which has compelled the suspension of work upon the preparation of granite for the east wing, as heretofore stated.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Statement showing balances of appropriations for public buildings, May 29, 1874, and estimate of balances which will remain June 30, 1874.

Nature and location of work.	Balances May 29, 1874.	Balances esti- mated as remaining June 30, 1874.	Purchase of site.
Albany, N. Y., custom-house	\$247, 159 15	\$247, 159 15	.....
Atlanta, Ga., court-house, &c.	109, 979 10	109, 979 10	.....
Bath, Me., custom-house	4, 407 63	4, 407 63	.....
Boston, Mass., post-office and sub-treasury . . . . .	.....	.....	\$630, 000
Chicago, Ill., custom-house, &c.	352, 666 13	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house, &c.	691, 774 35	492, 320 95	.....
Charleston, S. C., custom-house . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C., court-house, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky., court-house, &c.	99, 339 45	99, 339 45	.....
Dover, Del., post-office, &c.	29, 607 55	29, 607 55	.....
Evansville, Ind., custom-house, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	67, 143 35	67, 143 35	.....
Hartford, Conn., custom-house, &c.	42, 665 45	38, 665 45	.....
Jersey City, N. J., post-office, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville, Tenn., custom-house	28, 144 97	26, 144 97	.....
Little Rock, Ark., court-house	74, 270 75	74, 270 75	.....
Lincoln, Neb., court-house, &c.	129, 515 95	129, 515 95	.....
Memphis, Tenn., custom-house . . . . .	.....	.....	25, 000
New Orleans, La., custom-house . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y., post-office, &c.	87, 842 56	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn., custom-house	150, 000 00	150, 000 00	.....
Philadelphia, Pa., court-house, &c.	533, 452 25	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich., custom-house	68, 835 43	65, 000 00	.....
Portland, Oreg., custom-house	8, 639 19	3, 639 19	.....
Parkersburgh, W. Va., court-house, &c.	117, 808 58	117, 808 58	.....
Raleigh, N. C., court-house, &c.	186, 900 58	186, 900 58	.....
Rockland, Me., post-office, &c.	52, 192 18	52, 192 18	.....
San Francisco, Cal., branch mint	5, 000 00	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal., appraiser's stores	219, 833 89	200, 000 00	.....
San Francisco, Cal., marine hospital	58, 789 56	58, 789 56	.....
Saint Louis, Mo., custom-house	183, 729 70	.....	.....
Trenton, N. J., court-house, &c.	114, 749 48	110, 749 48	.....
Utica, N. Y., court-house, &c.	39, 396 68	39, 396 68	.....
Washington, D. C., new jail	91, 977 40	71, 977 40	.....
Washington, D. C., State, War, and Navy Departments	299, 996 58	.....	.....
Total	4, 095, 817 89	2, 375, 007 95	655, 000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1874.

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of a communication addressed to this Department by Hon. L. B. Woodruff, United States circuit judge, and Hon. Samuel Blatchford, and Hon. Charles L. Benedict, United States district judges, city of New York, setting forth the necessity for an additional court-room in the new post-office and court-house building.

It will be seen from the communication of the judges that the building has been designed to provide all the accommodations that they considered necessary at the time the plans were prepared, and that the

necessity for the additional court-room has arisen from legislation that could not have been foreseen, and consequently could not have been provided for by this Department. The room is, however, as will be seen from the communication of the judges, indispensable, and the wants of the Government can be provided for by making certain alterations in the interior of the building, which will, however, involve an additional expense, as will be seen from the communication of the Supervising Architect, herewith inclosed, of \$40,000. I respectfully request that an appropriation of the amount recommended by the Supervising Architect, viz, \$40,000, be obtained for the purpose above indicated.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,

Secretary.

Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant (marked on the upper left-hand corner with the initials A. B. M.) was received on the 2d instant, accompanying plans of "that portion of the new court-house and post-office building which is designed for the use of the judiciary, being the park front of the second story, and the entire third and fourth stories." Certain changes from the original arrangement of rooms are noted in these plans, made, we believe, in pursuance of our suggestions. Your letter requests our opinion on the necessity of those changes, and our suggestions touching the distribution of the rooms, so as best to promote the public interest and convenience. We, therefore, suggest—

1st. When the plan of interior arrangement of the building was originally prepared, it was supposed that two large court-rooms for trial by jury (one for the district court and one for the circuit court) and one smaller court-room for the trials without a jury, hearings in equity, appeals, and writs of error, would be sufficient for the holding of the several terms.

But, on the 7th of February, 1873, Congress passed an act (17 Stat. at L., p. 422) establishing and peremptorily directing the holding of six additional terms of the circuit court in this district, for criminal trials, such terms to be held concurrently with the holding of the terms for the dispatch of civil business, as theretofore appointed.

The great number of Government cases on the civil calendars, and the large increase in the number of private causes, had swollen the civil calendars so that the civil terms previously established were, in practice, kept open during almost the entire year, and Congress had given some facilities for calling a district judge, from time to time, from other districts, to hold a court here, so as to meet the exigency which an enlargement of jurisdiction and other causes had created.

Under those circumstances, the necessity of additional and concurrent criminal terms became pressing. The very large number of criminal prosecutions pending was otherwise such as to greatly hinder any considerable progress in the large civil business of the court, and it became, for the same reasons, indispensable that a large court-room be at once provided for the criminal court. A room was, therefore, temporarily provided at No. 27 Chambers street, by hiring and fitting up the second story of that building.

Such a want could not have been anticipated at Washington when the interior arrangement of the new court-house was designed.

So soon as opportunity was presented, we called the attention of the resident superintending architect to the subject, and have conferred with Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury upon the best and yet the most economical changes which can be made to meet the necessities of the court.

The result is to conform the arrangement to the plan which you have transmitted, viz: to make one large court-room in the third story, (marked Nos. 8 and 9,) in place of the two rooms originally proposed. This involves the removal of the ceiling, or raising it to a proper height, that suitable ventilation of a court-room, usually crowded, and a large upper space, may make the atmosphere wholesome, or, at least, not intolerable.

This change will dispense with the private staircase from the room underneath, and

will leave the closets in room No. 4, second story, as they now appear on the plan which you have transmitted.

Perhaps what we have said sufficiently indicates the necessity of this change, but we beg leave to add that it is, in our judgment, indispensable. The business of the court cannot be done in the new building without such change.

Under the existing laws we are able to have, and, much of the time, we have, in fact, four courts in session at the same time, three of them trying causes with a jury, and with large attendance of persons—members of the bar, parties, witnesses, friends of parties, and mere spectators.

The smaller room, No. 5, on the second story, will answer for the fourth room, *i. e.* for equity cases, appeals, &c., heard without a jury, but would be unfit for the purpose of a court engaged in trying jury cases.

We do not hesitate to say that, unless such a court-room as is above described is furnished in the third story, the Government will be compelled, by the exigencies of the public business to retain and continue to occupy the court-rooms (now temporarily occupied at No. 27 Chambers street) for the criminal branch of the circuit court. This will be objectionable on two grounds:

First, It will involve a large annual expense for rent, fuel, lights, &c., which will soon greatly exceed the expense of preparing the court-room in the new court-house.

Second, It would be very inconvenient to so far separate the court-room from the offices of the district attorney, marshal, and clerk. For these reasons, we warmly approve, and would, if proper, urgently insist upon the new arrangement indicated on the plan transmitted by you, as No. 8 and 9, in one room, marked "circuit court-room," dispensing with the staircase from the room No. 4, as also indicated.

2. In view of the very large business done at the offices of the clerks of the district and circuit courts, of the district attorney and marshal, and in considering what distribution of rooms would best promote the dispatch of the business of the court and the convenience and interests of the public, we are of opinion that the principal offices of each of these officers should be in the third story. But the force required in each is so great that they cannot be fully or adequately accommodated on one floor. They must each have some rooms on the third story, and some directly over head, in the fourth story, and there should be interior or private communication between them. This is not indispensable to the marshal, and, in order to preserve for him a large principal office on the third floor, such private communication for his office is not recommended.

To meet this necessity, the plans which you have transmitted show staircases leading to the fourth story adjacent to rooms Nos. 12, 15, and 24. The business of these offices cannot be conveniently transacted without such interior or private communication between the stories. The great mass of records to be kept, and yet daily referred to, the occupation of subordinate clerks and copyists, with whom constant intercourse is inevitable, and other considerations of indispensable convenience, require such facility of access and communication.

3. Room No. 10, on the third story, should be divided as shown on the plan transmitted by you. It may thus be made to furnish a room for the judge who holds the criminal court, which cannot so conveniently be furnished elsewhere, and the other portion will be amply sufficient for use as a jury-room.

The division of the room on the fourth story, now marked No. 33 and No. 34, by the partition, shown also on the plan, is also important, in order to furnish other two jury-rooms.

4. In arranging the offices, some interior sub-divisions, such as are indicated on the plans, for circuit-clerk, Nos. 37 and 38, fourth story, and for district-attorney, by him drawn in Nos. 18 and 27, are necessary. These partitions may be of wood, or wood and glass. The manner of construction is not very material, provided they secure privacy by being carried to the ceiling, which is deemed (especially by the district-attorney) essential.

5. We notice, on the plan transmitted, an arrangement, in the rooms designed for the library, on the fourth floor, for two small closets contiguous to No. 31, which will be a convenience in connection with the uses of the library.

6. We desire to call attention to a necessity of the marshal, provision for which would not appear on the plans of the upper stories of the new building.

He is called upon, from time to time, to make seizures for the Government of goods forfeited to the United States; pending the proceedings, and often for many months, he must necessarily keep such goods, at the expense of the Government. He thus holds barrels of distilled spirits, and often other heavy goods, which he must store in a secure place. At present he has a store-room provided, at the expense of the United States, in Chambers street. It would be quite unsuitable and inconvenient to raise such goods to the upper stories of the new building for storage. It has been hoped, and we understand from the marshal, expected, that a suitable place in the basement of the new building, made quite secure, accessible from the sidewalk and provided with a suitable hoisting-apparatus for lowering the goods to the place provided, and raising them when removed, could

and would be furnished. We recommend that, if possible, this be done. It will save the Government very considerable expense otherwise necessarily incurred in hiring a place for storage, and will keep the property under the same protection and guardianship which will watch the offices, &c., under the care of the United States.

Herewith we submit our recommendation of the distribution of the rooms designed for the use of the courts and officers concerned in the administration of justice, and remain, with great respect, your obedient servants,

L. B. WOODRUFF,
Circuit Judge.
SAM'L BLATCHFORD,
District Judge.
CHAS. L. BENEDICT,
District Judge.

I join in this recommendation with the understanding that a proper height of ceiling is to be given to rooms Nos. 8 and 9, on the third floor, intended to be used for the criminal terms of the circuit court. Without such a change in those rooms, I should be unwilling to say that any person would be justified in devoting them to the purpose indicated.

CHAS. L. BENEDICT.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
Of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
May 29, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the balances to the credit of the appropriations for the construction of the different buildings under the direction of this office in Treasury to-day, and of the estimated balances which will remain at the close of the present fiscal year; and in this connection I have the honor to request that a proviso may be included in the sundry civil bill for the next fiscal year similar to that embodied in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, approved June 10, 1872, (Statutes at Large, volume 17, page 353,) making them available after the passage of the act, and re-appropriating the unexpended balance remaining in the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MEMORIAL OF THE DELEGATES OF THE CHICKASAW NATION IN
RELATION TO THE PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF INTEREST DUE SAID
NATION.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled:*

The undersigned, delegates of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, beg leave to lay before you their petition on behalf of the Chickasaw Nation, for the prompt and faithful fulfillment on the part of the United States, of treaty-stipulations heretofore entered into between the United States and said nation; and, as showing what is due, we have the honor respectfully to submit the following:

By the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaws, concluded October 20, 1832, as ratified March 1, 1833, (Stats. at L., vol. 7, p. 381,) the Chickasaws, for the consideration named in article 3, cede to the United States all the land owned by them on the east side of the Mississippi River, and provide for the survey and sale of said lands, (article 2.)

As compensation for this cession, the United States, in article 3, "agree to pay over to the Chickasaw Nation all money arising from the sale of the land which may be received from time to time, after deducting therefrom the whole cost and expenses of surveying and selling the land, including every expense attending the same."

Article 11 recites that "the Chickasaw Nation have determined to create a perpetual fund, for the use of the nation forever, out of the proceeds" of the lands ceded to the United States, and provides for the investment by the United States of a large proportion of this fund "in some safe and valuable stocks, which will bring them in an annual interest or dividend, to be used for all national purposes, leaving the principal untouched, intending to use the interest alone."

The United States agreed to hold the money arising from sales of the land in trust, to invest it as set forth in the treaty, in "safe and valuable stocks," and to pay the interest to the nation annually.

This treaty of 1832 was modified by articles of convention and agreement entered into between the United States and the Chickasaws, May 24, 1834, and ratified July 1, 1834, (Stats. at L., vol. 7, p. 450.) The eleventh article of this treaty, after referring to the manner in which the lands shall be sold, provides that the Government of the United States, within six months after any public sale, shall advise the Chickasaws of the receipts and expenditures and of balances in their favor; and that at regular intervals of six months, after the first report is made, the Chickasaws shall be informed of the proceeds of all entries and sales; and declares, further, that "the funds thence resulting, after the necessary expenses of surveying and selling and other advances may be made are repaid to the United States, shall from time to time be invested in some secure stocks, redeemable within a period of not more than twenty years; and the United States will cause the interest arising therefrom annually to be paid to the Chickasaws."

In view of the constitutional provision that no money shall be drawn from the United States Treasury without an appropriation therefor by act of Congress, the legislative department of the Government, by act of April 20, 1836, (Stats. at L., vol. 5, page 10,) pointed out the means for carrying into effect the treaties with the Chickasaws. The first section of this act declares that moneys received by the United States for lands shall be paid into the United States Treasury; and the third section enacts that "all investments of stocks required by the said treaty shall be made under the direction of the President." Pursuant to the provisions of the third section of this act, the President directed that investments should be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Chickasaws, reposing confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Government of the United States, re-affirmed their trust and confidence in their treaty of June 22, 1854, (Stats. at L., vol. 10, page 973,) in article 5 of which treaty it is declared that "the Chickasaws are desirous that the whole amount of their national fund shall remain with the United States, in trust for the benefit of their people, and that the same shall on no account be diminished;" and it was, therefore, "agreed that the United States shall continue to hold said fund, in trust, as aforesaid, and shall constantly keep the same invested in safe and profit-

able stocks, the interest upon which shall be annually paid to the Chickasaw Nation."

Investments were accordingly made in various securities; and until comparatively a recent date the Secretary of the Treasury has been the custodian of these evidences of indebtedness, has collected the interest, and has credited the Chickasaws with the amount.

By the tenth article of the treaty of April 28, 1866, as ratified July 10, 1866, (Stats. at L., vol. 14, page 769,) the United States "re-affirms all obligations arising out of treaty-stipulations or acts of legislation with regard to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations entered into prior to the late rebellion, and in force at that time, not inconsistent herewith; and further agrees to renew the payment of all annuities and other moneys accruing under such treaty-stipulations and acts of legislation from and after the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1866."

Having thus drawn attention to the treaties and legislative enactments bearing on the subject of this memorial, argument would seem to be unnecessary to convince your honorable bodies that, if any arrears of interest are due our nation, good faith and treaty-obligations, which should be sacred, alike warrant the Chickasaws in expecting to have the amount found to be due them paid as provided for and promised on the part of the United States, and we feel confident that it is only necessary that the matter be clearly understood, to secure its prompt adjustment at your hands.

The balance due the nation up to July 1, 1866, having twice been estimated for by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and recommended to be paid, but having not yet been paid, we are impelled to invite attention further to the following facts:

1st. What we ask for from Congress is not legislation on a new subject. Congress has repeatedly recognized the justice of our claim by appropriations to other Indians, and to us money for a similar object. In support of this proposition we need only refer you to a few of many legislative enactments on the same subject. See act of 3d March, 1845, (Stats., 5, p. 777,) by which \$68,439.93 was appropriated "to make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes, not yet paid by the States, to be re-imbursed out of the interest when collected." See act of 1st March, 1847, (Stats., 9, p. 145,) by which \$19,534.09 was appropriated for the same object. See same act, appropriating \$14,963.26 "to make good the interest on investments on State stocks and bonds for the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be re-imbursed out of the interest when collected." See act of March 3d, 1851, (Stats., vol. 9, p. 615,) appropriating \$22,000 to the Chickasaws for the same purpose. See, also, act of August 31, 1852, (United States Stats., vol. 10, p. 95,) appropriating \$5,400 "to make good the interest on investments on the stocks of the State of Arkansas, held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid, to be re-imbursed out of the interest when collected."

References to analogous legislation might be multiplied, but this seems unnecessary. The claim we present is for moneys inuring to our nation under conditions precisely like those surrounding the appropriations cited.

2d. To show just what we ask Congress to appropriate, and that our claim has been most carefully examined by the Department of the Interior, to which the custody of those interests was transferred by the act of 27th July, 1868, (Stats., 15, p. 227,) we insert herein a special estimate, submitted April 13, 1872, to the House of Representatives, by Hon. B. R. Cowen, acting Secretary of the Interior. (See Ex. Doc. No. 261, H. R., Forty-second Congress, second session.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of appropriation required to pay the Chickasaw Nation of Indians the balance remaining due and unpaid on certain Arkansas and Tennessee State bonds held in trust by the Department for the benefit of said Indians, amounting in all to the sum of \$297,890.25.

The accompanying copies of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and other papers, it is believed furnish full information upon the subject.

By the 10th article of the treaty concluded April 28, 1866, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 769,) it appears that the United States re-affirmed "all obligations arising out of treaty stipulations or acts of legislation, with regard to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, entered into prior to the late rebellion." * * *

In my opinion the provisions of the above article cover this case, and I, therefore, respectfully request the favorable action of Congress upon the estimate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: Referring to office-report of the 29th ultimo, in relation to appropriations made by Congress for arrears of interest on certain State stocks held in trust by the honorable Secretary of the Interior as a portion of the Chickasaw national fund, also to a communication from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 4th instant, in relation to the same subject, (copy herewith, A,) I have the honor to submit a statement (inclosure B) showing a balance found due and unpaid on account of arrears of interest on Arkansas and Tennessee State bonds, accruing while said bonds were held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, and from which it will appear that there is due and unpaid—

On \$90,000 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Arkansas, from January 1, 1842, to July 1, 1866, the sum of	\$75,600 00
On \$616,000 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, the sum of	203,230 00
On \$66,666.66 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 25, 1861, to July 1, 1866, the sum of	19,010 25

Amounting in the aggregate to 297,890 25

It will be seen by reference to the inclosed statement that the advances made by Congress for a portion of the arrears of interest on the \$90,000 Arkansas bonds, amounting to \$56,700, has been deducted from the amount of interest accruing on the Tennessee bonds between dates given. It will also be seen by reference to said account that the amount of interest due and unpaid to the Chickasaws, on the stocks referred to, accrued prior to August 12, 1863, at which date late Secretary Browning, as trustee for said Indians, received said bonds from the custody of the Treasury Department, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 27, 1863, (vol. 15, page 227.)

I herewith inclose an estimate of appropriation required to pay the Chickasaw Indians the amount remaining due and unpaid on the Arkansas and Tennessee bonds held in trust for them as herein stated, and respectfully recommend that the matter be laid before Congress for its action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: It is the object of this communication to call the attention of the honorable committee of which you are the chairman to

House bill No. 2190, making provision for the payment of the amount awarded to the Choctaw Nation of Indians by the Senate of the United States on the 9th day of March, 1859. The provisions of this bill are of the utmost importance to my nation, and the right and justice of the demand made in their behalf by the bill now submitted for the consideration of your committee was admitted, by unanimous reports, from the two Committees on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives of the last Congress. I feel justified, by the importance of this bill to the people whose interests I have for so many years represented here, and whose just claims I have so often pressed upon the attention of Congress, in soliciting from your committee, on behalf of the Choctaw Nation, a hearing before your committee upon the provisions of the bill to which your attention is herein invited.

If, therefore, it is consistent with the practice of your committee to grant the request I now make in behalf of my people, I shall be extremely gratified if you will bring the matter of this request to the attention of your committee, and if it shall be granted that you fix an early day for a consideration and discussion of the above-entitled bill.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

P. P. PITCHLYNN,
Delegate of the Choctaw Nation.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimate of appropriation required to pay the Chickasaw Nation of Indians the balance remaining due and unpaid on certain Arkansas and Tennessee bonds held in-trust for said Indians by the Secretary of the Interior.

For this amount, being the interest on \$90,000 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Arkansas, from January 1, 1842, to July 1, 1866.....	\$75,600 00
For this amount, being the interest on \$616,000 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866.....	203,280 00
For this amount, being the interest on \$66,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 25, 1861, to July 1, 1866.....	19,010 25
	297,890 25

Statement of arrears of interest on \$90,000 6 per cent. Arkansas bonds, from January 1, 1842, to July 1, 1866; \$616,000 6 per cent. Tennessee bonds, from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866; \$66,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tennessee bonds, from January 25, 1861, to July 1, 1866; said bonds being a portion of the investment made for the Chickasaw national fund on account of carrying into effect the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians of October 20, 1832, in accordance with an act of Congress approved April 20, 1836, (vol. 5, p. 10.)

To arrears of interest accruing on \$90,000 6 per cent. bonds, of the State of Arkansas, from January 1, 1842, to July 1, 1866, (24 $\frac{1}{4}$ years).....	\$132,300 00
To arrears of interest accruing on \$616,000 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ years).....	203,280 00
To arrears of interest accruing on \$66,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, from January 25, 1861, to July 1, 1866, (5 years, 5 months, and 6 days).....	19,010 25
Total.....	354,590 25

Apr. 26, 1845. By amount appropriated by Congress, as per act approved March 3, 1845, (vol. 5, page 777,) on account of 3 years' interest due the Chickasaw Nation, from January 1, 1842, to January 1, 1845, on \$90,000 Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds,	\$16,200 00
Mar. 5, 1847. By amount appropriated by Congress, as per act approved March 1, 1847, (vol. 9, page 145,) on account of two years' interest due the Chickasaw Nation, from January 1, 1845, to January 1, 1847, on \$90,000 Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds,	10,800 00
Aug. 12, 1848. By amount appropriated by Congress, as per act approved July 29, 1848, (vol. 9, page 254,) on account of interest on \$90,000 Arkansas bonds, held in trust for the Chickasaw Nation	16,200 00
July 5, 1851. By amount appropriated by Congress, as per act approved March 3, 1851, (vol. 9, page 615,) on account of eighteen months' arrears of interest due the Chickasaw Nation, July 1, 1851, on \$90,000 Arkansas bonds	8,100 00
Sept. 7, 1852. By amount appropriated by Congress, as per act approved August 31, 1852, (vol. 10, page 95,) on account of twelve months' interest due the Chickasaws on \$90,000, from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852.	5,400 00
Total amount appropriated by Congress to be reimbursed to the Government when the interest is paid by the State of Arkansas.	56,700 00
By balance due the Chickasaw national fund on account of certain arrears of interest unpaid and unappropriated on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds for the periods stated in this account	297,890 25
Total	354,590 25

This estimate was incorporated into an appropriation bill of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, and passed the Senate, but on the last day of the session, under the pressure of business attending the close of Congress, and for want of time, it is presumed, to examine the matter carefully, this item of appropriation was stricken out by a committee of conference.

By reference to United States Statutes, (vol. 12, page 539,) it will be seen that by act approved July 12, 1862, relating to trust-funds of several Indian tribes, invested by the Government in certain Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina bonds, which had been abstracted from the custody of the Interior Department, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to enter up credits to the various tribes, as follows:

To the Delawares, the sum of	\$423,990 26
To the Iowas, the sum of	66,735 00
To the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas, the sum of	169,686 75
Making	660,412 01

placed to the credit of said tribes respectively, in place of the amounts before invested by the Government under treaty stipulations, holding these sums in trust for said tribes; and the act directs the payment prospectively of interest at five per cent. per annum.

As showing the views of the Law Department of the Government on the subject, we respectfully invite attention to the letter dated December 16, 1869, from Hon. Attorney-General Stanberry to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmitting the result of his examination and expressing his views as required by a proviso in the act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for Indian purposes. It is found in Ex. Doc. No. 59, H. E., 40th Cong., 2d session. The Attorney-General, after giving a history of investments made by the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, and the action of Congress in the premises, at page four of the document referred to, says: "It would seem from the action of Congress hitherto in reference to these non-paying securities, that the obligation of the United States to make good the interest accruing thereon, is recognized by the legislative branch of the Government."

We have endeavored to condense our memorial within the smallest possible limits so as not to be tedious. The nation at its recent council directed us to come to Washington to urge the payment of this interest and the adjustment of other matters relating to our people, who are looking anxiously for the relief now asked for, to keep them from starving; for we solemnly assure your honorable bodies that many of them are utterly destitute in consequence of the almost total failure of the crops last year. Relying upon the eminent justice of our claim, we reluctantly refer to the poverty of our peo-

ple as an incentive to its payment, but we would be remiss did we neglect to use every proper means in our power to secure the relief they so sorely need.

In conclusion, we most earnestly beg that the bill introduced for our relief may receive the prompt and favorable consideration of your honorable bodies.

G. D. JAMES,
D. O. FISHER,
LEM. REYNOLDS,

Delegates of the Chickasaw Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report, dated the 20th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inviting my attention to a bill now before the House of Representatives, "for the relief of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians," which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior, for payment to the treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation, through the agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the sum of \$297,890.25, being the balance due and unpaid, prior to July 1st, 1866, on certain Arkansas and Tennessee State bonds, held in trust by the Department of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians.

I also inclose a copy of a communication addressed to the President by delegates of the Chickasaw Nation in relation to this subject, with his indorsement thereon, and respectfully request, in view of the indigent condition and circumstances of certain members of the Chickasaw Nation, that the bill in question may receive early and favorable consideration in order that the relief asked for may be afforded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN T. AVERILL,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.

[See H. R. 2621, 43d Congress, 1st session; printer's number, 2629: A bill for the relief of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1874.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 10th instant in relation to the claim of H. E. McCulloch, for services as United States marshal in Texas, at the eighth census, I have the honor to inform you that the Acting Superintendent of Census reports as follows touching such claims, viz: "An act was passed March 4, 1873, (17 Statutes at Large, p. 528,) authorizing the payment of the 'census-takers' at the eighth census, then remaining unpaid. This act is construed by the Comptroller as applicable to the assistant marshals only, and not to the marshals."

It thus appears that all claims of marshals at the eighth census are disallowed under the construction placed by the First Comptroller of

the Treasury upon the act of March 4, 1873, while those of assistant marshals are allowed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JOHN HANCOCK,
House of Representatives.

[43d Congress, 1st session, H. R. 2818.]

A BILL to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes," so as to secure pay of United States marshals for taking census of eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, relating to the pay of "census-takers of eighteen hundred and sixty," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to read as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the marshals and assistant marshals, census-takers of eighteen hundred and sixty, or their assigns, the sums set to their credit, now in the Treasury of the United States, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

H. Rep. 636—4

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