

New, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, 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 tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; Belleview, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall under the direction of the Surveyor of the public lands be laid off into town-lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into out-lots having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns: *Provided*, The tracts of land so to be laid off into town-lots, &c., shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town-lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper: *Provided*, That no town-plot shall be sold for a sum less than five dollars: *And provided, further*, That a quantity of land of proper width, on the river banks at the towns of Fort Madison, Belleview, Burlington, Du Buque, and Peru, and running with the said rivers the whole length of the said towns, shall be reserved for sale, (as shall also the public squares,) for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways and for other public uses.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor to class the lots already surveyed in the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation and eligibility for business, without regard, however, to the improvements made thereon; and previous to the sale of said lots as aforesaid, each and every person or persons, or his, her, or their legal representatives, who shall heretofore have obtained from the agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said towns, or who shall have, by building or enclosure, actually occupied or improved any lot or lots in the said towns, or within the tracts of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots by paying therefor, in cash, if the same fall within the first class as aforesaid, at the rate of forty dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre; and if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: *Provided*, That no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase, by authority of this section, more than one acre of ground, to embrace improvements already made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of surveying the lands covering the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Belleview, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point.

APPROVED, 2d July, 1836.

[Public No. 57.]

AN ACT for the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indians, for services rendered against the Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain the sums severally due to those persons who performed duty in the companies commanded by Captains Smith, Crawford, George Wallis, and Mathew P. Long, of the militia of Missouri, and in the company of Captain D. Sigler, of the militia of Indiana, for the protection of the frontiers of those States against the Indians; and to cause them to be paid for the time they were actually engaged in said service in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the rate, and according to the principles established for the payment of similar services rendered the United States; for the purpose of effecting which, the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 2d, 1836.

[RESOLUTION—No. 10.]

A RESOLUTION to apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge to the improvement of Maryland avenue, leading thereto, and for other purposes.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the appropriation for the construction of the bridge across the Potomac, at the city of Washington, remaining unexpended, after the said bridge shall have been repaired in obedience to the directions contained in the joint resolution passed for that purpose at the present session of Congress, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, towards the graduation, gravel-

ling, and planting of the Maryland avenue, in said city, from its eastern extremity to the said bridge, in equal proportions on the east and west of the Capitol, according to distance.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to attend to the draws, cause the bridge to be properly lighted, to guard against wanton injuries and obstructions, and to preserve a due police on and near it, so as to ensure the safety of passengers and of the public property; that said Commissioner shall receive for his services the yearly compensation of three hundred dollars, and be authorized to employ three assistants, at a compensation not exceeding one dollar fifty cents a day.

Approved, 1st July, 1836.

From the New York Evening Post.
FROM EUROPE.

Our papers by the North American arrived yesterday at so late an hour that we had but time to take a brief view of their contents. To-day we present our readers with additional extracts.

The London papers contain accounts of numerous meetings held to express the opinion of the Reform party in England against the conduct of the Lords, in rejecting the Irish Municipal reform bill.—O'Connell has had a public dinner at Bangay, at which he made a speech, declaring that he wanted only justice from Ireland; but if the municipal reform which England had obtained was not extended to Ireland, the sooner the Union was dissolved the better. "It was a union, he said, between the master and slave, the tyrant and the oppressed. The inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, with the Mayor at their head, also offered him a public dinner, which he declined. "Norwich," says a London paper, "is to him the honor, and there is hardly a town in Norfolk or Suffolk that is not ready to record its indignation at the treatment to which he has been exposed, &c., &c." A meeting has been held in Edinburgh to express "deep and indignant regret" at the conduct of the peers; similar meetings were to be held at Greenock and Glasgow, and at these two latter cities, subscriptions were to be raised for O'Connell. At Bath there has been a large meeting, of which Mr. Roebuck said, in a speech, that "civil war impended over the nation, and the judgment and courage of the people alone could save them from the peril." Colonel Napier also spoke in the following manner:

"I do not think (said Colonel Napier) that the true question is whether the corporation reform shall be extended to Ireland, but whether the House of Commons shall govern in England—(Cheers.) whether the will of the people of England shall stand, or the will—the corrupt will—of some crazy and factious Peers shall henceforth be paramount in this country! (Loud cheers, and cries of "No!") This is my apprehension, the true question, and the Irish corporation reform is but a limb of it—a subject on which to commence the business of agitation—ay, and a very good subject to begin the battle with the Lords."

Petitions were preparing at Dorset, Leeds, Sunderland, Falmouth, and almost every town in England where a newspaper is published, in support of the demands of the Irish people. The city of London was to assemble on the 31st of May, and various other public meetings for the same object were to be held in other places. The Dublin Evening Post states the meetings to have been so numerous in Ireland that it is impossible to give anything but a brief notice of them, and adds that this is the most formidable, the most extensive and best cemented agitation ever witnessed in Ireland. The London Courier closes an account of these proceedings in the following words:

"Wide spread and violent agitation, then, is the present result of the conduct of the Peers. To what it will lead, no human wisdom can foresee, now that the passions of men are inflamed and maddened, any more than human wisdom foresees the calamities of the French revolution, till they burst with all their horrors on the indignant civilized world.—Why have the Peers exposed the country to such peril! Let us merely add, that the new Reform Association of Ireland is to take the name of "Anti-tithe and Corporate Association," thus appealing, by its very title, to one of the principles on which the great bulk of the people of England and Scotland already feel indignant against the Established Church, in whose ascendancy all this political turmoil, which threatens the peace and prosperity of the country, has been caused by the Peers. We must, in conclusion, call on the people at once to come forward, and peacefully and firmly declare that the existence of the Peerage and of the Established Church of Ireland, if they cannot be otherwise preserved, are not worth maintaining at the price of continued apprehension and collision, leading to civil war, wide spread desolation, and the dismemberment of the Empire."

The London Times, a paper on the other side, seems to admit the extent of the agitation, and alluding to Colonel Napier's expression, remarks as follows:

"Here, then, is raised openly the standard of unshrinking revolution. Destroy the House of Lords, and the Long Parliament, consisting of a single House, becomes once more supreme tyrant of the British empire under the name of Liberty! The King will not, indeed, be promoted to the rank of President, much less of Protector, while the name of Monarch itself will be discarded as an obnoxious fragment of Church and State. Much is

it to be deplored that the rough and restless spirit now mischievously at work cannot find some less costly materials for experiment than the ancient institutions of a free and flourishing land—some less precious toys for the caprice of vivacity or ambition than the lives of Englishmen, and the peace and well-being of society."

Just Arrived! Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA!!

This day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of prizes never before offered, including

3 Capitals of	\$30,000
1 do	25,000
4 do	20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant Adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
40 prizes of \$1,000
**VIRGINIA STATE
LOTTERY.**
CLASS NO. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, August 6, 1836
SCHEME.
\$25,000, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 40 prizes of 1,000, 50 of 200 60 of 150, 55 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets \$10.—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$130. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

**VIRGINIA STATE
Lottery.**
Class No. 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 13, 1836
CAPITALS.

\$30,000
\$30,000, 10,000, 6,000, 3,140, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 50 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300
Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

**Grand Consolidated
LOTTERY**
CLASS NO. 5.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, August 17, 1836.
SCHEME.

\$20,000,
5,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,640, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 300, 20 of 150, &c. &c.
Tickets only 5 dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars.—Packages of shares in proportion.

**VIRGINIA STATE
LOTTERY,**
CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, August 20, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 10 of 1,000, 15 of 600, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300,
Tickets only 10 dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for 130 dollars. Packages of shares in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme.
**VIRGINIA STATE
LOTTERY.**
Class No 3

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Aug. 27, 1836.
Scheme.

Thirty thousand dollars.
8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,667 1-2, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, 84 of 200
Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars, shares in proportion. Orders for single Tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A Light 2 horse Barouche (new) with harness complete. Also pair of well broke young horses, if immediate application be made they can be purchased low.

Also.
Two road wagons with harness complete, and a first rate saddle horse. Apply at this office.

June 18—21—11

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or Orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided*, That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more.—*Provided also*, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time of her death.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Approved, July 4th, 1836.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law:

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half-pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the

time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent.—This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their sponds for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battle, if any, in which he was engaged, the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officers or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one creditable witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformable to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATIONS.
In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT } ss.
On this day of _____, personally appeared before me _____ of the _____ in the county of _____ and State, Territory, District of _____, aged _____ years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of _____, who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4. of these regulations.]
She further declares that she was married to the said _____, on the day of _____, in the year seventeen hundred and _____; that her husband, the aforesaid _____, died on the day of _____; and that she remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.
Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before _____
July 11.