The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HORN R. KNEASS, do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do County.
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford do
XXIII. TIMOTHY IVES, Potter do
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.
REGISTER,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.
AUDITOR,
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.
COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.
RECORDER,
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **State Convention, August 30, 1848.**

☞ **Committee on Naturalization.**—John Coyle, R. H. Kerr, M. J. Stewart, C. Barnett, John Layton, Richard Louth, Daniel Fickisen, Fred. Yobst.

Whig Meeting in Allegheny.

On Monday evening there was a gathering in the Diamond Square of that citadel of Whiggery, Allegheny city. The meeting was pretty large; but how could it be otherwise in Allegheny, particularly with the attractions which were offered:—A live Kentucky ex-Governor, and Moses Hampton! When we reached the Market House, the venerable ex-Governor was addressing the crowd with great animation. He talked and gesticulated like an original (a real) Taylor man. We could not make much out of what we heard him say; and we do not know that he said much—except the jokes about Taylor and Cass. His points, however, were received with great animation by the party men who were there.

Next upon the stand was Moses Hampton, who delivered a few fragments of the same speech we heard in Broadhurst's yard last week. It was word for word the same speech, so far as we heard. The same jokes were told, or rather the two jokes. The one about the "peeled ingen?" the other about the proverb. By the way, it is said that Moses prizes the "last one" very much, though it is not original. He intends to introduce it into all his speeches and conversations. On his way home from Washington he was particularly annoying to the passengers, as he was everlastingly pushing himself into their company, and would introduce himself thus:—"Gen. Cass is a literal fulfilment of the Proverb:—'The ox knoweth his keeper, and the ass his master's crib.'" We would not be surprised to hear that Mr. H.'s fellow travellers became tired of *this* witticism, as we know the great Whig party of this county will be before the end of the campaign.

A friend on the ground informed us that Mr. FORWARD made a little speech—a very little speech, in which he said all for Taylor he could. If Mr. F. was as destitute of conscience as Hampton, he might speak for hours, and speak nightly, with different matter for each speech. He said (as we were informed) that he was in favor of Taylor, because he was honest and was from Louisiana, which state has always sustained the Tariff! Mr. F. agreed with the Buffalo Platform in all things, except on the subject of Protection. On this he split off, and would go for Taylor.

There were other speakers on the stand during the evening, but we heard none of them.

The Indiana Election.

In order to satisfy our friends that our "brave old Volunteers" are well thought of by the People of the West; and to prove that *the mere soldier of the regular army* is not deemed, by intelligent freemen, the most fit personage in whom to vest the civil power of our Republic, we extract the following from the Indiana State Sentinel, showing some of the changes that have been effected in that State by the nomination of Gen. Taylor:

"The official returns for our whole State have not been received, but we have in our possession a sufficient number to warrant us in the conclusion that we have gained in the State, since the last presidential election, considerably above 5,000 votes. We then had the State by a clear majority of 2,314. We have returns from 50 counties which are entirely reliable. Of this number, in 1844, twenty five gave a majority for Mr. Clay, and twenty-five for Mr. Polk. Now 31 give Democratic majorities; and 19 give Whig majorities; in them Mr. Clay received a majority of 846 votes; at the present election they gave a majority of 1,501 for Democratic candidates—showing a *clear gain of* 2,347. This is a very little over half the counties, and in it are included the strongest Whig counties in the State; to wit: Wayne, Henry, Decatur, Hendricks, Laporte, Fayette, Knox, St. Joseph, Harrison, Jennings, Jefferson, Delaware, Ripley, Rush, Vigo, and we were going on to add Marion, Vanderburgh, Floyd, Wabash, Miami, Porter, Randolph, Parke and Scott; but they have all wheeled into the Democratic line; and it does not include our strong counties of Monroe, Sullivan, Brown, Warrick, Washington, Blackford, Clark, Dubois, Elkhart, Jackson, Lake, Martin, Marshall, Orange, Owen, Wells, &c., &c. When the returns are all in it will be found that our fair majority in the State is at least 8,000; and who doubts that Cass will increase it to 12,000? We do not."

☞ The federal editors are now engaged in making powerful appeals to their party not to vote for Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams, the Abolition or "Free Dirt" candidates for President and Vice President! The truth is, the Buffalo nominees are more acceptable to the great body of the Whig party than Gen. Taylor; and hence, they are determined to give them their support. It is clearly evident that the Taylor stock "won't pay expenses."

☞ Keep it before the Whigs, That Gen. Taylor says, in reply to Mr. George Lippard,—"I HAVE TO SAY THAT I AM NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE, and if elected, shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people."

The August Elections.

The results of the elections for the present month are now all known, with the exception, perhaps, of Arkansas; which, we may take it for granted, has voted as heretofore, in favor of the Democrats. These results are truly gratifying: inasmuch as they show a most decided approval, by the People, of the Baltimore nominees, and a consequent condemnation of the no-principle candidates of the Federal Convention.

It was in Missouri, we believe, that one of the earliest movements in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency was made. The result in that State shows, that there is no ground upon which a hope can rest for the Taylor party. There is a Democratic majority of about 12,000 for Governor; nearly three fourths of the Legislature Democratic; and an entire Democratic delegation in Congress.

In Illinois, there is an overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature; and the only member of Congress the Federalists have been able to elect, has succeeded on account of his patriotic services in the war with Mexico.

Indiana gives a tremendous majority for the Democrats in her Legislature, where, last year, there was a Federal majority. When the vote on the Presidency shall be taken, we have no doubt the State will give a Democratic majority of 12 or 15 thousand.

In Iowa, there has been a warm contest, and a complete Democratic triumph—they having elected both members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature; in which, for the last two years, we have had an equally divided vote with the Federal party.

Kentucky,—Clay's own State, where her strongest man was in the field for Governor, against a gentleman comparatively unknown, and who had not more than half the Democratic presses in his favor,—has given a majority for Crittenden considerably less than Mr. Clay received in 1844.

In North Carolina, where the Federal Governor was elected, two years ago, by nearly 8,000, their favorite candidate is now chosen by about 1,000! being a Democratic gain of *seven thousand votes over 1846!*

Thus, to whatever point in the political horizon we may turn our eyes, there are portents of a bright and glorious day to break upon the Democracy in November next; more bright and glorious than our most sanguine friends had hoped for, within the last few few months. But, although the prospect is thus flattering, it becomes Democrats everywhere to be on the alert. We have in the field an enemy, who, if their ranks are not animated with the enthusiasm naturally inspired by a chief, in whom they have confidence, are at least animated with the desire for office, and impelled with the determination to secure it all hazards. As they have asserted no general principles, on the merits of which to go before the People, they have determined to try their success by their vociferation of cant phrases, which, so far as any meaning may be attached to them, only go to prove their own infamy; by a pretended abandonment of all those principles of government which have been advocated by them as a party for half a century; and by a system of reckless and infamous lying about the leading men of our party—the only feature of the opposition which can be recognized as unaffected by time, and the various contests thro' which they have passed.

While, therefore, we see before our fellow-citizens all the incentives to concentrated and vigorous action, which have ever heretofore inspired them—while the cause in which we are engaged, remains the same that it ever was—and while our opponents are to be recognized as distinguished, only by their admitted infamy, we are also warned to watch their movements, even more closely than we have heretofore done: for, instead of *general political principles*, upon which they might be met in every quarter of the Union, they have arranged their profession of faith to suit even single counties, where they hope to gain a vote by so doing; and the only *general* principle of action which can be recognized, is that of wilful and unqualified lying, in relation to all the acts of the Democratic party. Through this instrumentality alone do they now hope to succeed: and in order to do this, they have determined to spare no exertions,—they will account no cost too great,—if they can but effect their object.

One of the great means by which they expect to carry their point is, *the free use of money!* They do not expect to use this in the way of direct bribery,—(though *this* will be resorted to wherever they may find one willing to sell the dearest right of a freeman,) but they expect to work in a manner more likely to produce the effect they desire. They will spend their money freely to print such forgeries, purporting to be official documents, as they may think will subserve their purposes. These are to be distributed in every county, and town, and dwelling in the county, where there is a man of their own former asserted faith, or one who may be thought doubtful; and these political tracts are to bear every impress of authority which the State Central Committees can give them; and their political tract distributors are to perambulate the country for the purpose of thus imposing upon the People.

In view of this state of things, there is no advice which Democrats, and the Democratic press, can give, that is more likely to be useful than this:—*Place no reliance whatever upon any publication, pretending to give information respecting the affairs of our government, that is not avouched for as true* BY ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS of your own State, or Congressional District; or which is not admitted to be official, by the Democratic press of your own vicinity. This may seem to be very ungenerous. Our opponents may endeavor to make capital of such exclusiveness on the part of the Democrats; but we see no reason why they should do so. The highwayman, or the petty thief, might as well question the justice of the law consigning the one to the State prison and the other to the pillory, as these Federal politicians, to call for mercy, or question the justice of any sentence promulged against them. In almost every presidential contest, since the government was organized, they have been convicted of uttering and publishing wilful lies, in relation to the Democrats; and that which was once confined to a single point, or to the operations of a single measure, has now become general; and applied to every measure, not originating among themselves. We therefore warn our fellow-citizens not to rely upon any political tracts, that may be placed in their hands by Federal politicians. Recollect that the "Gold Spoons" are still represented in *Andrew Stewart*; and he is backed by the whole Federal party in Congress. Those who hold themselves above the office of a scavenger, are generally able to find some one willing, *for a consideration*, to do the dirty work they dislike to have others see them engaged in.

☞ Seabury Ford, the Federal candidate for Governor, in Ohio, still pertinaciously refuses to support Gen. Taylor for President. We see it stated in several Democratic papers, that he has given in his adhesion to the Buffalo nominees. Alas! for federal Whiggery!

☞ We learn from the Ohio Statesman, that the State Journal, the central organ of whiggery in Ohio, has not had the Taylor flag at its head for several days. Rather ominous!

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 72]

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

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

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

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

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars;

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

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

For buildings at agencies, and repairs, two thousand dollars;

For expenses in negotiating treaties with the Chippewas, ratified April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, in addition to the former appropriation for this object, fifteen hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

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

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

For payment in money, to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for forty-six years to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars;

TO THE PILLAGER BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

For limited annuity in goods, for five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For purchase of two hundred beaver traps, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of seventy-five northwest guns, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred dollars;

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW.

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

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

TO THE CHOCTAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE CHICKASAWS.

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

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, (one thousand dollars having heretofore been appropriated) two thousand dollars;

For the use of the heirs of Holi-la-cha, and his wife, Rebecca James, Chickasaw Indians, who were entitled to reservations of land under the Chickasaw treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which were sold, and the money paid into the hands of the Chickasaw agent in pursuance of said treaty and never accounted for, two thousand dollars;

For amount to make good the interest on investments in State stocks for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES.

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

For iron and steel for shops, one thousand and eighty dollars;

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

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

TO THE CREEKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For iron and steel for shop, five hundred and forty dollars;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE DELAWARES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

TO THE IOWAS.

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

TO THE KICKAPOOS.

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

TO THE KANSAS.

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

TO THE MIAMIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For payment of improvements on the lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

TO THE EEL RIVERS (MIAMIES).

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

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

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

TO THE MENOMONIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE OMAHAS.

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

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

For agricultural implements for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars;

TO THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE OTTAWAS.

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

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

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

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

TO THE OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE OSAGES.

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

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

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

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, and two assistants for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For erection of mills, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE PINKESHAWS.

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

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

TO THE PAWNEES.

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

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

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

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For subsistence, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

TO THE QUAPAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

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

TO THE TUSCARORAS.

For proportionate share of the fund for three thousand dollars due the emigrant Tuscaroras, as provided in the fourteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, of fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighty-eight dollars;

For payment to James Cusick, as stipulated in schedule B, appended to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, of fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

TO THE SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

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

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

TO THE YANCTON AND SANTIE SIOUX.

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

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

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

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

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

TO THE SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE SHAWNEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

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

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

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

TO THE SENECAS.

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

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

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

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

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

TO THE WYANDOTS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

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

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE WEAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

TO THE WINNEBAGOES.

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

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

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of first August eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For laborer and oxen, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

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

For six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of two physicians, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For iron and steel for three shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

CATAWBA INDIANS.

For the removal of the Catawba tribe of Indians, now in the limits of the state of North Carolina, to the Indian country west of the Mississippi, with the consent of said tribe, under the direction of the President of the United States, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars: *Provided*, No portion of this sum shall be expended, for the purpose of removing said Indians, until the President shall first obtain a home for them among some of the tribes west of the Mississippi river, with their consent, and without any charge upon the government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, no moneys, shall be expended, or may be appropriated for the purposes of education among the Indian tribes, shall be expended for any such object, elsewhere than in the Indian country: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to appropriations the expenditure of which are now, or may be, by treaty stipulations under the direction either of the President of the United States or of the Indian tribes, respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the better organization of the department of Indian affairs,' and an act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as in the following words: "And the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, shall be furnished with offices for the transaction of public business, and the agents and sub agents with houses for their residence, at the expense of the United States, and, with the consent of the Indians, be permitted to cultivate such portions of land as the President or Secretary of War may deem proper," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War cause to be ascertained the number and names of such individuals and families, including each member of every family of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that remained in the State of North Carolina at the ratification of the treaty of New Echota, May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and who have not removed west of the Mississippi, or received the commutation for removal and subsistence, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury; whereupon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents for each individual ascertained as aforesaid, and that he cause to be paid to every individual, or his or her legal representative, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such per capita, from the said twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, to the time of the passage of this act, and continue annually thereafter said payment of interest at the rate aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, hereafter, any individual or individuals of said Cherokee Indians shall desire to remove and join the tribe west of the Mississippi, then the Secretary of War shall be authorized to withdraw from the fund set apart as aforesaid, the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and the interest due and unpaid thereon, and apply the same, or such part thereof as may be necessary to the removal and subsistence of such individual or individuals; and pay the remainder, if any, or the whole, if the said Indians or any of them shall prefer to remove themselves, to such individuals or heads of families upon their removal west of the Mississippi: *Provided*, That the amount herein required to be funded for the benefit of the said Cherokees in North Carolina, and the amount required to be paid them, shall be charged to the general Cherokee fund, under the treaty of New Echota, and shall be reimbursed therefrom.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commissioner to issue the "certificates" contemplated in the instructions of that department to General William B. Mitchell, dated April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty, in relation to claims of certain citizens against the Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, and the Pottawatomies of Indiana, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED July 29, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

☞ Peaches have been sold in Philadelphia at 6½ cents per bushel. Here we have not heard of a sale at less than one dollar.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning, the 29th instant, JOHN DEVLIN, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Griffin, on Webster street, near Elm street.

On the 28th inst. Mr. JOHN JOSEPH DURATT, aged 57 years and for twenty years a citizen of Pittsburgh. The Independent Beneficial Society, of which he was a member, attended his funeral; and also a great number of his friends. aug30-d&w

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—ANGERONA LODGE, No. 289, of the I. O. of O. F., meets at their Hall, corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Wednesday evening, at ½ past 7 o'clock, precisely. By order.
JOSEPH S. M. YOUNG, Sec'y.
Visiting Brothers are hereby cautioned against visiting any of the Lodges meeting at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, as the Angerona Lodge, No. 289, is the only legal working Lodge of ODD FELLOWS in this or Allegheny city. aug26-tf

☞ Liver Complaint is generally accompanied with pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder; variable appetite, occasionally a disordered stomach, yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and often a swelling over the region of the liver, together with other symptoms of a corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of all diseases of the liver; because they expel from the body those morbid humors which, when deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of Liver Complaint. From three to six of the above named Pills, taken on going to bed, will, in a short time, give such manifest relief, that no persuasion will be necessary to induce a perseverance in their use, until the liver is restored to healthy action.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., of Cincinnati; and J. F. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are not agents for this medicine; and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN THOMPSON, 156 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. aug30

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TOMBS.—There were five cases before Mayor Adams yesterday morning; and a haggard and miserable looking party they made. All were charged with drunkenness in its various degrees.

No 1, was taken by officer Fitzimorris from a stage in which he lay asleep. He had money in his pocket—sufficient to pay his fine and buy liquor enough to send him back a half dozen times. He left.

No 2, charged with drunkenness and sent up.

No 3, a very old man, and (it is a melancholy fact) he is a printer. He is familiarly known as Pappy; does no person any harm except himself. He works occasionally, gets drunk frequently and some times hard. He was once a good citizen of some place; and might have been so now, but for the "steam" he has used. This was not his first appearance in the Tombs; perhaps not his hundredth! He is one of them now, poor old Pap. We might hope that he may yet see better days, were not such hope utterly vain. He is too old now to be taught new tricks. After hearing his case he was sent up for ten days.

No 4, was a hale looking black boy. He was charged with being in a place he had no business; and a female acquaintance suspected him of stealing. His grand mother was present and advocated his cause in honest eloquence: "This is my grandson; he is a bad boy; I've talked to him many a time about loafering around the streets at night; I can't say much for him, but I do not believe he would steal." (Here tears began to run down Hopeful's cheek.) We raised him too well for that; I don't believe he would take a pin that was not his own." The Mayor remarked that as there was no information against him he might go, but warned him not to be caught in such a scrape again. His grandma said she would never appear in his behalf again when arrested for loafering at night; and both left the office together.

No 5, was the most painful of all the cases. A drunken mother with an infant in her arms!! Just think of it. Both in the filthy tombs all night. What crime has that child committed! Cannot Pennsylvania provide for *her* children; or will she permit them to be reared in such stews to fill prisons in after years! The charge against the mother was drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She lived in Virgin alley. On the bench beside her, in the Mayor's office, sat her daughter, a very genteel young woman, who had come to plead for her mother. She appeared overpowered with grief. After a careful hearing of watchman Herring's statement, the old lady was discharged, with a warning not to appear in the Tombs again. She was thankful for the indulgence, and promised to return no more.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH OF SEPTEMBER.—The members of the Uncle Sam Fire Company are making munificent arrangements for a Celebration of the Tenth of September—or rather the ninth, as the tenth comes on Sunday. There will be a grand Parade, a Dinner, Toasts, Speeches, Music, and in short, everything appropriate to such an occasion. To add to the enjoyments, a Ball will be given on the evening of Monday, the 11th.

The Washington Fire Company, of Cincinnati, has been invited; and we learned yesterday, by a Telegraphic Dispatch from that city, that the members, with two pieces of their apparatus, will be here. The following is the Dispatch:

"CINCINNATI, Aug. 28, 1848.

"D. J. L. SMITH, Esq.: Yours of the 22d has just been received. Our boys have made the necessary arrangements to be with you on the ninth of September. We bring two pieces of our apparatus.

"Yours, MARK P. TAYLOR."

☞ Since the course pursued by some paper in relation to the Police and night walkers, the officers have great difficulty in preserving order. Blackguards feel encouraged to offer all sorts of insults to the watchmen; as they feel satisfied that though they may not have a moral right to disturb the quiet of the city, they have a newspaper right, which is all sufficient for them. It is hoped that the Editors of this city will think better of this matter; and that they may advocate police reforms, still do something to sustain the watchmen now on their beats in their efforts to prevent rowdyism.

☞ The Boston Traveller does not commend smoking, but thinks that if people do smoke, segars of good flavor are preferable to those of bad flavor; he then tells the public where the good flavored ones are to be found. It is not necessary to tell Pittsburgh smokers where to go, for they just as naturally walk off to M'COLLISTER'S, as an old horse to a watering trough.

A BEAUTIFUL CAKE.—Our friend BICKLY, in Diamond alley, (who is constantly getting up new notions in his line of business,) has for inspection, in his window, the most beautiful CAKE we ever beheld. If it tastes half as well as it looks, it will certainly go a little ahead of any thing ever prepared in Pittsburgh.

☞ The city is full of thieves, but we have heard of no act of villany in their line for some days. It is the general opinion of the police officers that business will be quite brisk this fall. So we advise those who are so unfortunate as to have any thing to lose, to be after taking care.

☞ The Allegheny Diamond was quite brisk on Monday evening. In the old Market a quick trade in melons, &c. was carried on; while there were two meetings in the new. One by the Whigs, and another (quite as respectable and more enthusiastic) by the Factory operatives. The usual number of speeches were made.

GOT HOME.—On Monday evening, the friends of PETER M'GONNIGLE, in Allegheny, were surprised by his arrival at home, after a tour to the South of thirteen years. He has served bravely in the wars of Mexico; and will no doubt become as good a civilian as he was a soldier.

FUNNY.—It is said (by one person at least) that there is a man in the Seventh Ward, about forty years of age, who has grown two and a half inches taller within the past eighteen months! We are not responsible should this turn out to be untrue.

☞ The operatives, at the meeting on Monday evening, passed resolutions of thanks to Capt. Small for his efforts in behalf of the Ten Hour System, and to Messrs. Hunter and Voegtly, for breaking down the Factory Proprietors combination.

☞ The Oyster season commences on Monday next—an arrival from Baltimore is expected on that day. The Saloons in the city are being fixed up in fine style. We notice some new odes in readiness for tin cans.

☞ "The False Hearted—A Tale of Pittsburgh," by Fred Power.—This beautiful and interesting tale has been received. We shall commence its publication as soon as possible.

☞ It is said that those speculators who have purchased Soldiers' Land Warrants, will surely be circumvented. This will be pleasing to the returned volunteers who regret having sold their land claims.

☞ The Democrats held a meeting in the Seventh Ward last evening. There were several good speeches made.

WON'T APPEAR.—The "*Free Soil Daily*" has been relinquished, the publishers of the Visiter fearing that the pecuniary risk would be too great.

☞ A report of Moses Hampton's speech at Broadhurst's, was made out, but it has not been published. Has it been suppressed for peculiar reasons?

☞ Jeremiah O'Donovan, according to the Louisville Courier, will be in that city shortly, with his book.

☞ Forrest is at the Broadway Theatre, in New York.

☞ We met Col. S. W. Black yesterday. He reached home on Monday evening.