

o the origin and the source of its powers, it is sufficient for his purpose to state, what he did fearlessly, that it derived its power from the people of the separate States, each ratifying by itself, each binding itself by its own separate majority, through its separate convention, and the concurrence of the majorities of the several States forming the constitution; thus taking the sense of the whole by that of the several parts, representing the various interests of the entire community.

It was this concurring and perfect majority which formed the constitution, and not that majority which would consider the American people as a single community, and which instead of representing fairly and fully the interests of the whole, would but represent as has been stated, the interest of the stronger section. No candid man can dispute that he had given a correct description of the constitution-making power, that power which created and organized the Government; which delegated to it, as a common agent, certain powers, in trust for the common good of all the States, and which had imposed strict limitations and checks against abuses and usurpations. In administering the delegated powers, the constitution provides very properly, in order to give promptitude and efficiency, that the government should be organized upon the principle of the absolute majority, or rather of two absolute majorities combined: a majority of the States consisting of bodies politic, which provide in this body; and a majority of the people of the States, estimated in federal numbers, in the other house of Congress. A combination of the two prevails in the choice of the President, and, of course in the appointment of judges, they being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is thus that the concurring and the absolute majorities are combined in one complex system; the one in forming the constitution and the other in making and executing the laws; thus beautifully blending the no less important, justice, equity of former and perfect majority, with the promptness and energy of the latter, but less perfect.

To maintain the ascendancy of the Constitution over the law-making majority, is the great and essential point on which the success of the system must depend; unless that ascendancy can be preserved, the necessary consequence must be, that the laws will supersede the Constitution, and, finally, the will of the Executive, by the influence of its patronage, will supersede the laws, indications of which are already perceptible. This ascendancy can only be preserved through the action of the States, as organized bodies, having their own separate Governments, and possessed of the right under the structure of our system, of judging of the extent of their separate powers, and of interposing their authority to arrest the encroachments of the General Government within their respective limits. He would not enter, at this time, into the discussion of this important point, as it had been ably and fully presented by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Bibb) and others, who had preceded him in the debate, on the same side; whose arguments not only remained unanswered, but were unanswerable. It was only by this power of interposition that the reserved rights of the States could be peacefully and efficiently protected against the encroachments of the General Government, that the limitations imposed upon its authority would be enforced, and its movements confined to the orbit allotted to it by the Constitution.

It had, indeed, been said in debate, that this could be effected by the organization of the General Government itself, particularly by the action of this body, which represented the States, and that the States themselves must look to the General Government, for the preservation of many of the most important of their reserved rights. He did not, (said Mr. C.) underrate the value to be attached to the organic arrangement, and the wise distribution of its powers, between the several departments, and in particular the structure and the important functions of this body; but to suppose that the Senate or any department of the Government was intended to be the guardian of the reserved rights, was a great and fundamental mistake. The Government through all its departments, represents the delegated, and not the reserved powers; and it was a violation of the fundamental principle of free institutions to suppose, that any but the responsible representative of any interest could be its guardian.—The distribution of the powers of the General Government and its organization, were arranged to prevent the trusts confided to it; and not as preposterously supposed, to protect the reserved powers, which are confided wholly to the guardianship of the several States.

Against the view of our system which he had presented, and the right of the State to interpose, it was objected that it would lead to anarchy and dissolution. He considered the objection as without the slightest foundation, and that so far from founding weakness or dissolution, was the source of the highest power and of the strongest cement. Nor was its tendency in this respect difficult of explanation. The government of an absolute majority, unchecked by efficient constitutional restraint, though apparently strong, was in reality, an exceedingly feeble government. That tendency to conflict between the parts, which he had shown to be inevitable in such governments, wasted the powers of the state in the hostile action of contending factions, which left very little more than the mere shadow of the strength of the majority over the minority. But a government based upon the principle of the concurring majority, where each great interest possessed within itself the means of self protection, which ultimately requires the mutual consent of all the parts, necessarily causes that unanimity in council, and ardent attachment of all the parts to the whole, which gives an irresistible energy to a Government so constituted.—He might appeal to history for the truth of these remarks, of which the Roman republic furnished the most familiar and striking illustration. It is a well known fact, that from the expulsion of the Tarquins to the time of the establishment of the Tribunician power, the government fell into a state of the greatest disorder and distraction, and he might add, corruption. How did this happen? The explanation will throw important light on the subject under consideration. The community was divided into two parts—the Patricians and the Plebeians; with the powers of the State principally in the hands of the former, without adequate check to protect the rights of the latter. The result was as might be expected. The Patricians converted the powers of the Government into the means of making money, to enrich themselves and their dependants. They, in a word, had their American system, growing out of the peculiar character of the government and condition of the country. This requires explanation. At that period, according to the laws of nations, when one nation conquered another, the lands of the vanquished belonged to the victors; and according to the Roman law, the lands thus acquired were divided into parts, one allotted to the plebeians of the people, and the other assigned to the use of the Treasury, of which the

Patricians had the distribution and administration. The Patricians abused their power by withholding from the people that which ought to have been allotted to them, and by converting to their own use that which ought to have gone to the Treasury. In a word, they took to themselves the entire spoils of victory, and they had thus the most powerful motive to keep the State perpetually involved in war, to the utter impoverishment and oppression of the people.—After resisting the abuse of power by all peaceable means, and the oppression becoming intolerable, the people at last, withdrew from that city—they, in a word, seceded; and to induce them to unite, the Patricians conceded to the Plebeians, the means of protecting their separate interests, the very power which he contended is necessary to protect the rights of the States; but which is now represented as necessarily leading to disunion. They granted to the people the right of choosing three tribunes from among themselves, whose persons should be sacred, and who should have the right of interposing their veto, not only against the passage of laws, but even against their execution—a power which those who take a shallow insight into human nature, would pronounce inconsistent with the strength and unity of the State, if not utterly impracticable. Yet, so far, from that being the effect, from that day, the genius of Rome became ascendant, and victory followed her steps till she had established an almost universal dominion. How can a result so contrary to all anticipation, be explained? The explanation appeared to him to be simple. No measure or movement could be adopted without the concurring assent of both the Patricians and Plebeians, and each thus became dependant on the other, and consequently, the desire and objects of each could be effected without the concurrence of the other.—To obtain this concurrence, each was compelled to consult the good will of the other, and to elevate to office, not simply those who might have the confidence of the order to which he belonged, but also that of the other. The result was, that men, possessing those qualities which would naturally command confidence, moderation, wisdom, justice, and patriotism, were elevated to office; and these, by the weight of their authority, and the prudence of their counsel, together with that spirit of unanimity, necessarily resulting from the concurring assent of the two orders, furnished the real explanation of the power of the Roman State, and of that extraordinary wisdom, moderation and firmness, which in so remarkable a degree characterized her public men. He might illustrate the truth of the position which he had laid down, by a reference to the history of all free States, ancient and modern, distinguished for their power and patriotism, and conclusively show, not only that there was not one which had not some contrivance, under some form, by which the concurring assent of the different portions of the community was made necessary, in the action of Government, but also that the virtue, patriotism, and strength of the State, were in direct proportion to the perfection of the means of securing such assent.

In estimating the operation of this principle in our system, which depends, as he had stated, on the right of interposition on the part of the state, we must not omit to take into consideration the amending power, by which new powers may be granted, or any derangement of the system be corrected, by the concurring assent of three fourths of the States, and thus in the same degree, strengthening the power of repairing any derangement occasioned by the executive action of a State. In fact, the power of interposition, fairly understood, may be considered in the light of an appeal against the usurpations of the General Government, the joint agent of all the States, to the States themselves, to be decided under the amending power, affirmatively in favor of the Government, by the voice of the fourths of the States, as the highest power known under the system.

Mr. C. said that he knew the difficulty, in our country, of establishing the truth of the principle for which he contended, though resting upon the clearest reason, and tested by the universal experience of free nations. He knew that the governments of the several states would be cited as an argument against the conclusion to which he had arrived, and which for the most part, were constructed on the principle of an absolute majority; but in his opinion a satisfactory answer could be given; that the objects of expenditure which fell within the sphere of the State Government, were few and inconsiderable, so that by their action, ever so irregular, it could occasion but little derangement. If instead of being members of this great confederacy, they formed distinct communities, and were compelled to raise armies, and incur other expenses necessary to their defence, the laws of which he had laid down as necessarily controlling the action of a State where the will of an absolute and unchecked majority prevailed, would speedily disclose themselves to faction, anarchy, and corruption. Even as the case is, the operation of the causes to which he had referred, were perceptible in some of the larger and more populous members of the Union, whose Governments had a powerful central authority, and which already showed a strong tendency to that momentous action which is the inevitable forerunner of corruption and convulsions.

But to return to the General Government; we have now sufficient experience to ascertain that the tendency to conflict in its action, is between southern and other sections. The latter having a decided majority, must habitually be possessed of the powers of the Government, both in this and in the other House; and being governed by the instinctive love of power so natural to the human breast, they must become the advocates of the power of Government, and in the same degree opposed to the limitations; while the other and weaker section is as necessarily thrown on the side of the limitations. In one word: the one section is the natural guardian of the delegated powers, and the other of the reserved; the struggle on the side of the former will be to enlarge the powers, while that of the latter will be to restrain them within their constitutional limits. The contest will, in fact, be a contest between power and liberty, and such he considered the present—a contest in which the weaker section, with its peculiar labor, productions, and situation, has at stake all that can be dear to freemen. Should they be able to maintain in their full vigor their reserved rights, liberty and prosperity will be their portion; but if they yield and permit the stronger powers of the government, then will its fate be more wretched than that of the aborigines which they have expelled, or of the slaves.

In this great struggle between the delegated and reserved powers so far from repining that his lot, and that of those whom he represented, is cast on the side of the latter, he rejoiced that such is the fact; for though we participate in but few of the advantages of the Government, we are compensated, and more than compensated in not being so much exposed to its corruption. Nor did he repine that the duty, so difficult to be discharged as the defence of the reserved powers against ap-

parently such fearful odds, had been assigned to them. To discharge successfully this high duty, requires the highest qualities moral and intellectual; and should we perform it with a zeal and ability in proportion to its magnitude, instead of being mere planters, our section will become distinguished for its patriots and statesmen. But on the other hand, if we prove unworthy of this high destiny—if we yield to the steady encroachment of power, the severest and most degrading calamity and corruption will overspread the land. Every southern man, true to the interests of his section, and faithful to the duties which Providence has allotted to him, will be forever excluded from the honors and emoluments of the Government, which will be reserved for those only, who have qualified themselves by political prostitution, for admission into the *Magdalen Asylum*.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

(PUBLIC No. 173)
AN ACT making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sum, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

- For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.
- For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.
- For clerks, machinist, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.
- For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty five thousand dollars.
- For compiling and printing the Biennial Register, eighteen hundred dollars.
- To enable the Secretary of State to settle the accounts for preparing and superintending the printing of the revision of the former estimates of the population of the United States, three hundred dollars.
- For completing the publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, to the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars.
- For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor, seven thousand one hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For the expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz: For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, the sum of one thousand dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire and other expenses incident to the issuing of revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand dollars.
- For the office of the first Comptroller, including expenses for printing, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

- For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars.
- For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.
- For the office of the Second Auditor, eight hundred dollars.
- For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars.
- For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars.
- For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.
- For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.
- For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
- For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ten thousand dollars.
- For printing, parchment, and other expenses of the General Land Office, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, expended above the amount of the appropriation for such expenditures in that year, three thousand one hundred and fifty eight dollars and forty cents.
- For compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys and on private claims; examining and adjusting the accounts of the surveyors general and writing and recording patents for lands sold, four thousand dollars.
- For compensation to seven Clerks employed in writing and recording patents for lands sold, by the United States, in continuation of the appropriation made for the same object last year, seven thousand dollars.
- For a deficit of last year's appropriation for the same object for the month of December, four hundred and eighty one dollars and sixty seven cents: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations herein made for the General Land Office, shall be applied or expended, for and on account of a Resolution of the Senate passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, requiring maps to be prepared designating thereon by discriminating colors, the lands sold, the lands granted to the States for internal improvements, donations to individuals, military grants, and private claims confirmed by the Government.
- For the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, twelve hundred dollars.
- For translations, and transmitting passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.
- For stationing and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.
- For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars.
- For additional or temporary clerk hire during the years eighteen hundred and thirty two, and eighteen hundred and thirty three, in order to carry into effect the act of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty two, granting revolutionary pensions, twenty four thousand and thirty nine dollars.
- For printing, stationery, rent, and expenses of procuring revolutionary records, arising under the act aforesaid, five thousand dollars.
- For additional Clerk hire, messengers, stationery, printing, and other contingencies of the Pension Office for the present year, four thousand dollars. And a Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall receive a salary of twenty five hundred dollars, which is hereby appropriated. He shall execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, and he shall also have the privilege of banking; but this provision shall only continue until the expiration of the next Congress.
- For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, including advertising, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.
- For the contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, including the purchase of books, repair of instruments, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.
- For the services of a lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Sergeant General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office four hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars.
- For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of buildings, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand one hundred dollars.
- For completing the fence of Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- For the fitting up the basement rooms of the Executive Building occupied by the War Department for the preservation of papers, and the occupation of clerks, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty six dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars.

- For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks, draughtsmen, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watch men, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For additional clerkhire in the Post Office Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, beyond the annual appropriation, thirty two thousand four hundred and seventy eight dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.
- For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor two thousand one hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- For compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to clerks in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Louisiana, including fifty four dollars ninety five cents, from twenty first June to thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, two thousand eight hundred and thirty one, one thousand four hundred and ninety five cents.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, fifteen hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.
- For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, fifteen thousand dollars.
- For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For completing the building for the Mint at Philadelphia, and machinery thereof, eleven thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationery, and printing, seven thousand three hundred and ninety two dollars.
- For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of said Territory, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory including additional compensation to the two Judges, under the act of twenty sixth, May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand one hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationery, printing, and distribution of the laws, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and district Judges of the United States, eighty one thousand four hundred dollars.
- For the salaries of Chief Justice and Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphan Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.
- For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, and District Court of the United States including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty three, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.
- For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

- For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, two thousand dollars.
- For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, seventy thousand dollars.
- For completing the surveyor of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi, and Alabama, sixty five thousand five hundred dollars.
- For surveys of private land claims in Florida, eight thousand dollars.
- For the salaries of the district Attorney, Agents and Assistant Counsel, and contingent expenses in Florida, five thousand dollars.
- For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.
- For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the U. States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.
- For stationery and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, twelve thousand dollars.
- For the fifth payment to Luigi Persico, for two colossal statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars.
- For the salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Colombia, forty two thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.
- For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, nine thousand dollars.
- For the salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, Naples and Colombia, six thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.
- For salary of the drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars.
- For outfits of the charges des affaires of the United States to Great Britain, Central America, and Colombia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.
- For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.
- For the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers, twenty four thousand four hundred dollars.
- For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.
- For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.
- To satisfy a claim presented by His Majesty, the King of Sweden, on account of injuries sustained by subjects of the said Government in the island of St. Bartholomew, by an illegal act of the commanding officer of the United States sloop of war Erie, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, five thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents.
- To Washington Irving, late Secretary of Legation at London, for an arrearage on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires, and for one quarters salary, the allowances for his return to the United States, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three dollars and eighty nine cents.
- To George W. Slacum, Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres on account of diplomatic services at that place, from the death of John M. Forbes, till the arrival of Francis Baylies, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, from the fourteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, to the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- To John Randolph Clay, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, as an outfit, and on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires one year seven months and six days, seven thousand and seven hundred dollars.
- To Cyrus H. Hall, a resident of Upper Canada, the sum of five thousand dollars, (being the value of a schooner, the property of the said Hall, seized and libeled by the Collector of the port of Venice, in Sandusky bay, in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, which was ordered by a decree of the district court of Ohio to be restored, but which previously to said decree, had been lost) with interest on the said sum of five thousand three hundred dollars from the tenth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen till the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one; and with further interest on the said sum from the twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one till paid.
- To the clerk employed in the Department of State as a translator of foreign languages, in addition to the salary now provided by law, six hundred dollars.
- To the clerk employed in the Department of State as Agent of Accounts, in addition to the salary now provided by law, three hundred dollars per annum.
- To indemnify Captain Daniel Turner of the United States navy, for the expense of conveying the Netherlands Minister, and his suite, from New York to Caracas, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, eleven hundred and eighty two dollars seventy eight cents.
- To indemnify Captain George Washington Storer, of the United States navy, for the expenses of accommodating Commodore David Porter, Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, on board of the United States ship Boston; and for the expenses of conveying George Porter, consul of the United States at Tangiers, from Port Mahon to Tangiers; and of conveying Lieutenant Ebenezer Rutgway, consul of the United States at Tripoli, and his family, from Port Mahon to Tripoli, in all, five hundred dollars.
- To Michael Hogan, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, in full, for diplomatic services rendered the United States in Chili, from the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, to twenty sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four; and from the twenty ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine to second of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.
- To George F. Brown, Consular Agent at Algiers, three thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars, for his services to the twentieth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.
- For purchase of books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars.
- For payment of preparing and printing the documents ordered to be printed by Gales and Seaton, fifty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object in the last session.
- For the payment to Jonathan Elliott for two hundred and fifty copies of the Debates on the Federal Constitution purchased by or-