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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR

THE YEAR 1866.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1867.

Extract from report of the Secretary of the Interior.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, public lands were disposed of as follows:

Acres sold for cash	333,294.15
“ entered under the homestead acts	1,892,516.86
“ located with military warrants	403,180.00
“ approved to States as swamp	1,199,658.27
“ approved to States for railroads	94,596.99
“ located with agricultural college scrip	651,066.60
	<hr/>
	4,629,312.87

During the same period 6,423,984.18 acres were offered for sale. The cash receipts from sales and other sources were \$321,645 08. The number of homestead entries exceeded that of the preceding year by more than sixty per cent.

There are sixty-one land districts and ten surveying departments. During the past year surveying operations have been prosecuted with energy in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, but have been deferred, on account of Indian hostilities, in New Mexico and Arizona. The anomalous condition of affairs in Utah has prevented any surveys there since the year 1857. At that date two and a half million acres had been surveyed. In order that they may be disposed of, it is recommended that a land district be created in that Territory.

The entire amount of the public domain is 1,465,468,800 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed.

The attention of Congress is again respectfully invited to the expediency of making early provision for the adjustment of claims to land situated in New Mexico and Arizona, arising under the laws of Spain or Mexico. The act of July 22, 1854, directs the surveyor general to ascertain the nature and extent of such claims under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico, and to make a full report on all such as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Congress reserved the right to confirm, by its action, *bona fide* grants, and to give full effect to the stipulations of that treaty. Until such action, the lands covered by those claims are reserved from sale or other disposal by the government. The act does not apply to that valuable region of country acquired by the treaty concluded at Mexico, December 30, 1853. Good faith and sound policy require the separation from the public domain of private property held by an incipient and unperfected right, or by a complete title, under a grant of the government which preceded us in the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the soil. The confirmation of a private claim secures to the party a valid title. The location of his land, when ascertained by authentic surveys and noted upon our records, identifies the property of the United States, and facilitates the disposal of it. The authority of the surveyor general should extend to the lands ceded by the later treaty; and by a special tribunal created for the purpose, or through the action of the courts, all grants of this character could be definitely and finally disposed of.

The boundary between New Mexico and Colorado, as well as that between California and Nevada, should be permanently established, and the limits between Florida and Georgia finally adjusted.

It has been the cherished policy of the government to assure upon the most liberal conditions to the actual settler a title to his home and improvements. His preference right of purchase is not confined to lands which were surveyed at the time of his settlement; nor is he required to pay for them, or for those surveyed but unoffered, until the day designated by the President's proclamation for the public sale. Differences of opinion exist as to the applicability to particular localities of some of the acts of Congress prescribing the period within which the declaratory statement for unsurveyed lands must be filed. No distinction ought to be made in regard to the time allowed for the payment for unoffered lands, and those which have been offered. I concur in opinion with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to changes that might be advantageously made in existing pre-emption laws. They also should be greatly simplified and rendered more uniform in their operation. In this way controversies such as have been occasioned by incongruous and conflicting provisions will be avoided, and the benefits of this wise and just policy effectually secured.

The right of the pre-emptor attaches from the date of his actual personal settlement; that of the homestead settler from the date of his entry at the local land office. The latter is confined to surveyed lands. In either case the title may be consummated by a full compliance with the terms and conditions imposed by the law under which it was initiated. A party who has settled, with a view to pre-emption, upon a particular tract, and thus excluded all others from acquiring a right thereto, should not be permitted to abandon his original claim and enter the land under the homestead law. Such a privilege would, in many instances, inevitably lead to great abuse. The modes prescribed for acquiring title to land

by these enactments essentially differ; and if the claimant under a pre-emption law fails to perform the condition which it enjoins, he should incur the consequences of such failure.

Authority should be given to the head of the department to close up the local office, and transfer its archives, where the lands in a State are nearly all disposed of. The powers vested in the local officers might be conferred upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to enable him to give title on the sale of the remaining tracts.

A few tracts have been entered in California at the minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, under the supplemental act of March 3, 1865, for the disposal of coal lands. The propriety of reducing this minimum, where the coal is of inferior quality and cannot be obtained without difficulty, is submitted for consideration. The area of the coal lands of the United States is estimated at two hundred thousand square miles.

Land offices have been reopened in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. By the act approved June 21, 1866, public lands in these States are reserved exclusively for homestead entries; and for the period of two years from the date of its passage, only eighty acres can be entered by one person. The opinion of the Attorney General that patents for lands sold under the revenue laws must issue from the General Land Office will govern the action of this department.

The law forbids any incumbent in the General Land Office to purchase public lands. I suggest the propriety of extending it so as to include every officer in any way connected with the administration of the laws relating to them.

The grant to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines river has been fully satisfied. It embraced eight hundred and thirty-three thousand and seventy-nine and ninety-hundredths acres.

There still remain unsold seventy-seven lots, situate within the Fort Howard reserve, in Wisconsin. They will be disposed of in accordance with the act of July 4, 1866.

Up to June 30, 1866, forty three million two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four acres of swamp lands had been patented to the several States, and the aggregate indemnity to them on account of such lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States was, in cash, five hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents, and, in other lands, four hundred and seventy-eight thousand and thirty-six and ninety-three-hundredths acres. It is recommended that the time for making selections of such lands be limited to two years after the official plat is received at the local office, and that the purpose of Congress in relation to this subject be explicitly declared.

Instructions have been issued to the surveyor general and the local officers in California to give full and summary effect to the provisions of the act of July 23, 1866, "to quiet land titles in California."

The registers and receivers act as agents of government to prevent trespassers on the public lands from removing timber therefrom. By imposing fines, and compelling the offenders to enter the tracts trespassed on, the government has been, to a considerable extent, protected in its rights. A *bona fide* settler is allowed to appropriate the timber on his claim only so far as may be necessary for indispensable uses. The Commissioner presents the importance of promoting by legal enactments the planting and growth of trees on the public domain, and he suggests the mode by which that object may be accomplished.

Under the donation laws, patents for one million two hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-three and ninety-three-hundredths acres of land in Oregon have been issued. Additional legislation is recommended to enforce the survey of donation claims on which settlement was made prior to the public surveys.

Twelve hundred Indian patents were issued during the last fiscal year, for two hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six acres of land.

Attention has been repeatedly invited by this department to the immense value of the deposits of precious metals within our territorial limits. The mineral lands on the Pacific slope belong to the government, but it has not provided for the disposal of them, or for the development of the treasure which they contain. In the absence of legislation of Congress, and with its tacit consent, these mines have been worked by individuals, vast expenditures made, and a species of possessory right acquired which has been recognized by State laws and maintained and vindicated by State tribunals. The act of February 27, 1865, declares that no action in the courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages thereto, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are is in the United States, and the Supreme Court has held that mining interests, apart from the fee-simple rights in the soil by patent, existed before that act, with the implied sanction of the federal government. The exploration and working of these mines have largely contributed to the national wealth, and our legislation should, I submit, be controlled to some extent by existing rights and interests, which are the legitimate results of our policy of inaction. The wisdom of Congress can devise measures which, by placing this vast interest under the control of positive law, will render it tributary in a greater degree to the public prosperity.

Copious details are furnished and many topics connected with the public lands ably discussed in the interesting and elaborate report of the Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 2, 1866.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted February 28, 1855, I have the honor to submit the following as an abstract of the accompanying annual report, which shows:

1. The operation of the public land system in favoring settlements.
2. The proceedings whereby the right of the United States was rendered absolute and complete to the western lands.
3. The area of western lands at the date of the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, defining our limits.
4. That all the public lands within our original limits have been completely surveyed; contrast in this respect with the British islands.
5. The early measures for restoring the right of the United States to the Pacific, in virtue of the law of continuity, followed by the French, Spanish, and Mexican cessions.
6. The extension of territorial limits to the Pacific, and on the Gulf of Mexico; whole area of public lands 1,465,468,800 acres, with sea-coast on the Atlantic, the Gulf, Pacific, and Puget sound, equal to 5,120 miles.
7. The localities of public domain.
8. The origin of our surveying system, and the principles which control in extending the public lines on the earth's surface.
9. The political subdivisions over which surveys have already been completely extended, viz., in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida, and those in which this system has further to advance, viz. Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Washington Territories, and the States of Oregon, Nevada, and California; suggesting further legislation for the adjustment of foreign claims.
10. The aggregate area surveyed in all the States and Territories to June 30, 1866, 474,160,551 acres; unsurveyed, 991,308,249 acres.
11. The aggregate in miles which have been run and marked on the earth's surface, in establishing these surveys, being 788,420.
12. For the past fiscal year the cash sales, bounty land locations, quantity taken under homestead act, area for swamp in place, for swamp indemnity, for railroad grants, and agricultural college scrip, are equal to 4,629,312.87 acres; cash receipts for same period, \$824,645 08; the theory of conceding for actual settlement in preference to cash sales examined, and prominent authorities mentioned who have favored the same.
13. The quantity surveyed on June 30, 1866, including private claims, is equal to 831,250 farms of 160 acres each, or more than a million and a half of 80-acre tracts.
14. The difference between the agrarian system of the ancient empire of civilization seven hundred years after its foundation, as compared with the United States.

15. In addition to the surveyed region, the unsurveyed is now open to pre-emption settlement in advance of surveys.

16. Besides the munificent concessions for military service and internal improvement, there have been granted for schools, seminaries of learning, universities, agricultural and mechanical colleges, 21,645,000 acres, while the estimated area destined to pass for educational purposes in territory west of the Mississippi river is 56,485,000 acres.

17. The area already awarded for rail and wagon roads, with that yet to be segregated, will be equal to 157,835,794 acres; some for the construction of great highways of travel to the Pacific, and others to link together intermediate points.

18. The facilities in making settlements under pre-emption and other laws by the aid thus conceded for internal intercommunication.

19. A sketch of the pre-emption system from 1801 to 1841.

20. The general pre-emption laws of 1841 and 1843.

21. Pre-emptions under act of 1853 are allowed on even-numbered sections along the line of railroads, when settled upon and improved prior to final allotment of granted sections; also to lands where covered by French, Spanish, or other grants declared invalid by the Supreme Court. The act of 27th of March, 1854, recognizes settlements made prior to the withdrawal of lands from market.

22. The municipal town-site law of 1844, and the pre-emption provision in the graduation act of 1854, have given way, the one to the town-property and coal-land laws of 1864 and 1865, the other to the homestead laws of 1862, 1864, and 1866.

23. Property in lands to be one of the first institutions of the State. That the development of the public land system makes further legislation desirable; to fix periods of limitation for the consummation of interests, to generalize and give greater efficiency, and to render the pre-emption and homestead principles independent of each other.

24. The principles of the homestead laws.

25. The town and coal property on the public domain. Suggestions as to localities and values.

26. The three broad belts stretching across the country and containing the precious metals. The distribution of coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, and zinc.

27. Petroleum in California.

28. The outline of legislation relating to minerals.

29. That the lands offered at public sale in the last fiscal year amount to 6,423,984 acres; in addition to which other lands, heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry, have been restored to market.

30. Changes in boundaries of land districts, and in the location of land offices.

31. All accounts of receivers of public money, and disbursing agents, adjusted to the close of the fiscal year; all five per cents. due the land States adjusted as far as accrued. The system which controls in adjustments of receivers' and disbursing agents' accounts. The relation this class of officers hold in regard to the acquisition of title by purchase or otherwise of public lands; recommends that the interdict in this respect that applies to General Land Office employés shall be made general in regard to all employés in land administration.

32. The duty devolved on the General Land Office of issuing patents for sales made under revenue laws. Returns from the treasury of sales, required on the filing of original certificates of tax sales as the basis of patents.

33. Des Moines grant. Special certificates have issued fully satisfying the claims, which, under the acts of 8th August, 1846, joint resolution of 2d March, 1861, and act of 12th July, 1862, amount to 833,079.90 acres.

34. Fort Howard reserve, subdivided into 316 lots, of which 239 have been sold; residue to be disposed of under the special act of July 4, 1866.

35. That incomplete entries under the late graduation law may be consum-

mated, in the absence of proof of settlement and cultivation, by the payment of the difference between the graduation price and \$1 25 per acre.

36. Sketch of legislation relating to swamp and overflowed lands. Decision of the General Land Office overruled by the Attorney General's opinion of April 20, 1866. Aggregate area selected to June 30, 1866, 58,649,217 acres, of which 43,204,774 acres have been patented. The aggregate indemnity granted for lands of this character to the 30th of June, 1866, is, in cash, \$597,201 37; in other lands, 478,036.93 acres.

37. The principles which control in the protection of timber, with suggestions to further its growth.

38. Donation claims in Oregon and Washington; certificates received up to June 30, 1866, covering 1,637,688 acres; patents have been issued for the greater portion, embracing 1,282,423 acres. Further legislation necessary to fix a period of time within which parties to be required to pay for their survey shall come forward and do so, otherwise their claims shall be located in accordance with the lines of the public surveys.

39. Duties devolved by law on the General Land Office in regard to Indian matters. The extent to which they have been discharged in the last year by the issue of patents.

40. The legislation in regard to foreign titles, Spanish, French, British, or Mexican, and the proceedings required of the land department.

41. The report is accompanied by a special communication respecting surveying archives of Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, containing historic details relative to the French and Spanish administration in Upper Louisiana. It is also accompanied by returns of the surveyors general complete, exhibits of sales and locations, of the extent of surveys in each political division of the United States, also of all the land grants made for canals, and rail and wagon roads, with maps of the several land States and Territories, and a connected map of the United States showing the progress and extent of surveys.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 2, 1866.

SIR: Prominent among the indications of the growth and prosperity of the republic is the gradual expansion of actual settlements over the immense fields of the public domain. Our liberal system of land legislation has extended, and still continues to afford facilities for opening new farms, founding new cities, holding out incentives for immigration from the crowded capitals of the elder States and from abroad by stipulations for the acquisition of real estate, either agricultural or city property, on terms so easy as to enable the industrious to secure homesteads almost at nominal rates. That system founded by the illustrious statesmen of the Revolution has been enlarged under the lights of experience to meet the wants of increasing millions of settlers by successive legislative acts, from the ordinance of 1785 for the disposal of the public lands to the legislative enactments of the year 1866. It has not restricted its benefits to merely opening rich and boundless fields to individual settlement; investing title in local communities for school purposes in every township of six miles square; in giving means for the endowment of seminaries of learning and universities; but it has made concessions, on a stupendous scale, for internal improvements,

for opening ordinary roads, for spanning the North American continent with railways, and still further, in meeting the wants of diversified localities by liberal provisions for works of this class to connect centres of trade, and afford rapid means of intercommunication.

The landed estate of the Union is the great inheritance of the American people. How was it acquired, and what is its extent?

The people of the United States, in emerging from the war of independence, were the holders of extensive regions of country falling within the out-boundaries of the United States, as acknowledged in the definitive treaty of peace in 1783 with Great Britain. These rear or western lands were claimed by several States on the Atlantic, on the ground of exclusive title, in some cases from ocean to ocean, and in others to an indefinite extent in the wilderness.

These conflicting interests gave rise to controversies and discord. The State of New York, now the centre of trade and affluence on this continent, destined in her career of prosperity to reach a pinnacle of greatness second to no commercial power of the globe, readily yielded her claim to the undefined territory, and, responding to the appeals of the revolutionary Congress, all other like adverse interests were surrendered, whereby the proprietary title of the United States to these western lands became absolute and complete.

The United States held no public lands in any of the original thirteen States, except for public uses, fortifications, arsenals, light-houses, and dock-yards. Vermont was not a party, as a State, to the Union of 1776, her territory having been claimed by New York and New Hampshire, but was admitted as a State in 1791, while Maine, which had been claimed and governed by Massachusetts, did not enter the Union until 1820.

Kentucky was originally part of the Territory of Virginia, but in 1792 was admitted, having no public lands within her limits. Tennessee, which formed a part of North Carolina, became a State of the Union in 1796, but the general government now holds no public lands within the limits of that State, the same having been relinquished by acts of Congress.

Excluding the area of all the States above mentioned from the surface of the republic as it existed in 1783, with limits extending from the northern lakes to the thirty-first degree of latitude, and from the Atlantic to the middle channel of the Mississippi, the residue constitutes the public lands of that year, equal to about 354,000 square miles, or 226,560,000 acres.

The whole of this area, every acre of it, has been completely surveyed, and the field-notes recorded, while accurate plats have been protracted exhibiting in legal subdivisions the entire surface, and all in exact accordance with the rectangular system. That system stands in marked contrast with irregularities as to *form* in the landed estate of the parent country, in which, although under the direction of men of exalted science, a cadastral survey, after the lapse of centuries of civilization, has not yet been completed, it having been estimated in 1863 that it would require an appropriation of £90,000 sterling a year, for twenty-one years, to extend such survey over the whole of the British islands.

Having thus shown the extent of our public lands as originally acquired, it is now in place briefly to trace their extension to the present limits.

By the treaty of peace in 1763, between England, France, and Spain, it was agreed that the western boundary of the Anglo-American colonies should be fixed "irrevocably" by a line drawn along the middle channel of the river Mississippi, thereby relinquishing, in favor of France, all the territory claimed by the latter in the region west of the Mississippi.

This line consequently was received in 1783 as our western boundary, but within twenty years thereafter, a greater statesman (Mr. Jefferson) than the King who had acceded to this restriction took means to strengthen our claim to the region beyond the Rocky mountains, by restoring to us the important link of continuity westward to the Pacific, which had been surrendered by the treaty

of 1763. He considered it coincident with the public law, particularly in view of the American discovery, in 1792, of the mouth of the Columbia, to order an exploration of the Missouri and its branches to their sources, so as to trace out to its termination on the Pacific some stream "which might offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce."

This measure was originated before the ratification, on 31st October, 1803, of the treaty whereby the French republic ceded to us the ancient province of Louisiana.

The Florida cession of 1819 from Spain followed, and then the admission of Texas in 1846, retaining her public lands. The treaty of that year with England, and the Mexican cessions of 1848 and 1853, completed our southwestern limits on the Gulf, the Rio Grande, thence westward to the Pacific, and giving us frontier on that ocean and Puget sound of one thousand six hundred and twenty miles; said cession of 1848 adding to the sea line we had on the Gulf of Mexico, under the Spanish cession of 1819, four hundred miles of coast, extending from the mouth of the Sabine to the Rio Grande, thus making our sea-coast line on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific, equal to five thousand one hundred and twenty miles.

By these important acts the public lands have been increased in extent nearly seven times their area at the close of the last century, and are now seventeen times the surface of the kingdom of Prussia, including her territorial increase growing out of the recent war with Austria.

They are in still larger ratio greater in area than England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, including the channel islands and the other British European possessions.

The area of our domain was estimated some years ago at upwards of 1,450,000,000 of acres, but is now found, by calculations based on more specific data, to equal 1,465,468,800 acres.

The soil of the flourishing States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, once a part of the national territory, has nearly all passed into individual ownership. The undisposed of portions of the public domain, in greater or lesser extent, exist in the northern regions of the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; in the southern, east of the Mississippi and fronting on the Gulf of Mexico; in the tier of States having that river as an eastern boundary, and still further westward in all the other political communities, States, and Territories, stretching to and over the Rocky mountains, the Cascades, and Sierra Nevada, extending to the Pacific slope, with that ocean as a frontier, and the rich mineral State lying immediately east of and adjacent to the two great States of the Pacific.

What is the system, founded in legislation, by which this half continent is so dealt with and required to be administered that our own people and immigrants who propose to enter the American family can secure rights to settlements with complete, absolute, and indefeasible grants?

It is by the establishment in the first instance of surveying departments, now ten in number, with sixty-one land districts, each, when in operation, having a register and receiver to file applications, and take the steps required by statutory provisions as preliminary to the acquisition of inceptive and complete title.

In our present system of surveying the public lands, the lines under the first ordinance started from eastern Ohio; afterwards advanced into the old Natchez settlement, in the present State of Mississippi, and now penetrate to the southernmost cape of Florida, sweeping around the Pacific coast, from San Diego to the Straits of Fuca. Ever growing and extending, they now cover an immense surface. This was not the work of a single period, but of years of congressional legislation, and anxious and patient thought on the part of those from time to time intrusted with the execution of the laws.

It is a subject of interest to trace the progress of the improvement of the sys-

tem since the treaty of Grenville, of 1795, the first public act by which the Indian title to lands northwest of the Ohio river was extinguished.

For the better regulating the surveys, as well as for convenience of description, meridian and base lines were found necessary, and accordingly instituted and established by law. In later years, particularly since the act of reorganization in 1836, the General Land Office has had direct and full control of the surveying departments. The surveying service since the act of reorganization has taken rapid strides forward in the way of improving the system in all its branches, by the selection of the peaks of the highest mountains as initial points of base lines and meridians.

As the convergency of the meridians must exist, and it is impossible to make ordinary measurements mathematically correct, on account of the inequalities of the earth's surface, and the imperfection of instruments, it is not the practice, as in early times, to rely upon a single meridian and base line to check the surveys, but what are called guide meridians and correction lines or standard parallels have been instituted, which are all run as nearly as human skill can effect it upon true meridians and parallels of latitude.

This system, in perfect accordance with the sphericity of the earth, secures uniformity and beauty in our surveys, particularly over a large surface, which by any other method it would be impossible to attain.

The system adopted for guide meridians is to run them at convenient intervals, making offsets at each standard parallel equal to the convergency, which may be readily calculated and offsetted, even in advance of the survey of the standard parallels. Those parallels are run from the meridians and guide meridians, upon true parallels of latitude; one for every four or five townships in the high latitudes, as in Oregon and Washington, and from six to ten townships in the lower latitudes, while a set of township and section corners of the legal width, of six miles for each township, and one mile to each section, are marked and established thereon, without reference to the closing lines and corners of the townships and section lines south of the parallel, so as to take up and thus arrest the convergency of the meridional lines of the surveys, inevitable in running from one standard parallel to the next succeeding one.

These delicate and widely extended operations require not only a theoretical knowledge of astronomical science, but also a practical acquaintance with all the instruments employed in field operations by the surveyors general, who have the direct control of them.

Among the most important surveying duties is the marking in the field of the lines and corners of the surveys in a distinct and durable manner.

These marks, when identified as the originals, placed there by the sworn deputy surveyor of the United States, constitute in fact the survey, taking precedence over field-notes, official plats, or any like evidence, controlling all future proceedings in resurvey, and respected accordingly in proceedings affecting title before the courts of the country.

The surveying laws and our system presuppose that occupants and others desiring to obtain titles from the government are to have every facility in selecting and taking possession of the tracts they may purchase, and that in conforming their improvements to the marks they may find on the grounds, they may do so with the full assurance of their correctness, and that they cannot be disturbed by any future surveying operations.

Hence by the second section of the act of February 11, 1805, the corners and boundaries returned by the surveyor general are confirmed, and required to be taken and considered as the true corners and boundaries, and of these the field-notes and plats are merely the recorded description.

EXTENSION OF SURVEYS.

This system, so complete in itself, so simple and certain in fixing the lines upon the earth's surface, not only of town lots, but of agricultural lands, from 640, 320, 160, 80, and 40 acre tracts, has accomplished its work in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida.

In those States are to be found climate, soil, and products equal to the wants and comforts of civilized man—cereals, esculents, and fruits in abundance, in the higher and in the middle latitudes, with the addition of the staples, tobacco and corn; while still further south are the cotton fields and sugar-cane, the orange, citron, and lemon.

Although the lines of the public surveys have been thus established, the system has yet further to advance upon the fields of Minnesota, northern and southern Dakota, in Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and in the three great States, Nevada, Oregon, and California.

The progress made in those regions is as follows :

MINNESOTA.

In consideration of increased immigration to that State, seeking the rich agricultural regions in the western and southwestern parts of the same, it was determined that a large portion of surveys should be established in those directions; contracts to this end having been made for nearly the whole amount of the appropriation by act of April 7, 1866.

The field-work embraces 509,743 acres, nearly half of which is on Sioux or Dakota land, south of the Minnesota. The surveyed area of the Indian tracts, with the quantity covered by the previous year, equals nearly four hundred thousand acres, which are to be appraised and sold pursuant to the act of 3d of March, 1863, for the benefit of the Indians.

Contracts requiring the \$15,000 appropriated by act of 7th April, 1866, have been entered into by the surveyor general for the survey of the region in southwestern Minnesota adjoining the western boundary of the State and yet north of the Minnesota river and east of the Big Stone lake.

During the period which has elapsed from the beginning of the service in Minnesota to the present time, there has been surveyed in that State an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and eighteen townships, being two-fifths of the whole area of the State.

DAKOTA.

In Dakota the standard parallels, townships, and subdivisions have been extended within the Sioux Indian reservation, west of Big Stone lake, and so as to enclose a small northern bend of that reservation falling within the Minnesota line, the aggregate of the surveys there being equal to four hundred and twenty miles, embracing fourteen townships, containing a total of one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eight acres of the Sioux or Dakota Indian lands.

It is reported that immigration is rapidly setting into the Territory from the eastern, middle, and western States, and from foreign countries. The surveyor general has therefore been directed to apply the \$15,000 appropriated last session to such lands fit for agricultural purposes as may be required for actual settlers.

MONTANA.

Montana forms part of the Dakota surveying district, and is remote from the seat of the surveyor general's office. In consideration of this fact, and of

the unsettled condition of the plains, growing out of Indian incursions, it has been deemed proper to defer surveys in that Territory until the ensuing season.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

All surveys ordered under the appropriation of July 2, 1864, have been completed, while those under act of 7th April, 1866, are required to embrace localities along the Pacific railroad.

Immigration in excess of previous years is reaching different parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the advancing column being supplied with means, stock and implements for the establishment of permanent and substantial homes. The fertility of the country within the boundaries of the Osage and the Cherokee neutral limits has attracted settlers, who have learned with satisfaction of the prompt measures adopted by the government for the extension of the surveys, contracts for which have been entered into by the department in conformity to recent treaties, the service amounting to \$82,000, with \$8,000 for the survey of Omaha reservation, in Nebraska.

The work of both branches of the Pacific railroad, it is understood, is rapidly and satisfactorily progressing, a recent act of Congress having allowed the southern branch to run up the Smoky Hill, while the northern branch is speedily advancing towards the mountains, having reached near to Fort Kearney.

The public lines established during the last fiscal year in Kansas embrace over one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand acres, and upwards of three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred in Nebraska.

COLORADO.

During the last fiscal year, four hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty acres were surveyed in Colorado, about one-twentieth part at the expense of settlers, under the authority of the 10th section of the act of 30th May, 1862, and the residue at the cost of the government. These with previous surveys make an aggregate of this service in Colorado of one million six hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one acres, all on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, while there are now in progress surveys of standard township and section lines equal to 2,000 lineal miles, at an estimated cost of \$15,000, appropriated by act of April 7, 1866.

The south park of the Rocky mountains contains about 35,000 acres of arable land, and the richest placer diggings.

Residents are urging the necessity of establishing there the public lines, representing that a very large portion would be sold to actual settlers. As this locality is disconnected from the existing standard lines, and forty miles of rough mountain country separates it from those lines, the surveyor general suggests, on the score of economy, the establishment in the park of an independent base line for that part of Colorado.

In the middle park it is reported that ten miles of the extension of the base line already established to the summit of the mountains will bring it to the head of the park. The wagon road over the range of mountains separating the agricultural regions of the western slope from the mining of the eastern has been completed, which with the overland road makes a passible wagon route from Denver to Salt Lake City, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles shorter than the former route.

The completion of this road to the Grand river it is believed will lead to the immediate occupation of the agricultural lands of the middle park, and the valleys of the Grand, White, and Bear rivers.

The surveyor general estimates the quantity of land under cultivation to be one hundred thousand acres; that one-half of the population of thirty-five thousand are engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits; that the

area of arable land is equal to four millions of acres; that the immigration of farmers during last year was of a class of people consisting of permanent settlers, the farming interest keeping pace with the wants of the population, and that a large surplus of all the necessities of life is the anticipated production of the present year.

The mineral and other resources of Colorado, particularly the product of gold, now on the increase, and of silver, copper, iron, petroleum, coal, and timber, are fully described in the interesting report of the surveyor general.

NEW MEXICO.

No field operations have been prosecuted in that Territory during the last fiscal year, on account of the hostility of the Indians. The *personnel* of the office, the surveyor general and translator, maintain the organization of the surveying service, translations having been made of a number of Spanish documents on file in the surveyor general's office relating to foreign titles.

Contracts have been made by the surveyor general for the survey of the confirmed private claims of San Pedro and Cañon del Agua, the expenses of the field operations and office work to be paid by the claimants, as the law directs.

The surveying department proposes the extension of the public surveys on the waters of the Bonito, Ruidoso, and Hondo rivers, and in the valley of the Tularosa, south of Fort Stanton, where settlements are reported to exist, and also in the direction of Fort McLane, Gila, and Mimbres rivers.

It is of the first importance to the interests of the government, and of individuals claiming under Spanish and Mexican titles, that authority by law be delegated for the early and final adjustment of all claims in New Mexico and Arizona. This may be done either by delegating power to the local officers to hear and determine both as to the validity of the *grant* and the *locus*, subject to the final decision of the department, or by referring all such claims, under proper limitation as to time for filing and prosecuting, to the judiciary for adjustment, so that titles not valid under treaty may be forever barred in law and equity, and all valid may be confirmed and segregated from the public domain. A principle should be adopted in the suggested legislation to locate, with proper limitations as to quantity, according to the lines of the public surveys, all claims with *undefined* and uncertain limits, embracing not only past but future confirmations, and to fix a period within which parties shall hereafter apply and pay for the survey of the confirmation, in default of which the boundaries shall be made to conform to the public surveys.

Under the law as it now stands, the surveyor general of New Mexico is required to receive, pass upon, and report his opinions for the final determination of Congress, his jurisdiction not, however, extending to the Gadsden tract.

It is not only proper that the line between New Mexico and Colorado should be run and established, in order that the land officers on either side may keep within their jurisdiction, but, in a public point of view, it is necessary the line of demarcation between New Mexico and Colorado should be permanently run and established.

Concurring in the views of the surveyor general of New Mexico in that respect, an estimate for the purpose, of \$19,000, is submitted.

ARIZONA.

The surveyor general has been instructed to establish and survey the base, meridian, and other lines embracing settlements, Indian hostilities having hitherto arrested the service.

The mineral and agricultural resources of Arizona, it is reported, are largely developed, several quartz mills being in operation in the vicinity of Prescott, and copper mines found on Bill Williams river near the Colorado of the West.

IDAHO.

Surveys have not yet been extended to that Territory, on account of its remoteness from the seat of the office, at Denver, of the surveying department of Colorado, of which it once constituted a part.

By an act of the 29th June, 1866, however, a surveyor general for Idaho is authorized, and has been appointed, commissioned, and has started for his post at Boise City. That officer will be instructed to establish the principal bases for future surveys, existing appropriations being adequate.

By another act, approved June 27, 1866, authority is given for a land district in Idaho, and for the appointment of land officers.

UTAH.

No surveys have been made in Utah since 1857, attributable doubtless to the anomalous condition of affairs in that Territory.

Cases have been reported to the surveyor general of Colorado, whose district now includes Utah, of people who had made improvements on unoccupied lands and were driven off. It is suggested that a land district be created in Utah, and the public lands already surveyed, covering about two millions and a half of acres, be offered for sale. This policy, it is believed, would bring to the Territory loyal settlers, and afford them opportunity to acquire title. The surveyor general reports the discovery of rich veins of argentiferous galena and silver, which are attracting many miners to Utah, who are building towns in sections of the country heretofore imperfectly known, and hence the establishment of a land office is imperatively demanded, with such additional surveys as settlers may require in developing the resources of the Territory.

Under the act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, for vacating and selling the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, returns of surveying have been received of the Spanish Fork and San Pete reservations, the former situated on the southeastern shore of Utah lake, and embracing eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres, the latter at the confluence of Arapaho creek with the Sevier river, being sixty miles due south from Utah lake, and containing sixty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-three acres. These reservations are on the surveyed public lands, and in the progress of their survey but few of the corners of the public surveys have been found, the surveyor, however, stating that by a slight expenditure in retracing and re-establishing some of the missing lines the lands which were surveyed in Utah could be brought into market and sold. In view of this fact the surveying department submits an estimate of ten thousand dollars for that purpose, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Utah, and the absence of legislation for a land district, the estimate for the field operations in Utah is deferred until Congress inaugurates a policy for that Territory, which it is submitted should now be established, with a view to the disposal of the public lands.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The field of operations in this, the most distant political community of the Union, during the last year embraces nearly two hundred thousand acres. This quantity, added to the work heretofore executed, reaches an area of upwards of three million five hundred and thirty thousand acres surveyed in Washington since the initiation in that Territory of the public surveys.

The surveyor general recommends that during the year ending 30th June, 1868, the lines shall be extended east and west of the Cascades, and between those mountains and Puget sound, the country being traversed by numerous streams, and the valleys well adapted to agriculture; and that surveys shall be prosecuted in the region of the Columbia river, along the White Bluffs, the head of navigation, likewise in the vicinity of Fort Colville, and in the Willwapa valley, immediately east of Shoal Water bay.

OREGON.

The returns since the last annual report include surveys of two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and twenty acres, which added to those of former years, gives an area of over five million seven hundred and thirty thousand acres, which is the aggregate of surveys in Oregon.

The population of the State has been on the increase at the rapid rate of from twenty to twenty-five thousand annually, settlements having advanced to many points far beyond the surveys. The principal localities requiring the extension of the public lines are reported to be in the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River, Smith's, Coos, and Coquille River valleys. There are, also, settlements scattered along John Day's river, in northern Oregon, from its mouth to Cañon City, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. On the waters of Grande Ronde and Powder rivers there is an earnest demand for surveying extensions.

In the estimates of the surveyor general for 1868 an item is inserted to pay the costs of ninety miles of guide meridian, to extend the eastern guide towards the State boundary. The object in view is to prepare the way to meet the demand for extension of surveys in the southeastern portion of the State, to include the settlements of Jordan creek and Alvord valley, and to keep pace with the wants of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, in ascertaining and locating the lands donated for that improvement, and also to accommodate settlements as they extend along its route and westward from Idaho. The route has been located, but surveys along its line have been delayed on account of Indian difficulties. Under the appropriation of \$20,000 by act of 7th April, 1866, the surveyor general has made engagements for the subdivision of ten townships on the upper waters of the Umatilla river; the extension of the base line east to the Snake river; for subdivisional surveys east of Klamath lake, along the Oregon Central Military road, adjoining the north boundary of the State; and that officer has also contracted for the survey to the Pacific through the strip of the Coast Range Indian reservation, as diminished by President's order dated December 21, 1865.

The object is to throw open to occupancy and use the detached portion of the reserve, so as to be open to citizens, as other public lands, and in order to carry out the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, authorizing the President to reserve town sites on the shores of harbors at the junction of rivers, or any natural or prospective centres of population. A harbor has been discovered at Yaquina bay, on the coast directly opposite the centre of Willamette valley, by which many hundreds of miles of navigation will be saved to the community in that region. It has been determined to establish there a town site, under said act of 1863, and afford facilities to such municipal residents as may desire to avail themselves of the privileges governing the disposal of town property.

NEVADA.

The surveying service in this great mineral State covers an aggregate area of fifty-two million one hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, of which two hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and twelve acres have been surveyed since the act of 2d March, 1865, including Nevada as a surveying district with California.

The sphere of field service extends east of Bigler, or Tahoe lake, through which the boundary between California and Nevada passes, and on the Truckee river, along the route of the Pacific railroad. The fourth standard parallel north Truckee, in order to reach agricultural lands in the interior of Nevada. This has been extended one hundred and fifty miles east from the great bend of the standard line passes between Carson and Humboldt lakes, and after crossing Reese River and Key's valleys, terminates near the 39th degree of longitude,

west of Washington, affording the necessary basis for the extension of the public lines in Carson and Humboldt valleys. In virtue of the 4th section of an act approved the 4th of July, 1866, concerning certain lands in the State of Nevada, the President is authorized to appoint a surveyor general for Nevada, thereby erecting the State into an independent surveying district. That officer, under existing regulations, will be clothed with highly responsible duties, relating not only to arable but mineral lands.

CALIFORNIA.

The public surveys during the last year were mainly along the line of the Pacific railroad, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and in the direction of Lake Tahoe or Bigler, and along Truckee river, adjoining the eastern boundary of the State.

The aggregate surveys of this State include twenty-seven million six hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and eighty-five acres, nearly two hundred thousand of which were surveyed in the year ending June 30, 1865, and not then reported, and some four hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres during the last fiscal year.

The public surveys in California have approached the boundary between that State and Nevada. It is therefore important that the dividing line should be definitely established, in order that surveys in both States may be closed upon the same.

By the law of May 26, 1860, the survey of the eastern boundary of California was authorized, and by act of June 25, 1860, an appropriation of \$55,000 was made for the service, which has not been accomplished, the subject having been treated of in the report of 1861, which shows the extent of what has been done in the matter.

The legislature of California has declined consenting to the modification of the boundary proposed by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861, organizing the then Territory of Nevada, for the reasons referred to in the annual report of 1865, which indicates the condition of the unfinished eastern boundary of California, both in regard to its geographical position and the survey.

It is in place here to state that the position of the common boundary between California and Nevada, which lies between the thirty-ninth and forty-second parallels of latitude, has been surveyed and marked, under joint commission from those States, and it is therefore recommended that authority of law be given by Congress for the adoption of that survey, should the evidence produced be satisfactory to the department that the line has been established in accordance with the law of Congress and authorities governing the surveys of boundaries.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN GRANTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The act of March 3, 1851, referred the adjudication of this class of claims to a board of three commissioners, their decision subject to appeal to the district and supreme courts, the action by those tribunals under that law being mainly directed to confirmation of grants.

The act of June 14, 1860, provided for the publication for four weeks of the surveys of confirmed grants, and return of same into the district court, with right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The supplemental act of July 1, 1864, directs that surveys made subsequent to its date shall be under the control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, instead of the district court; surveys made prior to that act remaining subject to judicial determination, except that where appeal had not been taken to the Supreme Court, no appeal to that court was allowed, but could be taken to the circuit court for California. The new surveys or corrections, of former ones ordered by the latter court, were placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The act approved July 23, 1866, to "quiet land titles in California," make it necessary for the owners of foreign titles, where such claims were at the date of that act confirmed, to apply for the survey thereof within ten months from the passage of the act, and where confirmed after its passage, to apply for survey within ten months after confirmation; and in default, confers authority for the extending of lines of the public surveys over such grants, yet requiring the lands to be set off as near as practicable according to the decree of confirmation, but not to interfere with the rights of *bona fide* pre-emption claimants.

Instructions in reference to the various interests contemplated by said act of 1866 have been communicated to the land offices in order to give full effect to that statute. Under the several acts aforesaid, the last excepted, there have been returned to this office since the beginning of operations in the State, three hundred and thirty-six cases of finally confirmed claims, ranchos and other tracts, covering five million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand acres, of which patents in two hundred and fifty-one cases have been issued, covering about three million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand acres.

	Acres.
The public lands, as shown in the foregoing, are found, on revised data, to contain.....	1, 465, 468, 800
From the beginning of the system to the end of the last fiscal year, it appears that the aggregate area surveyed is equal to	474, 160, 551
Leaving unsurveyed.....	<u><u>991, 308, 249</u></u>

The surface covered by actual survey embraces less than one-third of the area of the public domain.

The tracing and establishing of meridians, bases, townships, sectional and subdivisional lines over the aforesaid surveyed surface, it is ascertained, involved the necessity of actually running and making lines, in the aggregate, equal to 788,426 *linear miles*.

	Acres.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the total cash sales embraced.....	388, 294. 15
The aggregate of military bounty land warrant locations.....	403, 180. 00
The total quantity taken by homestead for actual settlement, under acts of 1862 and 1864.....	1, 892, 516. 86
In the same period there were approved swamps "in place" to several States as grantees, under acts 1849 and 1850.....	1, 082, 308.30
And selected as swamp indemnity.....	<u>117, 349.97</u>

Making a total of swamp lands or their equivalents, confirmed to States, of.....	1, 199, 658. 27
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In the same fiscal year, titles under railroad grants have been vested in certain States for the quantity of.....	94, 596. 99
Agricultural and mechanic college land scrip, issued under act of 1862, has been located by the assignees of certain non-landholding States, equal in the aggregate to.....	<u>651, 066. 60</u>

Making a total of public lands disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1866, of.....	<u><u>4, 629, 312. 87</u></u>
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The money received during the same period for ordinary cash sales and pre-emption, in military scrip received as money; for the ten-dollar homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; for fees in the locating of agricultural college scrip; for the same in military warrants; for commissions on pre-emption entries; donations, and for proceeds for furnishing transcripts under act of July 2, 1864, makes a cash aggregate of \$824,645 08 received during the said fiscal year.

In the year 1780 Mr. Burke asserted in Parliament that it was the true policy to dispose of the wild lands of the Crown for actual settlement, rather than seek to make the most of them by competitive cash sales for direct revenue, holding that the expense of purchase may weaken the capital to be employed in their cultivation, declaring that the principal revenue to be drawn from the uncultivated wastes is to spring from the improvement and population of the kingdom, and that he would "throw such lands into the mass of private property, by which they will come, through the course of circulation and through the political secretions of the state, into well-regulated revenues."

This principle has been recognized as a controlling element in the policy of distinguished statesmen of our country, President Jackson having pointedly recommended the same, which is now in full operation, while our land legislation at the same time opens also to every citizen the means of acquiring vacant land by purchase, selection, or location, by scrip or warrants, under the various concessions, military, educational, and for internal improvement. Although, therefore, the cash receipts last year and for several years past are in but limited proportion to the area disposed of, the country realizes the advantage of adding new agricultural establishments to the existing number, the grand aggregate of which, in the whole of the republic, being estimated at two million four hundred and twenty thousand farms under cultivation.

The total quantity of surveyed surface offered and unoffered on the 30th of June, 1866, and including private claims, is sufficient to make eight hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, or more than a million and a half of eighty-acre tracts, everywhere arable, timber and prairie, generally well watered—in fact, selected and marked out by the surveyors in following the direction of actual and advancing settlements.

The Imperial author of the Life of Caesar, in referring to the agrarian interest as an incessant cause of irritation, states that in the seventh century, A. U. C., "the limits of the *ager publicus* has never been well defined;" that "few title deeds existed, and those which could be produced were often unintelligible." How different is the United States land system in this respect. The constant tendency of that system is to protect the settler against the rapacity of monopoly. The extent of the public land is defined beyond doubt or controversy, every rural tract is perfectly described by exact and certain limits, and for every acknowledged right, industrial or otherwise, there is a complete title deed or patent given, with record thereof in the General Land Office, so as to render it easy to trace out and take possession of any tract, the description of which is as susceptible of identification in the field as a square or block in any of the commercial cities of the republic.

Besides this immense surface already surveyed and open to pre-emption, location, or to the homestead settler, there is on hand yet unsurveyed an area of nine hundred and ninety-one million three hundred and eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine acres, in which the pre-emption settler is free to enter with the assurance that when the surveys reach his settlement, he will be protected and secured in title upon his performance of those acts, as to residence and cultivation which the law exacts, yet in such a spirit of indulgence and liberality as to afford him ample time for meeting the requirements as to proving up and

paying the consideration, rating in cash or its equivalent not over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

From the surveyed portion of our territory, besides immense concessions for military services, for the reclamation of overflowed lands, for internal improvements, there have been granted in the cause of education, for schools, seminaries of learning, universities, agricultural and mechanic colleges—the last mentioned located only to a limited extent—an aggregate of over twenty-one million six hundred and forty-five thousand acres, while the estimated school area, destined to pass mainly from the unsurveyed region according to existing principles of legislation, will be for the States west of the Mississippi, and the Territories there when they become States, over fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-five thousand acres, the school grant in remote localities having been duplicated by existing laws.

Then, too, the area already awarded, with that comprised in existing rail and wagon road grants, the latter yet unsegregated and unadjusted, will be equal to one hundred and fifty-seven million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four acres, to aid in the construction of great highways of travel to the Pacific and others to link together numerous intermediate places.

The people of the United States are in the realization of the theory recently enunciated by a distinguished French statesman, M. Chevalier, that equability means “the benefit of instruction enjoyed by all; the diffusion of intelligence to the profit of all; the great facilities given to labor by ways of communication, and by the organization of industrial, commercial, and farming credit; progress pursued in the interest of all, in science, in general and individual morality, in collective and individual wealth,” associated with a policy which “encourages labor, assists it and makes it participate in every distribution, accords it always increasing liberties, and makes use of it to metamorphose the surface of the earth.”

The means of intercommunication, so liberally aided by the land concessions for railroads, open the way to the advancing army of agriculturists who have the right to enter the surveyed or unsurveyed fields, and there, appropriating each for himself one hundred and sixty acres, found thereon his actual settlement as a home, under the sure guarantee of title, in virtue of the

PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

The spirit of those enactments, first manifested in 1801, though checked three years afterwards, was developed in sixteen different statutes during the intervening period of forty years, and until 1841, when the prospective pre-emption acts of 1841 and 1843 were incorporated into our land legislation as a permanent policy, those laws reaching surveyed lands, offered and unoffered; later legislation extending the privilege to unsurveyed lands, with exceptions, from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Then by the act of 3d March, 1853, preference rights attach to alternate even-numbered sections along the lines of railroads where settled upon and improved prior to final allotment of the granted sections, and to lands once covered by French, Spanish, or other grants declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By act of 27th March, 1854, persons are secured in lands withheld for railroads where their settlements were made prior to the withdrawal from market.

The municipal town site law of 1844, the pre-emption provisions in the graduation act of 1854, gave way, the former to the town property and coal land legislation of 1864, 1865, the latter to the homestead statutes of 1862, 1864, 1866—the law of 30th May, 1862, intervening in regard to pre-emption and other important interests. •

Property in land is among the first institutions of the State; its visible sign the transformation it effects on the soil affording notice to others of the use of the tract appropriated, the settler identifying himself with it by the labor of his hands, and individualizing the same, as it were, by his own efforts.

In the progress of the system, which has conferred signal benefits upon settlers and the whole country, it is found that amendatory legislation is desirable to fix certain periods of limitation for consummating interests, and to generalize and give it greater efficiency. To this end, it is suggested that, in the case of settlements existing upon surveyed unoffered land, the settler shall, in all cases, file within three months from date of settlement, and establish his claim and pay up within twelve months from date of settlement; that where actual settlements may hereafter be made upon unsurveyed territory, the claimant, within three months after receipt at the district office of the township plat, shall file declaratory statement, and within twelve months thereafter prove up and pay for the tract; that there shall be a period of limitation fixed, within which appeals may be taken from the decision of the register and receiver and from that of the Commissioner, and that where a right is initiated under the pre-emption laws it must in all cases, with limitation as to time, be consummated under those laws.

A legislative requirement to this effect would render each system, pre-emption and homestead, independent of each other, leaving them to work out their beneficial results without conflict, the settler always having the right, in the first instance, of choosing for himself under which of these systems he will make his settlement.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

The purpose of this measure is to hold out incentives for immigrants to identify themselves with the broad fields of the West, and secure their labor for such a period in the strength of manhood or maturity of life as will insure stability in settlements, development of arable resources, and steady increase of agricultural wealth.

This great original measure should stand unimpaired in its full vigor, and its results will continue to increase the producing power of the country. It has also been suggested whether the privilege should be enlarged by opening up unsurveyed lands to its operation.

We have large quantities of surveyed lands which are undisposed of, it being the practice, as indicated in the foregoing, only to advance the lines where settlements are extending on arable lands. These fields, in genial climates and inviting localities, are now freely open to homestead settlements. We have surveyed acres enough to meet the demands of the multitudes that may settle upon them, each individual having the means of appropriating to his own use a farm marked out at large cost, and established with professional precision at public expense. A wise, liberal, munificent government offers to every citizen, and to those who have taken the requisite step to become such—to the poor, the rich, all alike, a farm of liberal dimensions, and all at nominal prices, with the sole stipulation of five years' continuous settlement from date of entry. The labor called for is designed to operate directly to the advantage of the settler in making for him a comfortable home, and indirectly to the benefit of the country by adding to the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the republic. When the labor thus required is done, then the settler will get a fee-simple for 160 acres.

In well-settled communities an eighty-acre tract, well worked, is a handsome competence, so that, at the end of the five years' toil, the original settler may sell one-half of his tract, retain his farm, and in this way increase his active means, while in the progress of time and events, proceedings, under the impulse of necessity or interest, would lead to a duplication of the farms, and corresponding labor increase on the present surveyed domains.

In favoring measures that will concentrate settlements we give strength to local communities, and as the surveyed fields fill up, the surveyor, instruments in hand, will advance onward to establish his lines to meet increasing requirements.

The question has been raised in behalf of settlers whether a person who has availed himself of the benefits of the homestead, and pays for his claim under the eighth section of the act, can thereafter enter other land under pre-emption, provided he has never had the benefit of the latter statute.

On this point it has been ruled that where a party legally entitled makes an entry under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and thereafter, at any time before the expiration of five years, shall come forward, make satisfactory proof of his actual settlement and cultivation to a given day, and then pay for the tract, the proceedings merely consummate his homestead right as the act allows; the payment being a legal substitution for the continuous labor the law would otherwise exact at his hands.

A claim of this character is not a pre-emption, but a homestead, and, as such, will be no bar to the same party acquiring a pre-emption right, provided he can legally show his right in virtue of actual settlement and cultivation on another tract at a period subsequent to the consummation of his homestead.

Cases have arisen where persons have made homestead settlements on unsurveyed tracts, and who, after the lines are established, find the premises falling in two different land districts.

The law restricts such settlements to *surveyed* lands, and hence, prior to survey, no rights attach under the statute. Then, as the law authorizes only *one* entry to be made by the same person, it is necessary for the party seeking the benefit of the statute to make the selection of his whole farm within one and the same land district. To entitle an applicant to enter an adjoining tract for the use of a farm, he must both *own* and occupy the *original* farm tract.

In regard to certain classes of contests which have arisen for entries under the homestead, it has been ruled that where two persons apply at the same time for a tract on which neither has settlement and improvements, it must be awarded to the highest bidder—that is, to the party who will pay the highest price for the privilege of entering.

If two parties apply at the same time for a tract on which one of them has actual settlement and improvements, and the other has not, it must be awarded to the former, because it is not the policy of the system to allow one man to appropriate to himself the improvements resulting from the labor of another.

If a tract is simultaneously applied for by two persons, each having settlement and improvements on the same, an investigation is ordered, and if it is found that one has precedence by reason of prior actual settlement and substantial improvements, so as to be notice on the ground to any competitor, the award of entry will be made accordingly; but if neither has such substantial interests, the tract must be conceded to the highest bidder.

In reference to settlements on odd-numbered sections within the limits of withdrawals under railroad grants, the department in June last ruled that the homestead settler's right attaches only from the date of entry, the pre-emptor's from the date of his actual personal settlement. The title in either case is to be consummated by a full compliance with the terms and conditions imposed by law. The grant in aid of the railroad does not embrace lands to which a valid right arising either under the homestead or pre-emption had previously attached; but if such right be abandoned or forfeited, the grant would immediately thereafter take effect; that a pre-emptor cannot change his claim to a homestead entry so as to defeat the right which may have inured to the railroad company before the individual entry was made. If a pre-emption settlement had been commenced upon surveyed lands, it might be entered as a homestead before the right of the company attached, but not at a subsequent date. This ruling has been duly communicated for the government of the district land officers.

CITIES AND TOWNS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS, ACTS JULY 1, 1864, AND MARCH 3, 1865.

Since the passage of the act of July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and of town property in the public domain," proceedings have been initiated to obtain title to the lots lying within the limits of the following towns and cities founded on the public lands, to wit: Petaluma, Mountain View, and Vallejo, in California; Gold Hill, Mineral City, Empire City, Virginia City, American City, Genoa, Washoe, and Austin, in Nevada; Prescott and Collville, in Arizona; Mount Vernon and Pueblo, in Colorado; Otoe, in Nebraska; Yankton, in Dakota, and Warm Springs and Stockton, in Utah.

Some of these municipalities are thriving marts of trade, having had existence as corporations since 1851, containing a population at the present time of several thousand inhabitants.

In some few the proceedings to obtain title to lots are vigorously conducted; while in most of them, only the first steps have been taken. This is owing to some extent to an imperfect understanding of the law on the part of many, and partly to delays always incident to proceedings under an entirely new enactment.

Pursuant to the act of May 23, 1844, the United States made title for the entire site of any town or city to the corporate authorities thereof, or the judge of the county court, in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town or city, according to their respective interests, and confided the execution of the trust, as to the disposal of the lots or the proceeds thereof, to the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same might be situated.

The act of July 1, 1864, repealed the act of 1844, and provides for making title by the United States, to the several lots embraced in any town or city, directly to the purchasers or occupants of the same.

Under the act of 1844, a town site was limited to a maximum of 320 acres, and the price was the usual minimum of \$1 25 per acre. According to the act of 1864, the maximum for a site is 640 acres, and the minimum price \$10 each for lots not exceeding in area 4,200 square feet.

The supplemental act of March 3, 1865, removed these restrictions as to the size of sites and lots in reference to all towns or cities existing at that date on the public domain, and provided for making title to the same, of such area as they actually possessed at the passage of the act; the minimum price of lots exceeding in size 4,200 square feet to be subject to such reasonable increase as the Secretary of the Interior might establish.

In pursuance of the authority thus given, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary, by circular dated October 20, 1865, prescribed the following minimum prices, to wit: For each lot containing over 4,200 square feet and not more than 12,600 square feet, eighteen dollars; for each lot containing over 12,600 square feet and not more than 16,800 square feet, twenty dollars; and for larger lots the price to be increased two dollars for every additional 4,200 square feet.

In the case of out-lots in any such city or town the minimum of such out-lots to be ten dollars for the first acre and five dollars for each additional acre in such lot.

Instructions have been issued by this office to the registers and receivers of the various land districts, explaining the provisions of these acts, and it is believed they are now generally understood.

By the act of July 1, 1864, it is "provided that any actual settler upon any one lot as aforesaid, and upon any additional lot in which he may have substantial improvements, shall be entitled to prove up and purchase the same as a pre-emption, at said minimum, at any time before the day fixed for the public sale."

The registers and receivers of the local offices have been instructed that, under this proviso, any actual settler may pre-empt the lot upon which he resides, with *one* additional lot upon which he has substantial improvements; that no more than two lots can be pre-empted by any one settler; and that the persons claiming the benefit of this proviso must be actual residents of the town or city in which the lots claimed may be situated, and must have the personal qualifications required by the general pre-emption laws.

The General Land Office holds that this limitation is clearly to *one* additional lot, and no more; that, had the legislative mind intended otherwise, the word *lots* would have been used instead of *lot*, as it now stands in the statute, but that the department will, in cases where expensive municipal or business improvements, as mills, warehouses, furnaces, machine shops, &c., are shown to exist, take care that no such interests shall suffer by the intrusion of an adverse claim, or purpose to purchase to the prejudice of the owner of such interest, such protection of course to be subordinate to the requirements of law in regard to public sales.

The substantial improvements for the purposes contemplated in this statute are understood to mean permanent buildings or works for municipal use; a mere enclosure by temporary fence for gardening or other incidental use not being considered as satisfying this requirement of law.

In some sections of the country cases of hardship have arisen under the provisions of the statute, and particularly on the Pacific slope, where some of the towns the claims of which are pending under the acts of July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865, have considerable population and are located upon old Mexican or Spanish grants but recently declared to be invalid, and where it is represented that many persons own more than two lots each, purchased oftentimes at great expense and containing valuable improvements upon which the claimants have paid taxes and received rents for many years, without any question ever having been raised as to their title.

It is claimed that to limit such persons to a pre-emption of but two lots, and to expose to sale other lots worth oftentimes thousands of dollars, and compel them to purchase the second time at their market value, or even to suffer them to pass into other hands without the consent of those who had held them under a title recognized as valid in many cases for more than fifteen years, would be an act of great injustice.

It is also contended that in most of the new towns of the West, many of the lots and improvements are owned by persons residing elsewhere; that many of the miners in the western Territories purchase lots in the neighboring towns with the view of making their future residences upon them; and that where none but actual *residents* are allowed to pre-empt lots they must necessarily suffer loss, which in mining towns is oftentimes considerable, unless provision is made, which is recommended, to relieve this particular class of cases, and also to relieve the class possessing more than two lots, where the excess lot is covered by valuable improvements.

The aforesaid act of 1864 declares that where parties have founded or may desire to found a city or town on the public lands, it shall and may be lawful "for them to cause to be filed with the recorder for the county in which the land is situated a plat thereof for not exceeding 640 acres, describing its exterior boundaries," giving the name of the city or town, and exhibiting the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, the size of the same, with measurements and area of the municipal subdivision, the statement of the extent and general character of the improvements, the map and statement to be verified under oath by the party acting for and in behalf of the persons proposing to establish the city or town, and within one month after the filing there shall be transmitted to the General Land Office a verified transcript map and statement, accompanied

by the testimony of two witnesses, that such city or town has been established in good faith.

It is further required that the exterior lines of the whole city be run and *established by actual survey*, to be perpetuated by permanent visible objects, and said actual lines by a scientific surveyor must be shown on the map with the exact measurement of the exterior lines, and also of the municipal subdivisions as specifically designated in the statute.

The verified manuscript map is required to be sent to this office with an authenticated copy of the field-notes of survey. The map of survey must also be accompanied by the sworn statements of the parties as "to the extent and general character of the improvements," and with it should be transmitted a general map of the region, indicating the locality of the town site as near as possible to some prominent place in the geography of the country.

A point has been made as to the hardship of requiring municipal settlers to pay the cost of survey, while non-residents are permitted to purchase within the limits of a town who may not have contributed to the payment of the expense of such survey. This objection is obviated by restricting the survey to the area applied for by the settlers; yet should there be surplus lots not claimed, the sale of them would enhance the value of the settlement, as increase of population is increase of the productive power, thereby offsetting any inconsiderable outlay originally incurred in founding the city.

COAL LANDS.

The act of July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain," confers authority for offering at public sale to the highest bidder, in suitable legal subdivisions, portions of the public domain embracing coal beds or coal fields at a minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, any lands not thus disposed of to be thereafter liable to private entry at that minimum.

The supplemental act of March 3, 1865, provides, in the nature of a special pre-emption, for entering coal lands at that minimum, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, by citizens of the United States, *bona fide* engaged at the date of the act in the business of coal mining on the public lands, for the purpose of commerce.

A few entries of coal tracts have been made in California, in the counties of Contra Costa and Alameda, under the supplemental act of March 3, 1865, and are now undergoing official examination.

The coal of these mines is said to be excellent, and the market demand for it unlimited. It is quite apparent, however, that there are many places embracing coal beds and coal fields where the supply of coal is neither so extensive nor the quality so good, yet in which the scarcity of timber for fuel, and other causes, will lead to its being mined for the purposes of commerce. There are doubtless mines of this character which were thus worked at the date of the supplemental act, the claimants of which have taken no steps to enter them pursuant to that law.

Whilst the lands subject to entry under these acts are of every variety of value, from the best coal lands, in convenient localities, to those of the most inferior quality, in almost inaccessible places, the minimum at which the same may be entered is fixed by the act at the same sum. It is worthy of consideration whether an amendment providing for the reduction of the twenty-dollar minimum might not be productive of good in cases where the veins of coal are thin, the quality inferior, or the labor of extracting it unusually great. This might be done by vesting power in the head of the department for making such reduction, where the facts in his judgment would justify.

The better to carry into effect the act of July 1, 1864, this office, on the 20th of August following, issued instructions to the surveyors general, and the registers and receivers of the different land districts, requiring them to institute

proper inquiries as to the mineral character of the lands in their respective districts, to ascertain what tracts come within the meaning of the terms "coal beds" or "coal fields," and to report results.

On the 20th of April, 1865, further instructions were issued as to proceedings under the supplemental act of March 3, 1865. It is found that the information called for as to the quantities of land embracing coal beds or coal fields in the respective land districts can be but imperfectly furnished through the instrumentality of officers whose time is absorbed with other duties; yet from reports received and other reliable sources it is ascertained that coal is distributed in the public domain in large quantities. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Alabama its existence has long been known, and in many places it has been extensively mined for commercial purposes. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, and California, numerous deposits of a superior quality have been discovered, whilst in Nevada and Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, New Mexico, and Nebraska, coal traces have been found within the last few years, indicating an abundant distribution. The coal field of Iowa and Missouri, passing through the eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas, and the western part of Arkansas, extends diagonally through Texas and enters the republic of Mexico. The western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97° of west longitude, where the limestone formation is succeeded by the red saliferous sandstone. East of this meridian, in the extensive limestone formation, the great mineral coal measures occur, covering large portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west of the Mississippi, and Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other States on the east of that river, and appearing in numerous traces in the regions bordering on the Nemaha, the Neosho, the Arkansas, and Canadian rivers.

Beyond the plains, along the base of the Rocky mountains, and extending from the northern limits of New Mexico, through Colorado, and north of it to the Canada line, passing through Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, are the tertiary coal measures of the United States, containing many varieties of brown coal, useful not only for the ordinary purposes of fuel, but much of it excellent for steam navigation purposes.

These deposits are destined to be of immense importance in the future settlement of those extensive regions. Evidences are already quite numerous of its distribution in inexhaustible quantities along the headwaters of the Missouri, the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, Platte, Greene, Columbia, and Willamette, and their tributaries. Bituminous coal of excellent quality exists in the Ratoon mountains and other parts of New Mexico, in Nevada, and in Utah.

As the public surveys and settlements advance and increase in the now unsurveyed lands of the United States, the wants and exigencies of our people will, from time to time, bring to light further discoveries of this element of power and progress that now lies dormant in distant and imperfectly explored places.

The wealth of this country in the article of coal is beyond estimate.* This combustible substance is spread by the hand of Providence everywhere in such localities as to make it best subservient to the wants of our race, whose genius has developed and is continually applying its resistless forces.

Geology teaches that the primeval forests, and myriads of lesser vegetation, in the decay of ages, are changed by the secret agencies of nature into this important substance, and packed away in the earth for the use of man.

The aggregate area of the coal fields of the British North American Provinces, of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Bohe-

* Surface indications of coal meet the eye almost everywhere. The bituminous coal fields around Pittsburg have been estimated at eight million six hundred thousand acres. The upper seam alone of this area is estimated to contain fifty-three thousand five hundred and sixteen millions of tons of coal.—*Sir Morton Peto, Resources of America*, page 180.

mia, Saxony, Spain, and Russia, is reported as equal to sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-four square miles, whilst the extent of those discovered in past years in the United States is estimated at two hundred thousand square miles. An able English writer, in discussing the bearings of this mineral fuel and the extent of it in the United States, declares that the possession of such an amazing deposit leads to the forecast of a future of almost boundless enterprise and production in America, describing it as a "fuel ever ready at a moment's preparation to generate a power the very opposite of man's nature, a power that transcends all others, yet known to be applicable to mechanical movements, that disdains narrow improvements, and wings us or wafts us over land and sea, that makes tens of thousands of wheels and spindles to revolve incessantly, that causes raw materials to be wrought into airy fabrics or solid structures, or that transports navies and armies, changes the character of warfare by accelerating the transfer of men and the munitions of war, decides the fate of battles, and determines the destiny of nations." Such is the agent abounding in the public domain, and everywhere accessible in our country, and which is now laboring in our machine shops, in our manufacturing establishments, whilst it is driving over our inland waters vessels of every size from a steam-tug to floating palaces, and is speeding to distant lands our ocean marine engaged in foreign trade, and carrying into every sea and every prominent port the huge and resistless engines of our naval forces, which attest the genius of this people and are symbols of our national power.

Interspersed with this valuable deposit are most of the other useful minerals upon the presence of which the wealth and prosperity of a nation measurably depend. The precious metals are deposited in three broad belts, stretching across the United States, one known as the "Appalachian gold field," traversing the older States of the Union in a line parallel with the Atlantic coast, and appearing in Virginia and North Carolina; the other as the "Rocky Mountain gold field," traversing all the more recently organized Territories of the United States, and the third as the "Sierra Nevada gold field," extending through the country bordering on the Pacific.

Iron, the most useful of all metals, is at the same time the most generally distributed through the public land States* and Territories, whilst there is copper in immense quantities in the vicinity of the lakes east of the Mississippi, existing likewise in greater or lesser degree in the region extending from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific, whilst lead, tin, and zinc are found in several of the States and Territories. The precious metals exist chiefly in California, in Nevada, in northeastern and southwestern Oregon, in Washington Territory, in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, southern Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, scattered over an estimated area of a million square miles, and now yielding an annual product in gold and silver, according to the best attainable estimates, of over one hundred millions of dollars; California alone having produced in the precious metals since 1848 over one thousand millions of dollars, while the developing mines of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona are making large annual additions to the American yield of gold and silver.

PETROLEUM.

It appears from a semi-official report, in June last, received from the surveyor general of California, that the petroleum oil belt extends in that State from the county of Humboldt on the north to Los Angeles on the south, a distance of over 700 miles, embracing twelve counties, to wit: Humboldt, Mendocino, Colusa, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis

* It is estimated that there is iron ore enough in Missouri alone to supply a million tons per annum of manufactured iron for the next two hundred years.—*Sir Morton Peto*, page 167.

Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and Tulare, in which oil in limited quantities, and some of superior quality, has been discovered; in fact, that the sandstone and shale of the whole coast range of mountains in most of these counties is so strongly saturated with petroleum oil as to burn in a furnace, being easy of excavation and assuming the appearance of tar or asphaltum where exposed to the air. It is found in some localities, particularly in the southern counties, in a fluid state, flowing out of the shale rocks in small rills, known by the residents as breor springs, chiefly in the cañons or gulches. The asphaltum or hardened oil exists in very large quantities on the surface, the formation of centuries, as supposed, and is used for fuel. One of the most remarkable springs mentioned is situated under the ocean, some three miles from the shore, opposite San Luis Obispo, and north of Point Concepcion, which, in calm weather, is said to cover the surface of the sea with oil for twenty miles; and another curious feature is found about six miles from Los Angeles, in the plain, known as Tar lake, from fifty to one hundred feet in diameter, which is filled with oil-tar, used by the inhabitants for roofing houses and other purposes.

Various experiments, it appears, have been in progress for obtaining the oil from the immense deposits of asphaltum and tar, extracting it from the sandstones and from springs by boring, which have met with partial success, but sufficient to warrant the belief that at no distant day a full supply may be obtained when adequate capital and machinery shall be supplied.

LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO MINERAL INTERESTS.

The mineral interests in the public lands have been the subject of legislation during a period of eighty-one years. The ordinance of 20th of May, 1785, reserved one-third part of all gold, silver, lead, and copper mines; the act of 3d of March, 1807, dealt with lead mines; the enactment of 3d of March, 1829, authorized their sale in Missouri; the pre-emption act of 4th of September, 1841, excluded from its provisions known salines or mines; the act of July 1, 1864, requires coal lands, which, as mines, are excluded from the pre-emption of 1841, to be offered at twenty dollars minimum, making them pre-emptible at that rate.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Gear, 3 Howard, 1845, it was held that it was not intended to subject lead mines to ordinary sale or pre-emption in certain districts created by act of 26th of June, 1834.

In Attorney General's opinion, dated April 18, 1846, respecting mineral lands on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, it was stated that "salines, gold, silver, lead, and copper mines" were reserved for "future disposal of Congress."

The act of July 11, 1846, required the lead mines in Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, to be offered, interdicting pre-emption until after offering, and then at a minimum of \$2 50 per acre, but if not taken at private entry within a year of the public sale to be subject to sale as other lands.

The act of 1st of March, 1847, in creating the Lake Superior district, and directing geological survey, authorizes the sale of lands containing "copper, lead, or other valuable ores," with \$5 per acre minimum.

The act of 3d of March, 1847, for organizing the Chippewa district, Wisconsin, and also authorizing geological survey, awards the privilege of purchase, at \$5 per acre, to occupants at the date of the law, the supervision of mines, by act of 3d of March, 1849, having been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

In opinion of 28th of August, 1850, the Attorney General held that lands containing "iron ore merely" are not the "mineral lands" referred to in the 2d section of said act of 1st March, 1847.

By the law of 26th of September, 1850, mineral tracts in Lake Superior and Chippewa districts were to be disposed of as other public lands.

The act of September 27, 1850, creating the office of surveyor general of Oregon and making donations, excludes "mineral lands" or reserved salines. By the

treaty of 1851 with Peru, Peruvians are allowed to work for gold in California; the third section of act March 3, 1853, for the surveys in that State, allowing only "township" lines to be extended over lands mineral or unfit for cultivation; the sixth section excepting mineral tracts from pre-emption.

The act of July 22, 1854, establishing the offices of surveyors general of New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, excludes from the privileges it concedes to individuals "mineral or school lands, salines, military or other reservations."

The Attorney General's opinion of February 14, 1860, states that Congress had not then made any provision concerning mineral lands in California, except reserving from pre-emption and donation.

The act of July 1, 1864, for the disposal of coal land and town property, allows coal lands not liable under past legislation to ordinary private entry to be taken or pre-empted at \$20 minimum per acre.

The act of July 4, 1866, giving authority for varying surveys in Nevada from "rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country," reserves from sale "in all cases lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver or copper."

The last and most important expression of the public will in these respects is found in the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, chapter CCLXII, which declares that "the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed," are "to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those declaring their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law," and "subject also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States."

In the second section it stipulates "that whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements not less than \$1,000," such claimants, where there is no conflict, after filing in "the local land office a diagram of the same," according to local laws, customs and miners' rules, can "enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles, and variations to any depth;" the other sections of that law prescribe with specialty the mode of consummating individual rights; also in reference to conflicts; in regard to the right of way; to the priority "of possession;" of rights to the use of water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing or other purposes; to homesteads existing prior to the date of the act, which are used for agriculture, on which valuable mines are not discovered, the law conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior for setting apart, after survey, the agricultural lands so as to subject them to pre-emption and sale.

Such is a brief outline of the principles asserted in legislation at different times respecting the minerals in the public domain, in regard to which it will be seen that, by recent legislation, important duties are devolved both upon the local officers and the department.

PUBLIC SALES AND RESTORATION OF LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report there have been offered at public sale 6,423,984.18 acres, as follows:

	Aeres.
At La Crosse, September 17, 1866, at \$2 50 per acre.....	521, 319. 56
At La Crosse, September 24, at \$1 25 per acre	76, 016. 64
At Eau Claire, October 1, at \$2 50 per acre.....	611, 716. 72
At Falls St. Croix, October 8, at \$2 50 per acre	1, 128, 338. 33

At Falls St. Croix, October 22, at \$1 25 per acre.....	10,909.53
At Stevens's Point, October 29, at \$1 25 per acre.....	1,941,835.52
At Menasha, October 15, at \$1 25 per acre.....	962,623.91
At Bayfield, November 5, at \$2 50 per acre.....	661,307.49
At Bayfield, November 19, at \$1 25 per acre.....	509,916.48
Total.....	6,423,984.18

These are principally pine lands in the northern counties of Wisconsin, and complete the "offering" of all the vacant public lands in the State.

In addition to these public sales considerable quantities of land which had been kept out of the market, in view of railroad grants, have been opened to sale, pursuant to Commissioner's notice.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES OF LAND DISTRICTS, THE OPENING OF LAND OFFICES, SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE TRANSFER OF ARCHIVES WHERE THE LANDS ARE NEARLY OR QUITE DISPOSED OF IN A DISTRICT.

In November last an order was given for the discontinuance of the Batesville land district, in the State of Arkansas, the vacant public lands therein to be thereafter made subject to disposal at Little Rock.

By same order the Champagnole land office was united with that at Washington, Arkansas, while the Huntsville and Clarksville offices, same State, were consolidated at the latter place.

By notices in March and May, 1866, land offices in the State of Alabama were required to be united and opened as follows:

The offices at Greenville, Tuscaloosa, Demopolis and Centre to be discontinued, and the vacant lands in these several districts thereafter to be subject to disposal at Montgomery.

The offices at Huntsville, St. Stephen's, and Elba were ordered to be opened for business, and officers have been appointed.

By notice dated in April, 1866, the office for the Minneapolis land district, in the State of Minnesota, was removed from Minneapolis to Greenleaf, the better to accommodate applicants for the entry of lands in the western and more unsettled portions of the district.

In May, 1866, the office for the southwestern land district, in the State of Missouri, which had been temporarily transferred to Boonville by executive order dated March 25, 1863, was required to be reopened at Springfield for the sale and entry of the vacant public lands in that district.

In July, 1866, an order was given for the discontinuance of the Washington, Paulding, and Columbus land districts, in the State of Mississippi, and the vacant public lands in the whole State were made subject to sale at Jackson.

By notice in July last, a new land district was created in the State of Oregon, comprising that portion of the late Oregon City district lying between its eastern boundary and the meridian line separating townships 22 and 23 east, with office located at Le Grand, in Union county. It was further directed that the portion of the Oregon City land district which is included between the 3d and 4th standards parallel south, and extending from the Pacific ocean, east, to the summit of the Cascade mountains, should be attached to and become a part of the Roseburg land district.

In Louisiana the land office of New Orleans has been restored and placed in order for the transaction of official business, and with that district have been consolidated the former Greensburg and Opelousas offices. At Natchitoches a register, and at Monroe a register and receiver, have been appointed.

In Florida the land office at Tallahassee has been restored, officers appointed, and the scattered records and archives are in process of collection and arrange-

ment, with a view to the disposal of the vacant public lands in that State according to the terms of existing laws.

It is recommended that authority of law be conferred on the head of the department, where the public lands in a district are nearly or quite disposed of, to close such office and transfer the archives, so that the government may be relieved from the expense of unnecessarily keeping up the system, and after such transfer the Commissioner of the General Land Office be invested by law with all the authority possessed by district officers, so that if any residuum of vacant land should be found, it may be in the power of the department to enable citizens to acquire title.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

In the adjustment of receivers' accounts and allowance of commissions it has been found necessary to determine the question whether a calendar year starts with the entrance of an officer on duty and runs for twelve months thereafter, or whether the year has a fixed period from which it shall be counted. If the former, the periods of time for the commencement of such adjustment will be as variable as mutability can make it in accessions to office of this class of incumbents. If, however, the year counts from a fixed period, there will be entire uniformity of rule in this respect, operating on all alike.

Upon a careful consideration of the matter it is found that "calendar" in ancient states meant the first day of each month. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was in use in all Europe until 1582, and is still used in the Russian empire. In France, by an edict of Charles IX, the beginning of the year was ordered at January 1. By an act of Parliament, passed in the 24th year of the reign of George II, it was declared that the 1st of January next following the last day of December, 1751, shall be the 1st day of the year 1752, and that the 1st January next after the 1st January, 1752, shall be the 1st of the year 1753, and so on that the 1st January in every year shall be the 1st day of the year.

This inaugurated what is called the "new style," which was adopted in all the dominions of Great Britain, and in several kingdoms on the European continent.

It became a part of the law we inherited as colonies, and has ruled in all our public acts since we became an independent nation. It is the civil year, the word "calendar" coming from a root signifying to *call*; hence the year was called as beginning 1st January, and so stands in contradistinction to the fiscal year. Formerly the fiscal and calendar years each began on 1st January; but by act approved August 26, 1842, Congress, in creating the fiscal year beginning 1st July, required the Secretary of the Treasury to make his estimates "for the half calendar year ending on the 30th day of June then next."

That statute, in its 4th section, further ordered that "the accounts of receipts and expenditures required by law to be published annually shall, on and after the 1st day of July, 1843, be prepared and published for the fiscal year as established by that act, and that the accounts for the half calendar year shall be prepared and published as required by law, separate and distinct."

The difference thus established by congressional legislation between the beginning of the calendar year and the fiscal, with the legislative recognition of the former, now places the matter, in the judgment of this office, beyond question. To adopt a different rule of calculation would fly in the face of well-established practice, and, instead of a rule of uniformity, founded on law and established custom, would have as many beginning points of time whereby to effect salary adjustments as there are days in the year. It has therefore been determined to adhere to the practice of regarding the 1st January as the beginning of the calendar year, in contradistinction to the 1st July as the beginning of the fiscal year.

THE RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS

Are required to render, at the termination of each quarter, for adjustment, their accounts of all moneys received during that period on account of sales, homestead entries, fees for locating military warrants, agricultural college scrip, with such sums as may have been paid out during the same period on drafts or into the treasury. An account is required for the same quarter from the receiver as disbursing agent, showing the sums expended on account of salaries, commissions, fees of the register and receiver, and incidental expenses, funds for which are furnished by treasury warrants. Prior to the settlement of receivers' accounts the registers' certificates of purchase of homestead entries, with the receivers' receipts, are carefully compared with the monthly abstract of sales for the three months constituting the quarter, so as to detect and correct any error or discrepancy if such exist; then the abstracts are properly footed up, and the aggregates agreeing with the account of receiver, that officer is debited with the several sums received, and credited with such as he may have paid out on drafts, or deposited to the credit of the United States. In the adjustment of the disbursing account the receiver is debited with the amount of the warrant issued in his favor to cover the quarterly expenses, and credited with all legally authorized payments where supported by proper vouchers. The accounts of all the receivers and disbursing agents under the jurisdiction of this office have been adjusted to the close of the fiscal year, and reported to the treasury.

The accounts for the five per cent. fund accruing to the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas have been adjusted to 31st December, 1865. Nothing has accrued to the State of Nevada, nor to the State of California, no legal provision in this respect having yet been made for the latter. Since the adjustments heretofore reported, nothing under the laws giving percentage has accrued to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Oregon, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is held indispensable to the interest of the United States that the balances in the hands of receivers shall be kept down by prompt deposits invariably within the treasury requirements.

THE RELATIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS TO THE PRE-EMPTION AND OTHER LAWS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The point has been raised as to whether the fact of an individual holding the office of receiver of public moneys will preclude him from establishing a claim by pre-emption.

By the 10th section of the act of Congress approved May 10, 1800, registers are precluded from entering except by application in writing to the surveyor general. There is no statute conceding similar privilege to receivers. Yet under long-continued practice their right to purchase has been admitted, the mode of doing it prescribed in an official circular of the 25th May, 1831, and recognized in an elaborate opinion rendered 12th August, 1843, by Attorney General Nelson. Opinions, document 55, page 1618.

After the rendition of that opinion in 1843 by the Attorney General, the principle of the rule allowing the receiver to purchase was examined with eminent ability by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Michoud et al. vs. Girod et al.*, December term, 1846, 4th Howard. The court then held, (page 553,) that "The rule of equity is, in every code of jurisprudence with which we are acquainted, that a purchase by a trustee or agent of the particular property of which he has the sale, or in which he represents another, whether he has an interest in it or not, per *interposition personam* carries fraud on the face of it." And again, page 555, "The general rule stands upon our great moral obligation to refrain from placing ourselves in relations which ordinarily excite a conflict between self-interest and integrity." That in effect a

party is not allowed to unite the two opposite characters of buyer and seller, because his interests, when he is the seller or buyer on his own account, are directly conflicting with those of the person on whose account he buys or sells. The rule being also explicitly laid down in 4th Kent, page 437, on "real property." The evils of a contrary principle are indicated in the case of the *United States vs. Boyd et al.*, Howard's Reports, vol. 3, page 49, December term, 1847. It is against the principles, then, of both the common and civil law to unite in the same person the opposite characters of buyer and seller. The aforesaid statute of 1800, however, qualifies this in regard to the register; and departmental practice, as sanctioned by the Attorney General in 1843, does so in regard to the receiver, so far at least as ordinary purchasers are concerned. If that question was a *res integra*, the Commissioner would have no hesitation in ruling adversely to the practice of allowing the receiver to deal even as an ordinary purchaser. In regard to the question whether receivers shall have the right of pre-emption, the General Land Office has decided that they stand disabled under the general principles of law, a ruling sanctioned by the Attorney General's opinion of the 12th August, 1843, and which equally applies to receivers in respect to the homestead privilege. In this connection it is suggested whether existing laws forbidding, under penalties, the purchase of public lands by any incumbent in the General Land Office should not be made of general application, so as to include all district or other officers in any manner whatever connected with the land administration.

PATENTS FOR SALES UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

The laws bearing on the subject are the acts of 7th June, 1862, 26th, February, 1863, volume 12, pages 422 and 640, and March 3, 1865, volume 13, page 501.

By these laws authority is conferred on the tax commissioners in regard to sale and the issue of certificates, while stipulations are made for redemption, the proceedings being placed under the supervision of the treasury.

In virtue of these statutes it is made the duty of the treasury to determine the regularity and completeness of each and all such sales, and to decide who is the lawful original vendee.

When such facts shall have been ascertained, a patent is to follow under authority found in the 2d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, which declares "that after the time allowed for the redemption of any lands or tenements which have been or shall be sold by a board of tax commissioners shall have passed, and after the purchase money shall have been fully paid, the President is authorized and required to cause a patent or patents to be issued to any such person as may be the *bona fide* purchaser, owner, assignee, or transferee of such lands or tenements under and by virtue of any certificates of sale, or under and by virtue of any assignment or transfer of such certificate: *Provided*, That in case of an assignment or transfer of a certificate of sale, the person applying for such patent shall give satisfactory proof to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the preceding transfers or assignments."

The Attorney General, on the 13th of September last, rendered an opinion that the issuing of patents in such cases is properly referable as a duty to the General Land Office, and that opinion, by decision of the Secretary of the Interior, will govern the action of the Commissioner. Accordingly, on the receipt at this office of returns from the treasury certifying particulars in given case or cases, this office will be prepared to issue the patents upon the filing of the original tax certificate of sale.

IOWA—DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By the act of August 8, 1846, a grant was made of "certain lands to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river in said Territory."

Under that law, and pursuant to former departmental decisions, there were certified 593,964.42 acres, of which 271,572.24 acres are situated above the mouth of the Raccoon fork.

The validity of selections north of that stream was subsequently drawn in review by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1859, 23 Howard, in the case of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Litchfield, when it was ruled in effect that the State of Iowa, under the grant of 1846, had no valid title north of the fork in question.

In view of this judicial determination, the department, under the railroad grant made to Iowa by act of May 15, 1856, certified to that State, for the benefit of certain railroads, 233,453 acres, falling within the limits which had been claimed for the improvement. Subsequently Congress, by joint resolution approved March 2, 1861, relinquished to the State all the title which the United States then retained in the premises where the lands were held by *bona fide* purchasers from the State. Under that resolution the department has certified to Iowa 44,838.64 acres.

By the act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, "confirming a land claim in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes," Statutes, vol. 12, p. 543, the original grant of 1846 was extended so as to embrace the odd-numbered sections within five miles of the Des Moines, from the aforesaid fork to the northern boundary of the State. In adjusting the grant under the said act, the department has certified lands in place equal to 167,109.02 acres; indemnity lands, 297,603.74 acres, leaving a residuum of 1,317.32 acres, for which a special certificate has been issued, authorizing additional selections to that extent, thus fully satisfying the claim under the several legislative acts, and making the aggregate granted to the State under the act of 8th August, 1846, joint resolution of 2d March, 1861, and law of 12th July, 1862, of 833,079.90 acres, on account of the Des Moines improvement.

FORT HOWARD RESERVE, ON FOX RIVER AND GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

By the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1863, authority was given for the survey and subdivision into lots of the land within that reserve, and the disposal of the same at public sale, after at least two months' notice. By virtue of this act the reservation has been surveyed and subdivided into three hundred and sixteen lots, and a public sale was held November, 1864, when sales were effected, yet leaving a number undisposed of.

In November last the register and receiver were directed to advertise another public sale, with instructions, in the event all lots were not then sold, to continue to offer to the highest bidder upon each successive day thereafter until the whole were purchased. Pursuant to the advertisement, two hundred and thirty-nine lots were sold within the last fiscal year, leaving undisposed of seventy-seven lots, which are now to be dealt with in accordance with the act of Congress approved 4th July, 1866, providing for the disposal of certain lands therein named.

INCOMPLETE ENTRIES—MODE OF CONSUMMATING THE SAME.

By the third section of the Colorado act of the 2d June, 1862, the graduation law of 4th August, 1854, was repealed.

The retrospective act of 3d March, 1857, confirmed entries prior thereto not fraudulently or evasively made, yet left those entries made after the said act of 3d March, 1857, and prior to the repealing act of 2d June, 1862, to stand on the original basis, which requires, under original ruling, that before the granting of fee-simple titles, proof of actual settlement and cultivation shall be produced. The graduation act of 1854 cheapened the class of lands therein contemplated solely upon the condition of actual settlement and cultivation. In entries made subsequent to said 3d of March, 1857, the stipulation of actual settlement is a

condition held to be precedent to the issue of patents; but where parties have failed to settle, and now come forward and pay the difference between the old graduation price and the ordinary minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, it is allowable for them to do so, and thus get the title consummated by the issuing patents without further legislation.

LANDS, SWAMP AND INUNDATED.

Legislation, in this respect, had its origin in the purpose of providing a land fund wherewith to enable the beneficiaries, as grantees of the United States, to construct levees for checking devastating floods like those which break over the banks of the Mississippi, submerging the regions of the St. Francis and Arkansas. The grant further contemplated the making of drains in swampy places, so that all such lands might not only be reclaimed and laid open to cultivation, but be relieved from pestilential malaria.

The original act of 1849 was restricted to Louisiana. The act of 1850 extended to all the States having lands of this character, and the act of 1860 added to the number of grantees.

The interests claimed under these grants have grown to immense proportions, the aggregate selected to 30th June, 1866, amounting to fifty-eight million six hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and seventeen acres, of which forty-three million two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four acres have been actually patented and titles vested.

In the disposal, under general laws, of the public lands, numerous individual sales and locations were made falling upon tracts claimed as swamp, thereby creating conflicts and controversies. Congress thereupon intervened the act of March 2, 1855, confirming individual titles, and allowing to the States indemnity in cash where cash was paid to the United States, and in other lands where the premises disposed of were taken by bounty land or other locations. This law was extended by act of March 3, 1857.

The original decision and practice of the General Land Office rejected all selections as the basis of indemnity unless such selections were made and reported prior to the passage of said act of 1857.

The late Attorney General's opinion of April 20, 1866, overruled that decision, and held that in cases of sales or locations prior to the act of March 3, 1857, the right to swamp indemnity exists, even though the selections were made and reported subsequent to that statute.

The aggregate indemnity granted up to the 30th of June, 1866, was, in cash \$597,201 37, and in lands, 478,036.93 acres.

The act of March 12, 1860, extending the grant of 1850 to Oregon and Minnesota, only allows selections to be made from lands undisposed of, excluding indemnity, and, in regard to surveys made thereafter, fixes a period of two years within which selections must be made, that period to date from the session of the legislature next ensuing official notice of the completion of surveys.

It is suggested that the time for making selections of lands hereafter to be surveyed shall be limited to two years from the reception of the official plats at the district office, and, in consideration of the indefinite character of the grant, and the various views held by different functionaries in the administration of it, supplemental legislation is recommended, so to define the purpose of Congress in the matter as to make certain the pathway of the Executive in executing the laws, and at the same time ordering formalities to be observed, after notice, in establishing these interests similar to those provided in the adjustment of pre-emption claims.

The provisions of the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, "to quiet land titles in California," have been carefully examined, and instructions communicated to the surveyor general and registers and receivers in that State, in

order to give full and summary effect to its provisions respecting swamp and other interests.

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Its protection is an incident to the land administration. In 1817 Congress passed the first act for the preservation of live oak and red cedar for naval purposes, with penalties for cutting and destroying trees.

The Attorney General in 1821 decided—referring to 3d Wheaton, page 181—that, independent of positive legislation, the United States had the same civil rights and remedies as individuals for protection of property, real or personal.

In 1831 another act was passed, extending the interdict against spoliation.

The Supreme Court of the United States—case, *United States versus Briggs*, 9 Howard, page 351—construed this statute as authorizing the protection of all timber on public lands, and punishment for trespass.

In 1845 the Attorney General considered it the pre-emptor's privilege to destroy and use any trees on the tract claimed as might be necessary, in order to clear and enclose with a view to cultivation and the making of a home.

In 1855 the management of the timber interest was transferred to the General Land Office, which has employed the registers and receivers, without additional compensation, to prevent the mischief.

The means thus used have been generally successful, not only without cost, but with profit to the treasury.

Where trespass has been committed by timber dealers, stumpage is exacted, or the timber seized, sold, and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

Where there has been trespass through ignorance, and with no purpose of spoliation, the actual entry of the land is required with payment of costs; but in all cases, pre-emptors and parties entering under the homestead are protected and secured in the privilege of using trees on the land claimed, for clearing, fencing, cultivation, the construction of a house to live in; also for ordinary domestic purposes; and if sanctioned by the head of the department, it may be extended, under reasonable limitations, to interests under act of July 26, 1866, which confers the right of mining, where the extension may not be beyond individual necessities, nor amount to waste or spoliation.

IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING THE PLANTING AND GROWTH OF TREES.

The earliest settlements began in the timber region, and where the felling of the forest was a necessity to make way for the plough.

We have now reached a period when the demand for timber is rapidly on the increase, and the supply diminishing. Settlements, too, are approaching the treeless regions of the plains.

By what agency the western prairies and the country beyond have been denuded, it is useless to speculate. Experience has established the fact that those regions, by protection from fire and proper care, may be covered with a growth equal to the wants of settlers, and may be continually renewed for all time. In fact, it is known in places in Ohio and Illinois that where the land is protected from fire and other causes destructive of culture, there is a spontaneous growth of timber.

The demand, however, as stated, is undoubtedly increasing to an enormous extent, the States which appear to have at present an abundance in higher latitudes being those bordering on Lake Superior and Lake Erie, comprising the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; yet even there the supply is so diminishing as to be a matter of serious concern.

Projects have been suggested for planting and rearing forests; and yet, while all descriptions of timber are becoming scarce in settled communities, and more

expensive, it is nevertheless the conviction that the evil may be lessened by proper effort in all the States east of the great plains, and even in those plains the grand forests of the Cascade region will furnish supplies, until the science of arboriculture may clothe such treeless localities as are not appropriated to cereal cultivation.

A modern writer of eminence ventures the assertion that, with proper care and protection, even inarable territory and sandy deserts, as in Arabia and Africa, might in places be covered with forests, the theory not being inconsistent either with experience or the deductions of science. In fact, many acres in the Scioto and Miami valleys, in Ohio, are to-day covered with a thrifty timber growth sufficient for fuel and fencing, which thirty years ago were entirely destitute. It is stated that timber is becoming sufficiently abundant for domestic uses in that State, where the land at the period of first settlements was without trees, and in the ordinary parlance of the times was known as "the barrens;" the process of timber cultivation being now in fact silently going on in the States of the west as well as those in middle latitudes.

The process of fostering this interest might be encouraged and advanced by so amending the homestead law as to require settlers in localities where there is a scarcity of timber to plant on each homestead tract a few hundred trees, as part of a system of cultivation necessary to complete the settler's title, to be shown in proving up the claim at the end of the five years' settlement now exacted by law; and further, by making it obligatory upon United States surveyors to plant midway between each pit and trench the seeds of trees adapted to the climate, the fact of planting and kind of seed to appear in the field-notes of survey, the duty to be enforced under penalty of forfeiture of part of the money agreed to be paid under the surveying contract. In our instructions to surveyors general and deputies this proceeding was recommended, but could not be enforced in the absence of legal stipulations, and has accordingly fallen into disuse.

The system might further be extended by ordering the experiment at military posts and Indian agencies, requiring a number of acres to be enclosed and planted, or at least by stipulations that a limited area at such places shall be so protected as to leave them to the spontaneous action of nature. Facts could in this way be accumulated which might ultimately develop a general system, and lead to advantageous results in connection with this interesting and important subject.

The method of planting and rearing trees is reduced to a science, the peculiarities of localities best adapted to different species having been ascertained. It is known that the pine and fir tribe are generally grown on sandy, shallow surface soil; other trees are natives of swamps; while the oak, hickory, chestnut, and others of hardier and more solid growth, exist in natural and better soils suited to their several peculiarities.

Such is the case with wild fruit trees, which have been changed into improved fruit-bearing orchards through the teachings of vegetable anatomy and physiology. The homestead settlers, or other parties upon whom the legislative department may lay its injunctions, can select seed or young growth best adapted to the soil in hand, little labor being required for forest or ornamental trees which naturally grow in wild and uncultivated territory. The variety of soils existing in the public lands affords ample opportunities for encouraging this culture, and, under the requirements of law in the interests contemplated, may lead to valuable results in causing the product of the cultivated forest to make good the deficiency created by the rapid advance of settlements and necessary destruction of the forests of the wilderness; also supplying timber wants in treeless territories.

DONATION CLAIMS.

Under the act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, creating the "office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," and the several acts supplemental, there were granted to individuals arriving in Oregon and Washington before December 1, 1855, and commencing residence and cultivation prior to that date, the quantity of 640, 320, and 160 acres to the several classes respectively mentioned in these laws.

Under these statutes there have been returned to the General Land Office by the registers and receivers in Oregon and Washington for patent 4,524 certificates, covering by estimate 1,637,688 acres, and patents have issued on 3,311 certificates, embracing $1,282,423\frac{3}{100}$ acres.

There is a class of donations in Oregon and Washington where settlements were made prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys, in which claimants under existing legislation may defer indefinitely their applications for survey by failing to come forward and pay for the same.

It is recommended that in all such cases a limitation by law be imposed, say twelve months, within which, if the surveys are not applied for, it shall be the duty of the surveyor general to fix the location according to the regular legal subdivisions.

It is the duty of the General Land Office, in all cases where Indian treaties stipulate that titles shall be given, to issue the patents for reservations, generally with a condition that a sale cannot be made by the reservee without the consent of the President or of the Secretary of the Interior; yet in some cases unconditional grants are ordered.

For the year ending June 30, 1866, there have been issued twelve hundred patents, including two hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six (298,256) acres of the following:

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Wyandotts, Stockbridges, Pawnee and half-breeds, Ponca half-breeds, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Pottawatomies, Kansas Indians, Ottawas, and Chippewas.

The range of our operations heretofore in this branch of the land service has embraced reservations under treaties with the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Miamies, Wyandotts, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Pawnees, Delawares, Sioux, Shawnees, Omahas, Ioways, Ottoes, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Appalachicolas.

Thousands of patents under treaties with Indians of those tribes have heretofore been issued, and cases are from time to time arising requiring the action of this office in conveying title.

By the seventh section of the second article of the treaty concluded September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas, it is declared "that each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them, under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

The Secretary of the Interior, on the 17th of September last, upon review of the question as to the admissibility on unsurveyed land of certain scrip which had been issued under said treaty, has rendered a decision declaring that, according to the terms of the treaty, selections are to be made under the direction of the President, but the selections cannot be effected until the surveys are made and plats officially returned; that such plats must be the basis of selection, and consequently locations on unsurveyed lands of Chippewa scrip are not legally admissible.

Accordingly, a general circular has been issued to give full effect to that decision.

The United States in the earliest period of our history adopted the principle recognized by the English colonies and government, of extinguishing by purchase the possessory right of the Indians. That policy was disclosed in the proclamation of October 7, 1763, by the King of Great Britain, which declared that no private person should make any purchase from the Indians of any lands reserved to them within those parts of the colonies where settlement was allowed, but that "if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for the Crown."

Our relations in regard to the Indian possessory privilege are fully declared in the case of *Johnson vs. McIntosh*, 8th Wheaton, in which it is maintained that the United States hold the legal title, with the absolute right to extinguish the Indian claim to occupancy.

The principles thus recognized have obtained to the present date, and under their operation the process of extinguishing the aboriginal title has been pursued so as to meet the demands of advancing settlements, and as the Indian passes away before the onward wave of civilization, it is the province of the surveying department to extend the lines of the public surveys; and further, when by treaty or otherwise it is found necessary to mark out portions of territory for the concentration of Indian bands or tribes, or otherwise for Indian uses, the 7th section of the act of 8th April, 1864, requires that the "surveys shall be under the direction and control of the General Land Office, and as nearly as may be in conformity to the rules and regulations under which other public lands are surveyed," a power which has been exercised in accordance with the expressed requirements of the Indian Office and under departmental orders.

FOREIGN TITLES.

The United States, in the enlargement of national territory, have assumed obligations under the public law, and by treaties, to recognize all titles which had lawful inception prior to the transfer of sovereignty and soil.

A primary and important duty required the separation of private from the public property. "The people change their sovereign. Their right to property remains unaffected." 9 Peters, page 133.

Therefore Congress have established boards of commissioners, opened the United States courts for the adjudication of foreign titles, and in numerous cases have awarded confirmation by special legislation.

These titles are in minute parcels in the form of lots, in Spanish towns, in rural claims of inconsiderable extent, rising to grants of over a million of acres, which is the case in the Forbes title in Florida, that grant being larger than the State of Delaware, and nearly twice the size of Rhode Island.

The early routes of conquest and civilization may be traced in the old settlements from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, diverging east and west of the Mississippi.

The titles we have dealt with are French, Spanish, British, and Mexican, depending for validity on the colonial laws of European sovereignties, or of Mexico. In some very few instances they were direct from the crown, although usually made through the instrumentality of the governors general, intendants, sub-delegates, and military commandants.

The property which it is thus incumbent upon us to protect embraces every species of right, inceptive to complete, including "those rights which lie in contact—those which are executory, as well as those which are executed." 4th Peters, page 511.

There is no one branch of jurisprudence where greater research and extent of legal erudition have been displayed by the judicial tribunals than in the determination of the intricate questions which in this connection have arisen, been discussed and judicially determined.

Upon final confirmation it is necessary to have these titles traced out and fixed, by survey or resurvey, on the earth's surface, according to the peculiarities of the ultramarine or other system of the government from which they originated, whether in claims of English measure, or according to the perch of Paris, or the Spanish lineal arpen, or the "sitios" of California, ordinarily called leagues, and yet differing from the Spanish league of 7,056 arpens= $6,002\frac{59}{100}$ acres, in the proportion which that number of acres bears to the "sitio de gañado mayor," the ordinary California ranch, embracing the quantity of $4,438\frac{68}{100}$ acres. These foreign titles are necessarily interlocked with the public surveys. The limited number yet to be passed upon should be brought summarily to final decision as suggested in regard to New Mexico and Arizona, so that the public property everywhere may be cleared of shadowy or groundless titles, and the national obligations met upon the basis of equity.

This has been the policy of our government, which has hitherto done so in good faith upon the acquisition of new territory, and that, too, in a spirit of enlarged liberality. The confirmations have been followed by surveys in thousands of instances, and by complete patents from the United States in favor of the original grantees or their legal representatives.

These proceedings have generally relieved the public land from such antagonistical claims, thereby enabling the government to dispose of the soil without hazard of conflict, and hence the assurance in the public mind as to the absolute reliability of United States titles. With such assurance settlers and other purchasers will progressively advance upon the unsold soil, in which the Territories *alone* (yet to be organized into States) comprise a surface large enough to make ninety-seven States, each the size of Maryland, exclusive of the "Indian country," which covers 68,991 square miles, or 44,114,240 acres. Then, too, notwithstanding the past immense disposal by sales and otherwise, there yet remain undisposed of in these Territories, and unsold in the land States, acres enough to accommodate over five hundred and thirty-nine million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand inhabitants, according to the number of persons to a square mile in England and Wales, and that, too, in a country, according to a recent British writer, which is a "boundless mine of wealth," its "resources inexhaustible," with "climate varied and delightful."

There will be found herewith a historical and statistical table of the United States; a special report in relation to the surveying archives of Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin; the returns from the different United States surveyors general; complete exhibits of sales, entries for homesteads, by bounty land warrants, and other locations; also tabular exhibits of the extent of surveys in each and all of the land States and Territories; of the various grants in aid of the construction of railroads, wagon roads, and canals, and by twenty-two maps of the several land States and Territories, accompanied by a connected map of the United States, from ocean to ocean.

These documents are designed to illustrate the operations of the land system, the records of which, at the seat of government, are embraced in fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one folio volumes, the muniments of title connected therewith numbering over twelve and a quarter millions of papers.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

NOTE.—[The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is equal to three and a quarter millions square miles.]

The thirteen original States.	Area in square miles.	Population—1860.*
New Hampshire.....	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,231,066
Rhode Island.....	1,306	174,620
Connecticut.....	4,750	460,147
New York.....	47,000	3,880,735
New Jersey.....	8,320	672,035
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	2,906,115
Delaware.....	2,120	112,216
Maryland.....	11,124	687,049
Virginia—East and West.....	61,352	1,596,318
North Carolina.....	50,704	992,622
South Carolina.....	34,000	703,708
Georgia.....	58,000	1,057,286

States admitted.	Act organizing Territory.	United States statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States statutes.		Area in square miles.	Population—1860.*
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.		
Kentucky.....				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	1,155,684
Vermont.....				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	*10,212	315,098
Tennessee.....				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	1,109,801
Ohio.....	Ord'ce of 1787			April 30, 1802	2	173	39,964	2,339,502
Louisiana.....	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	April 8, 1812	2	701	*41,346	708,002
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800		58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	1,350,428
Mississippi.....	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	791,305
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	*55,410	1,711,951
Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	964,201
Maine.....				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	*35,000	628,279
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	*65,350	1,182,012
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	435,450
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	*56,451	749,113
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	140,425
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	do.....	5	742	55,045	674,948
Texas.....				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	*274,356	604,215
Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	775,881
California.....				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	*188,981	305,439
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	173,855
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	52,465
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,318	107,206
West Virginia.....				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	.....
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	†81,539	\$6,857
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	.....	13	32	*104,500	||10,507
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	.....	13	47	75,995	\$34,277
								||2,261
								28,841

Territories.	Acts organizing Territories.	United States statutes.		Area in square miles.	Population.*
		Vol.	Page.		
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,201	The estimated population of these Territories on January 1, 1865, as above indicated, was 360,000.
Utah.....	do.....	9	453	¶106,382	
Washington.....	March 2, 1853	10	172	69,994	
Dakota.....	March 2, 1861	12	239	240,597	
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	**126,141	
Idaho.....	March 3, 1863	12	808	90,932	
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	
Indian Territory.....				68,991	
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	1	130	} 10 miles sq.	
	March 3, 1791	1	214		

*The total population of the United States in 1860 may be set down, in round numbers, at thirty-one and a half millions. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was thirty-five and a half millions, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360 000 persons on January 1, 1865. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over forty-two and a quarter millions.

†The areas of those States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

‡The present area of Nevada is 81,539 square miles. Should the portion of Utah be detached and also that of Arizona, as above suggested, there will be added 30,550 square miles, thereby making the area of Nevada 112,087 square miles.

§ White persons.

|| Indians.

¶ The present area of Utah is 106,382 square miles. By act of Congress of May 5, 1866, this area is liable to be lessened by detaching a portion on the west side of Utah to the extent of one degree of longitude, equal to 18,325 square miles, to be added to Nevada, on the latter consenting by act of legislature. Should such act be passed, the area of Utah will be 88,057 square miles.

** By said act of May 5, 1866, Arizona, which now contains 126,141 square miles, is proposed to be reduced, by detaching from the northwestern part a tract equal to 12,225 square miles, to be added to Nevada, the legislature of that State consenting. The effect, in that event, will be to reduce the area of Arizona to 113,916 square miles.

NEVADA.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13 page 30. Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation, No. 22, dated October 31, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 749.

COLORADO.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted.

NEBRASKA.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 47. Not yet admitted.

That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac river was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846; Statutes, volume 9, page 35.

List of papers accompanying Commissioner's Annual Report.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1865, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1866, also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866.

No. 3. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 4. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1865.

No. 5. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1866.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under the act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 7. Exhibit of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issue and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1866.

No. 8. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. 9. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. 10. Estimate of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. 11. Reports of surveyors general, "A to J" inclusive.

No. 12. Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862.

No. 13. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to August 1, 1866.

No. 14. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to August 1, 1866. }

No. 15. Set of twenty-two maps of all the public land States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Kansas, and Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. Each map shows the extent of the public surveys where such have been extended; also the names of counties and resources so far as furnished by the data on hand.

No. 16. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of the public surveys, localities, land districts, seats of surveyors general's offices and district officers; also localities of railroads of general interest and mineral deposits.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

SPECIAL REPORT BY JOSEPH S. WILSON IN REGARD TO SURVEYING ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, IOWA, AND WISCONSIN.

Extracts from report dated May 26, 1866, made by Joseph S. Wilson, pursuant to instructions from the department, respecting the transfer of surveying archives to Missouri and Illinois, and also in regard to closing of the office of surveyor general for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Pursuant to instructions I was directed to visit the office of the recorder of land titles at St. Louis, Missouri, and designate such of the archives there as should be transferred to the authorities of Missouri, in accordance with the act of Congress of January 22, 1853, as accepted by the State, and such as should be retained as part of the general public archives.

I was further instructed thereafter to proceed to the surveyor general's office at Dubuque, Iowa, and give directions with a view to the transfer to Wisconsin of the surveying archives of the State, which had also accepted the terms of said congressional act of 22d January, 1853, and to take measures for placing the Iowa archives in readiness when the latter State shall have passed the requisite preliminary act of acceptance. The United States recorder of land titles at St. Louis, Missouri, has the custody of the United States surveying archives of the State of Missouri, and of the ancient and other records appurtenant to the office of said recorder.

The recorder was directed to deliver over to the authorities of Missouri, pursuant to the State's acceptance of the terms of the act of Congress approved January 22, 1853, the greater portion of all the maps, plats, diagrams, field-notes, books, records, and documents embraced in the surveyor general's official inventory of November 7, 1863, but was instructed to retain on his files certain other maps of a class hereinafter mentioned, for the reason that a part of them are of a *general* character, properly belonging to the archives of the United States, while others are of a mixed nature, relating to private land claims and other land interests not yet finally disposed of by official action at Washington.

Those of the latter class are indispensable in the examination of surveys of confirmed titles, for which the General Land Office is required, by the several

acts of Congress approved March 3, 1807, April 29, 1816, and other laws, to issue patents or complete titles.

They are not only requisite in the adjustment of titles in Portage, Des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Ville à Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, &c., but are needed in the assignment of school interests pursuant to the acts of Congress approved June 13, 1812, May 26, 1824, January 27, 1831, the said enactments requiring that there shall be surveyed, designated, and set apart to the several towns and villages respectively therein mentioned, for the support of schools, so many of the vacant town or village lots—out lots and common field lots not reserved by the President for military purposes—as shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole surface included in the general survey of the town or village. In view of the numerous surveys of individual claims, founded on Spanish titles, ancient settlements, and New Madrid locations, which are scattered all over the region of Missouri lying east of the 5th principal meridian and north of the Arkansas line, the recorder has been directed to retain in his custody the township plats covering that part of the surveying district, because those plats furnish data indispensable in the examinations necessary to test the correctness of individual surveys as preliminary to the issue of patents for such claims. That officer has also been directed to retain in the recorder's office the large volume designated as "Miscellaneous Plats," relating to St. Louis and its vicinity, and containing plats of the Grand Prairie common field, common of St. Louis, Duralde's surveys of Grand Prairie, Cozzen's do. Mill-tract of Chouteau, Duncan island, village of St. Louis, survey 1,333 below on the river, Prairie Des Noyer's field boundary, as approved by Surveyor General Milburn; Henry Peyroux 3,196, school land, Spanish survey of Labeaume and Chouteau; municipal limits of St. Louis, as surveyed in 1820, passways referred to in report of December 27, 1849; Pierre Chouteau and Louis Labeaume survey; of Provenchere and La Roche; plan of St. Louis, from Beck's Gazetteer, 1822; survey 3,184 Maris Nicolle Bois; plat of western boundary of St. Louis, &c.

The recorder, Mr. Mosberger, was also directed to retain among his records the six volumes of "*Livres Terreins*," or Land Books, with the two volumes of "*Registre D'Arpentage*," and required to make out an exact transcript from the copy I furnished him of the Missouri archives, to be delivered over to the State officer, and to send it to the commissioner for examination and approval before the final act of delivery. He was requested to prepare an exact schedule of the volumes and papers retained, not only those described in the transcript delivered to him, but all other volumes constituting the archives of the United States recorder's office, and was further directed to transmit to the General Land Office the *duplicate* records he has of the surveys of private land claims and New Madrid locations, and requested to make out a connected map, showing the exterior limits of Portage, Des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Ville à Robert, Carondelet, and San Genevieve, as mentioned in the several acts of 1812, 1824, and 1831, with an approximate designation of the localities also of the villages of New Madrid and Little Prairie,* which once existed as mentioned in said acts; and, if the data he has in hand would allow, he was desired to have the locality of the village of Arkansas, in the former Territory of that name, and further, the actually ascertained or estimated area within the limits of the several places aforesaid. The surveying and recorder's archives, now in charge of the recorder, are in admirable condition, systematically arranged, and in a fire-proof public building, the post office edifice.

When the Missouri records shall have been delivered over to the State officers

*On the map of Missouri, with the Annual Report, the localities of the several towns referred to are indicated.

now appointed to receive them, the recorder will still have charge of the Illinois surveying archives, until the requisite act of acceptance shall have been passed by that State.

He will also remain in custody of the records specially appurtenant to the recorder's office, and, under existing laws, will have to make examinations and prepare patent certificates for confirmed claims as such hereafter may be applied for from time to time, the law making them the basis of patents, the cases being quite numerous in which evidences of complete title have yet to be issued by the Executive at Washington.

By the sixth section of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, (United States Statutes, vol. 12, page 409,) the register and receiver in donation cases are allowed to charge for each final certificate for 160 acres \$5; for 320 acres \$10; and for 640 acres \$15.

The research and care necessary in preparing patent certificates for confirmed private claims under the confirmatory laws, and properly designating in the certificate the recognized survey, should be paid for by claimants upon some such liberal basis, at least approximate in principle, yet for any quantity equal to a section, or of greater area, the fee may be limited so as not to exceed the maximum stipulated in said act of 1862, while a reasonable allowance should be made for making examinations for individuals into titles and surveys, and to these ends it is suggested that legislation be recommended.

The ancient land archives at St. Louis contain the evidence of the exercise of the granting faculty by the authorities of the two great colonizing powers which preceded the United States in the sovereignty of that region of country, once a part of the ancient colony of Louisiana.

The first man that crossed the Mississippi was undoubtedly De Soto, who reached it by land two and a quarter centuries ago, taking a northwesterly direction from the country of the Appalachicola in Florida, east of Flint river; and yet the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico for nearly two centuries without being aware that the largest river on the globe discharged its waters into that American sea.

In 1672 the French, who had settled a century before in Canada, had learned from the Indians that the sources of a great river running south existed in the vicinity of the lakes. In the year following Marquette and Joliet crossed the country from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, descending that river to the Arkansas. A few years later (1679) La Salle set out on an exploration of the Mississippi valley, and subsequently descended the Illinois to its junction with the Mississippi, passing the mouth of the Missouri, erecting the cross by the Arkansas, and planting the arms of France near the Gulf, taking possession on behalf of his nation, founding the Fort of St. Louis, and giving the country the name of Louisiana from his sovereign, Louis XIV. At a later period D'Iberville sailed from Rochelle, in France, reached (1699) by sea the mouth of the Mississippi. The French, when possessing a great portion of this continent, applied the general name of Louisiana to all the territories south and west of Canada.

More than half a century subsequent to the events just mentioned, D'Abbadie, director general of Louisiana, granted to Pierre Lequiste La Clede, and company, the right to trade with the Indians. On the 15th of February, 1764, he established the site of St. Louis, the government of the country having been organized in 1765 by St. Ange, although three years prior to the latter date, by a special act, done at Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762, France, by secret treaty, had ceded Louisiana to Spain; yet it was not until the 21st of April, 1764, that Louis XV despatched orders from Versailles to the French Director General and commandant, D'Abbadie, in Louisiana, to acquaint the colony with the transfer, which, however, did not pass under actual Spanish domination until 1768, when the Captain General Don Antonio D'Ulloa assumed the chief provincial authority, yet was succeeded by the Spanish General O'Reilly, who suppressed the French

resistance to the transfer. The political and land administration in Upper Louisiana thereafter passed under the jurisdiction of Lieutenant Governor Pedro Piernas, 1770, Francisco Cruzat, 1775, Fernando de Leyba, 1778, Francisco Cruzat, 1780, Manuel Pierez, 1787, Zenon Trudeau, 1792, Carlos Dehault Delassas, 1799.

During the administration of these Spanish lieutenant governors the granting power of the royal domain was freely exercised in Upper Louisiana, and the records of these grants, which lie at the foundation of the early Missouri titles, are found in the *Livres Terres* hereinbefore mentioned.

By secret treaty of October 1, 1800, at St. Ildefonso, Spain ceded the province according to its ancient limits to the French republic, and by treaty of 1803, Napoleon, as First Consul, transferred Louisiana to the United States, Laussat, the French commissioner, having announced this on the 30th of November, 1803, at New Orleans. Thereupon the Spanish Marquis de la Casa Calvo delivered possession, absolving the Spanish subjects who might remain from their oath of fidelity to the Catholic King, the French authority having lasted only from the 30th of November to the 20th of December, 1803, at which latter date the sovereignty was transferred to the United States.

In virtue of the treaties and public acts aforesaid the United States succeeded to the sovereignty and proprietary ownership of the public land in the vast territory to which La Salle had given its name, and the duty thereupon was devolved upon this government of carrying out the ultramarine land policy of France and Spain in regard to grants valid under treaty, in connection with the American land system under numerous laws which have since been passed by Congress. By an act approved 26th March, 1804, a portion of the Louisiana cession on the south was erected into the Territory of Orleans, "whilst the northern part, now Missouri, was called the district of Louisiana."

By an act of Congress approved April 8, 1812, *Orleans*, passing from territorial condition, became "the State of Louisiana," duly admitted into the Union, whilst by an act of 4th of June of that year, the name of the Territory north of it was changed from "Louisiana" to *Missouri*, which, in its turn, in 1821, was admitted as a State into the Union.

In the rise and progress of this important political division, once an unsevered portion of the ancient province, subsequently designated as "Upper Louisiana," called in 1804 the "district of Louisiana," thereafter organized as the "Territory of Missouri," and finally erected into the State of that name, we see it emerging from a wilderness, in which illustrious captains, the French and Spanish pioneers, have left the evidences of their power and the memorials of their peculiar agrarian systems in the diversified, irregular forms of grants, from urban in-lots and out-lots, rural tracts of inconsiderable dimensions, from 100, 200, 300, 800, 1,600, to 7,056 arpens or a league square, and increasing in extent by tens of thousands of arpens, the arpen of Paris being the standard of provincial measurement.* These titles, in view of the obligations assumed by the United States to respect private property where the same had legal inception under the former governments, have passed under the examination of different tribunals, some with power finally to confirm to a limited extent, others to adjudge the question of validity, leaving the act of confirmation to be declared by Congress, and, in other cases, the power of confirmation having been delegated to the district court, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, by whose labors the edifice of provincial land law has risen to its present complete proportions.

The surveys of these grants are everywhere found wrought in with our pub-

NOTE.—See "Chronological Data," at the close of this report; also dates in regard to grants from *Livres Terres*, volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; also transcripts from official data in regard to the early history of St. Louis, &c.

* A table of Spanish land measurements will be found appended.

lic surveys, presenting to the eye Mosaic irregularities in striking contrast with the simple rectangular system founded by the fathers of the republic, and now advancing in the work of completely spanning the whole land surface of our country from ocean to ocean. The narrow limits of the old Spanish town of St. Louis, with the hamlet as a nucleus, founded one hundred and two years ago by Laclede, have been merged into the expanded boundaries of the present great city with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, seated near the confluence of the Mississippi, Missouri, the Ohio, and Illinois, with its solid warehouses, machine shops, and palatial edifices, its wharves triple-lined for seven miles with steamers, surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions on the globe, its prosperity continually stimulated by a railway system now spread over the eastern geographical half of the Union, while it stands half way between our eastern and western ocean confines as a central point, destined ere long to be the recipient of an accumulated tide of wealth that must flow from the immense domestic and foreign trade which will take its course over this portion of the republic. The progress and prosperity of Missouri and its commercial capital, and other prominent cities, are due in no small degree to the liberal policy of an enlightened and beneficent government in disposing of the public lands within the surface of the State limits, of forty-one million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand acres, upon terms so liberal as to enable every man to secure a home; in the cession of half a million of acres for internal improvements; of several millions for the construction of levees and drains to hold in check the swelling floods; in the concession of the school section, or 640 acres, in every township, besides munificent grants of city lots for educational purposes; in grants for railroads; in the adjustment of numerous individual titles derived from foreign governments, and from our own.

Such are some of the beneficent acts of our government in dealing with the people of this State. And now, having completed the surveys of its whole surface, the law commands, and the instructions of Secretary Harlan and Commissioner J. M. Edmunds have made it the duty of the undersigned to see such measures taken, which he has accordingly done, as will turn over to the State authorities the surveying archives, so that hereafter, when by lapse of time or accident the landmarks may disappear, the old lines may be re-established and perpetuated to all time.

THE SURVEYING DISTRICT OF IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

By the most expeditious route I proceeded to the city of Dubuque, Iowa, where the surveying archives are deposited for the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, and immediately entered upon an examination as to the condition of the surveys of the aforesaid States respectively. Pursuant to instructions from the department, I have made an examination into the condition of the surveying archives of Iowa and Wisconsin, in view of an early closing of the business and transfer in accordance with the acts of Congress approved June 12, 1840, vol. 5, page 348, and January 22, 1853, vol. 10, page 152.

The surveys of the whole State of Iowa have been completed.

The report here gives a full description of the archives, and then continues :

The State of Iowa has not yet passed an act accepting the terms of the congressional enactment of January 22, 1853. Until such an act shall be passed by the State, the records must remain in custody of some one responsible for the care of the same.*

In regard to Wisconsin : The State of Wisconsin, by an act approved March

* Since the date of the report a custodian, without cost to the general government, has been designated to take charge of the Iowa archives until the State shall have passed an act accepting the transfer.

21, 1866, has accepted the terms of the said congressional enactment of January 22, 1853, in regard to the delivery of the surveying archives. The examination the undersigned has made with that object in view shows the Wisconsin surveying records to be in a very satisfactory condition, they being now nearly completed and ready for transfer.*

The report further continues: The city of Dubuque, over four hundred miles above St. Louis, is beautifully situated, mainly on a terrace extending for miles along the Mississippi, with a portion built on a bluff two hundred feet high, affording a commanding view of the adjacent country; the antecedents of the city being highly interesting in a historic point of view.

Toward the close of the last century Julien Dubuque found his way up to this distant point, over one thousand six hundred miles above New Orleans. On the 22d September, 1788, the Renards, the Fox or Ontagami Indians, held a full council at Green Bay. They there declared they had given permission to Julien Dubuque, whom they called Little Night, to work the mines in that locality as long as he pleased, and that they had sold and abandoned to him all the coast and contents of the mine discovered by Peosta's wife, so that no one could make any claim without the consent of the Sieur Julien Dubuque.

Eight years afterwards Dubuque petitioned the governor general of Louisiana, the Baron de Carondelet, at New Orleans, to grant him the peaceable possession of the premises, which he had designated Spanish Mines, in honor of the country of his adoption. The petition was referred to the merchant (Indian trader) Don Andres Todd. In the *information* returned to the governor no objection was interposed to the grant, with the condition that the grantee should observe the royal regulations relative to the trade with the Indians. The concession was made accordingly at New Orleans on the 10th December, 1796, by the Governor General Carondelet, who was the fourth successor of General O'Reilly, mentioned in the foregoing as having crushed out French resistance to the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, Unzaga, Galvez, and Miro having been the intermediate governors. The Dubuque-Chouteau title (Chouteau having become part purchaser) was drawn fully in review thirteen years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States, 16 Howard, Chouteau *vs.* Malory, in which it was ruled, in substance, to be merely a privilege to search for mines, and so as a complete or valid allodial title it fell to the ground, having no status against the proprietary rights of the United States in virtue of the treaty of cession in 1803.

The colony established by Dubuque, whose remains lie buried in the bluff, was driven away by the Indians; but white settlements were re-established in 1830, the Indian title was extinguished in 1833, and now from these beginnings the present flourishing city has arisen, alive with the elements of prosperity, having a population of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. It has become the centre of trade for northern Iowa, the lead-mining depot for the region west of the Mississippi. It is linked east and west by railway systems to great centres of trade, while an active river commerce, north and south, is borne on the Mississippi with numerous places, prominent among which are St. Paul, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

From this important and interesting point in the great valley, scientific men, from time to time, have gone forth in the performance of their professional labors, until the surveys of the whole State of Iowa are completed; and so, in like manner, has the geographical surface of Wisconsin been dealt with from Dubuque, until the surveys of the whole of that State are completed; and now upon the conclusion of that important work, the general government stands ready to deliver over to Iowa, upon her acceptance, the surveying records of the State; and Wisconsin having accepted, directions have been given by the under-

*Since the preparation of the foregoing, the surveys have been completed for Wisconsin, and the archives delivered over to the authorities of that State.

signed, pursuant to departmental orders, for the transfer of the archives to the latter State, while steps have been taken to bring about the final closing by the 1st July next of the business of the surveying district for both States in question.

With great respect,

JOS. S. WILSON.

NOTE.—Then followed list of field-notes, record volumes, and property belonging to the United States, deemed unnecessary to accompany this paper.

CHRONOLOGICAL DATA.

First Period.

Foundation of St. Louis, under the French government, 15th February, 1764.

Treaty ceding Louisiana to Spain first made public, 1764.

Government assumed, under French organization, by St. Ange, 1765.

Second Period.

Spanish troops, under d'Ulloa, first take possession of St. Louis, 1768.

Pedro Piernas, lieutenant governor, May 20, 1770.

Francisco Cruzat, lieutenant governor, May 19, 1775.

Fernando de Leyba, lieutenant governor, June 14, 1778.

Francisco Cruzat, lieutenant governor, September 24, 1780.

Manuel Perez, lieutenant governor, November 25, 1787.

Zenon Trudeau, lieutenant governor, July 21, 1792.

Carlos Dehault Delassus, lieutenant governor, August 29, 1799.

Third Period.

Louisiana ceded by Spain to France, October 1, 1800. (Delassus remaining in office as lieutenant governor.)

Fourth Period.

Louisiana ceded by France to the United States, April 30, 1803.

News of transfer first received at St. Louis, July 9, 1803.

Formal possession delivered, December 20, 1803.

Major Amos Stoddard received possession on 9th May, in the year 1804.

On the opposite page fac-similes are given of the signatures of the first officers in command of the post of St. Louis and Upper Louisiana, under the French and Spanish governments, from the year 1764 (or 1765) up to the year 1803.

St. Ange was military and civil commander; Lefebvre and Labuxiere were judges; the six following them were all lieutenants governor.

Livre Terrein No. 1.

The first grant or concession made in the town or village of St. Louis is recorded on page 1 of Livre Terrein No. 1, and is made by St. Ange and Lefebvre to Joseph Labuxiere, for a lot of 300 feet in front by 150 in depth. Grant dated April 27, 1766.

The last grant by St. Ange and Lefebvre is also to Joseph Labuxiere, dated August 12, 1766. See Livre Terrein No. 1, folio 5, second page.

The first grant by St. Ange and Labuxiere is to Julien Roy, dated August 12, 1766. See Livre Terrein No. 1, folio 6.

The last grant by St. Ange and Labuxiere is to Bapt. Bequet, the miller, dated February 7, 1770. See Livre Terrein No. 1, folio 70.

Livre Terrein No. 2.

In Livre Terrein No. 2 are recorded the surveys, by Martin Milony Duralde, the first official surveyor in the colony of St. Louis, executed by him, of the lots

in the common field of St Louis adjoining the village, and of those in the northern part of the Grand Prairie common field. In the latter part of the same book are recorded the surveys of Pierre Chouteau of the lots in the northern part of the Prairie des Noyers common field.

Livre Terrein No. 3.

The first concession by Lieutenant Governor Pedro Piernas was made to Amable Guion on the 12th of June, 1771. See Livre Terrein No. 3, page 4, folio 1.

The last concession by Piernas is to Joseph Mocqué, dated the 24th April, 1775. See Livre Terrein No. 3, folio 8, second page.

The first concession by Francisco Cruzat is to Pedro la Puente, dated the 25th June, 1775. See Livre Terrein No. 3, folio 9, page 1.

The last concession (during his first term) by Cruzat is to Francis "Vizonet," (Bissonet,) dated 29th May, 1778. See Livre Terrein No. 3, folio 15, page 1.

The first concession by Lieutenant Governor Fernando de Leyba is to Nicholas Leconte, dated St. Louis, 23d July, 1778. See Livre Terrein No. 3, folio 16.

Livre Terrein No. 4.

The last concession by Leyba is to Pierre Doriox, dated the 31st March, 1780. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 3, page 1.

There now follows a concession made by Silicio Francisco de Cartabona, lieutenant of the regiment of infanterie, &c., and lieutenant governor *par interim*, &c., to Augustine Amiot, dated 7th September, 1780. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 5, page 2.

The first concession by Francisco Cruzat at the commencement of his second term is to Augustin Choteau, (Chouteau,) dated 14th August, 1781. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 4.

The last concession by Francisco Cruzat at the end of his second term is to Santiago Clamorgan, (James Clamorgan,) dated 18th October, 1787. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 18.

The first concession by Manuel Perez is to Joseph Tallon, (Taillon,) dated 23d April, 1788. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 18, second page.

The last concession by Manuel Perez is to Pedro Gañon, (Gagnon,) dated 22d May, 1792. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 27, first page.

The first concession by Zenon Trudeau is to Juan Roger, an Indian, dated the 3d of May, 1793. See Livre Terrein No. 4, folio 27, second page.

Livre Terrein No. 5.

The last concession by Zenon Trudeau, as found on the last page of Livre Terrein No. 5, is to Auto. Reilhe, under date of the 20th of July, 1797.

Livre Terrein No. 6.

Livre Terrein No. 6 contains nothing but the surveys, executed by Mathurin Bouvet, of the several lots in the villages of St. Ferdinand and village à Robert, with the approvals of Zenon Trudeau at the end of the book, one of which approvals is dated November 2, 1794, and the other October 17, 1796.

There are no concessions recorded in the Livres Terreins as made by Lieutenant Governor Debault Delassus. There are some original papers representing concessions on file in the office of recorder of land titles, but they are scattered about and only found mixed with other papers in bundles. It is entirely impossible to find out which was the first concession he made, or which was the last.

From Hunt's minutes, book No. 1, pp. 107, 108, and 109, "Andrew Landreville, in his own right, claims a lot in the town of Saint Louis, containing one hundred and twenty feet in front by two hundred in depth, bounded," &c.

Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that as soon as peace was made, in seventeen hundred and sixty-two, between France and England, Mr. D'Abbadie being director general and military and civil commandant of the whole Province of Louisiana, granted the necessary powers to a company, under the name of Laclede, Liguette, Maxan & Co., to trade with the Indians of the Missouri, and those west of the Mississippi above the Missouri, to the river Saint Pierre; in consequence of which Mr. Laclede took command of the first armament or expedition, accompanied by Auguste Chouteau and others, and they started from New Orleans on the third of August, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-three. On the third of November, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-three, Mr. Laclede with his company arrived at Sainte Genevieve, but finding no place suitable for the storage of his goods, and being still too far from the Missouri, he proceeded on to Fort Chartres, which was still in possession of the French troops. On the tenth of February, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-four, Mr. Laclede sent Auguste Chouteau, this deponent, at the head of a party of mechanics of all trades, amounting to upwards of thirty in number, to select a place suitable for an establishment such as he proposed. On the fifteenth of February, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-four, they landed at a place which they thought convenient for the purpose of the company, and immediately proceeded to cut down trees, draw the lines of a town, and build the house where this deponent at present resides. Mr. Laclede on his arrival named the town Saint Louis, in honor of the King of France.

After the foundation of Saint Louis, which was on the fifteenth of February, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-four, the most remarkable events are—

The arrival on the seventeenth of July, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-five, of Mr. St. Ange de Bellerive at Saint Louis with his troops from Fort de Chartres, together with the government officers. After his arrival, Saint Louis was considered as the capital of Upper Louisiana. On the eleventh of August, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, Mr. Rioux arrived at Saint Louis, and took possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

The revolution at New Orleans, on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, caused the evacuation of Upper Louisiana by the Spanish troops, and their departure for New Orleans the seventeenth of July, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-nine. On the twenty-ninth of November, A. D. seventeen hundred and seventy, Mr. Pierre Piernas arrived in Saint Louis with the troops under his command, and again took possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of his Catholic Majesty. On the twentieth of June, A. D. seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, Mr. Laclede died at Arkansas.

"Année du grand coup."—On the sixth of May, A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty, Saint Louis was attacked by fourteen hundred Indians and Canadians.

"Année des grandes eaux."—The Mississippi rose twenty feet above the highest known water-marks. This deponent went in a boat (for the purpose of procuring plank) from Saint Louis, through the woods growing in the American bottom, to Kaskaskia. This was in April, A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

"Année des galeres."—The arrival of the galleys with Spanish troops, under the command of Colonel Don Carlos Howard, A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.

"Année du grand hiver."—The year of the cold winter was the winter of A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety-nine and eighteen hundred. Réaumur's thermometer was (as far as he recollects) thirty-two degrees below zero.

"Année de la picotte."—The fifteenth of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and one, the small-pox made its first appearance at Saint Louis.

The cession of Louisiana to the American government by France was known in Saint Louis in the evening, at seven o'clock, some time in the month of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and three.

Major Amos Stoddard arrived in Saint Louis on the fourth of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and four, to take possession of Upper Louisiana for the United States.

"*Vuide Poche*" was founded by Mr. Delor Detergette, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-seven, and was named Carondelet in seventeen hundred and ninety-six.

"*Florissant*" was founded by Beausier Dunegan, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and called St. Ferdinand in seventeen hundred and ninety-six.

"*Les Petites Cotes*" was established (founded) by Chasseur, A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and called St. Charles in eighteen hundred and four.

The Illinois Indians claimed the land where Saint Louis now stands when this deponent first came here. This deponent has known that Andrew Landreville has possessed the lot claimed for thirty-six years. It has been fenced in and had a house on it for upwards of thirty years, in which the claimant has lived.

AUG. CHOUTEAU.

Sworn to and subscribed April 18, 1825, before—

THEODORE HUNT,
Recorder of Land Titles.

Substance of testimony taken by Recorder Hunt in 1825, and noted in his minute-books of that year.

That Joseph Vachard, senior, legal representative, claims a common field lot in the Cul-de-sac field near St. Louis.

Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-six there were grants made in a common field near the town of St. Louis for a common field, then called "Petite Prairie," which is south of the town on the bluff, and was called the "Little Prairie." Some few years after, a band of the Peoria Indians obtained permission to build a village, and they did build one immediately where Judge Bent's house now stands, and in after times this prairie or common field was called *Prairie du Village Sauvage*. At the time the Indians built their village, their principal chief's name was "the Petit Dinde," or Little Turkey. A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, or about that time, there was a grant made for a common field called *Prairie des Noyers*, to be divided into lots. The bounds are as follows: on the south were the common field lands of Carondelet as they now are, or were when the government of the United States took possession of this country, and north by a division between the Big Prairie and the *Prairie des Noyers*, at the end of the mill tract called Cul-de-sac. He further states, that of his own knowledge the Grand Prairie was laid off as a common field about the year seventeen hundred and sixty-six, and is bounded on the north by the little river called *Marais Castor*, and as the land or lots were granted, they extended south until they eventually joined on the Cul-de-sac, which separated it from *Prairie des Noyers*; and he also states of his own knowledge that A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety there was a common field fence that connected with the fence of the common field of Carondelet and extended so as to go around and include *Prairie des Noyers*, Cul-de-sac, and the Big Prairie, and the land enclosed within this was very generally under cultivation for several years.

Pierre Chouteau, sr., being sworn, says that he often acted as surveyor by order of the Spanish government, and that A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty-eight

he did survey the Prairie des Noyers, by order of the same government, and he knows the bounds as described in the testimony of Auguste Chouteau to be correct and true.

John Baptiste Riviere de Baccané, being duly sworn, says he was taken a prisoner at the attack on St. Louis by the Indians at Cardinal springs, and was tied by the Indians at the spring. He was asleep in the house at the spring, which house was built by and belonged to John Marie Cardinal. At the time the attack commenced, (and this deponent was taken prisoner by the Indians,) Cardinal was wounded by them in attempting to make his escape; and he lived until he got to the Beaver Ponds, about two or three miles, where he, Cardinal, died. That the inhabitants lost in killed or taken prisoners fifty-eight or fifty-nine by this attack, which commenced in the Grand Prairie about the middle of the day. He was taken prisoner by the Indians to Chicago, where he made his escape and returned to St. Louis, after which he removed to St. Ferdinand, where he has lived ever since. When he lived in this town he was well acquainted with the different field lots and the owners of them, and knows the lots claimed by Alexis Marie.

Baptiste Riviere, being duly sworn, says he came to the town of Saint Louis in the first boat that came to this town, with Auguste Chouteau. This deponent says his father left Kaskaskia (at the same time he left Fort Chartres) with a cart, in which was Mrs. Chouteau and her children, and this cart was accompanied by Laclede Liguist, who arrived about the same time the boat did from Fort Chartres. That when he came to this town he was about twelve years of age, and immediately where the town stands was very heavily timbered, but back of the town it was generally prairie, with some timber growing; but where the timber did grow it was entirely free from undergrowth, and the grass grew in great abundance everywhere, and of the best quality. He further says, that immediately after their arrival at this place they commenced fencing for a common field, and the first fence built commenced at the place called "Demi lune," and went back of the town, following the top of the hill down to the Indian village. After that the common field fence was so altered as to take in the pond, and extended to the Pain de Sucre, near the present village of Carondelet; and after this time it was so altered as to be connected with the enclosure of the people of the village of Carondelet, which extended to the mouth of the river des Peres. The fence was made in various modes; some was made picket-fashion, some worm fence, some with trees of their full length and small stakes with riders on the top; and the whole line of this fence was completed upwards of fifty years ago.

JOHN LA VALLE'S LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES CLAIM A SQUARE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEW MADRID.

Robert McCay, being duly sworn, says he knows the lot or square claimed; that, A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty-six, he, McCay, was on his way to New Orleans from post St. Vincennes, and in the month of December of that year he stopped at that place where the village of New Madrid now stands, at which time there was not any person living there, it being a perfect wilderness. He further states that in the spring of the following year, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, when he returned, there were about twelve persons living on the spot where the village now stands, being employed in trading with the Indians; among the number was Joseph Lesieur. He also states that in seventeen hundred and eighty-nine he was again at New Orleans, when the governor sent for him, &c., made inquiries as to the situation of the place, &c., and in the year of A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety Pierre Fouché arrived at the place and took command of the same, and named the village New Madrid, and then built Fort Celeste, which was named thus in compliment to the wife of Don Stephen Mero, the governor of Louisiana; from this

time this deponent has made the village of New Madrid his place of residence. He further states that the place where Colonel Morgan located himself, A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, was below Lake St. Ann, being about one mile below the site of the present village of New Madrid; and he also states that, A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety-four or five, the village of Little Prairie was settled by Francis Lesieur; A. D. 1793 Don Pierre Fouché was relieved by Don Thomas Portell, as commandant; A. D. 1796 Don T. Portell was relieved as commandant by Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, and A. D. 1798 Don C. D. H. Delassus was made lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, and that this deponent, who commanded in the Spanish naval service, remained in command of the village until the arrival of Don Andre Pereux, who remained in command until a short time before the country was receded, when John B. La Valle had command, and that to his knowledge the regulations of Morales were published about A. D. eighteen hundred by the beat of the drum and reading it at the corners of the streets, and afterwards putting up the order at some public place, as was always done when royal orders were made public. He also states that on the morning of the seventeenth of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the first earthquake was felt, which was the one that destroyed the Little Prairie; but the one that did the material injury to the village of New Madrid was not until the seventh of February following. That earthquakes have continued from that time to this during the fall and winter; that prior to and on the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and three, this square was possessed and occupied by John La Valle, and that he occupied this same square until his death, A. D. eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Auguste Chouteau, being sworn, says that in the year of A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-four he surveyed the site for the town of St. Louis, and made a plat of the same; that the main streets were all of them laid out to be thirty-six feet, French measure, wide; all the cross streets were laid out to be thirty feet, French measure, wide; that the blocks were generally laid out to be two hundred and forty feet, fronting on the main streets and running back three hundred feet to the other main street, and the grants to the town lots were always intended to be bounded by the plan or plat above mentioned, so as not to encroach upon the streets. He states that he is well acquainted with what was the custom as to the grants to the lots fronting on the Mississippi in this town, which was always sanctioned by the custom of the country, viz: that there was always a space left below the lots so situated (and fronting on the Mississippi) and the Mississippi for a tow or road, and that he never did know (during the time the French or Spanish authorities governed this country) of any lots being fenced in down to the river Mississippi, either to high-water or low-water mark. Further, that A. D. seventeen hundred and eighty, he again surveyed the town according to the original plan, a copy of which survey has this day been shown him by Theodore Hunt, the United States recorder of land titles; and he further says that, since the first laying out of the town, the Mississippi has washed away some land in front of said town as it was laid out.

The following is a comparative statement adopted by the surveyor general's office at St. Louis, Missouri, of the land measures of the United States, and the French measures formerly used in the late province of Louisiana :

LINEAR MEASURE.			SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.		
French.		United States.	French.		United States.
72 feet	are equal to	77 feet.	288 arpents are equal to 245 acres.		
6 perches	do	7 poles.			
		<i>Chains. Links.</i>	<i>Arpents.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
* 1 perch equal to.....	0	29. 166	‡ 1.....		0. 85 07
2.....	0	58. 333	2.....		1. 70 14
3.....	0	87. 5	3.....		2. 55 21
4.....	1	16. 661	4.....		3. 40 28
5.....	1	45. 833	5.....		4. 25 35
6.....	1	75.	6.....		5. 10 42
7.....	2	04. 166	7.....		5. 95 49
8.....	2	33. 333	8.....		6. 80 56
9.....	2	62. 5	9.....		7. 65 63
10 or one arpent lineal..	2	91. 666	10.....		8. 50 69
2 arpents.....	5	83. 333	100.....		85. 06 94
3.....	8	75.	1, 000.....		850. 69 44
4.....	11	66. 666	10, 000.....		8, 506. 94 44
5.....	14	58. 333			
6.....	17	50.	<i>Arpents. Perches.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
7.....	20	41. 666	§ 1 17. 551.....		1
8.....	23	33. 333	2 35. 102.....		2
9.....	26	25.	3 52. 653.....		3
10.....	29	16. 666	4 70. 204.....		4
100.....	291	66. 666	5 87. 755.....		5
000.....	2, 916	66. 666	7 05. 306.....		6
12.....	35		8 22. 857.....		7
Side of a league square.			9 40. 804.....		8
84 arpents.....	245 chains.		10 57. 959.....		9
Side of a mile square.			11 75. 510.....		10
<i>Arpents.</i>		<i>Perches.</i>	117 55. 102.....		100
† 27.....	4 2-7 = 80		1, 175 51. 020.....		1, 000
			11, 755 10. 204.....		10, 000
			A league square contains 7,056 arpents or 6,002. 50 acres. || A mile square contains 725 arpents and 32. 64 perches or 640 acres.		
			12 arpents = 35 chains lineal.		

* 1 perch is equal to $29\frac{166}{1000}$ links. † ‡ 27 arpents are equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ perches = 80 chains.

‡ 1 arpent is equal to $\frac{85}{100}$ of an acre and $\frac{7}{1000}$. § 1 arpent and $17\frac{551}{1000}$ perches are equal to 1 acre. 725 arpents and $32\frac{64}{100}$ perches are equal to 640 acres.

No. 1.

Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1865, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1866, and also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1865.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, but not included in last year's report.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.	Total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1866.	Total area of the public lands remaining unsurveyed, including private claims surveyed and not reported, up to June 30, 1866.	Area of the land States and Territories.	
						In acres.	In square miles.
Wisconsin.....	33,375,333	356,888	779,139	34,511,360	.....	34,511,360	53,924
Iowa.....	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....	35,228,800	55,045
Minnesota.....	21,454,802	81,322	509,743	22,045,867	31,413,973	53,459,840	83,531
Kansas.....	14,762,581	231,072	1,178,123	16,171,776	35,871,744	52,043,520	81,318
Nebraska Territory.....	13,170,301	.....	390,831	13,561,132	35,075,668	48,636,800	75,995
California.....	27,008,317	194,716	477,652	27,680,685	93,267,155	120,947,840	182,981
Nevada*.....	451,407	57,809	218,903	728,119	51,456,841	52,184,960	81,539
Oregon.....	5,448,866	279,365	1,955	5,730,186	55,245,174	60,975,360	95,274
Washington Territory.....	3,333,902	15,699	181,074	3,530,645	41,265,515	44,796,160	69,994
Colorado Territory.....	1,197,321	10,421	414,509	1,622,251	65,257,749	66,880,000	104,500
Utah Territory†.....	2,425,239	.....	.....	2,425,239	65,659,241	68,084,480	106,382
Arizona Territory‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,730,240	80,730,240	126,141
New Mexico Territory.....	2,293,142	.....	.....	2,293,142	75,275,498	77,568,640	121,201
Dakota Territory.....	1,744,881	.....	115,108	1,859,989	152,122,091	153,982,080	240,597
Idaho Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,196,480	58,196,480	90,932
Montana Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,016,640	92,016,640	143,776
Missouri.....	41,824,000	.....	.....	41,824,000	.....	41,924,000	65,359
Alabama.....	32,462,080	.....	.....	32,462,080	.....	32,462,080	50,722
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....	30,179,840	47,156
Louisiana.....	23,461,440	.....	.....	23,461,440	3,000,000	26,461,440	41,346
Arkansas.....	33,406,720	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....	33,406,720	52,198
Florida.....	26,631,520	.....	.....	26,631,520	11,300,000	37,931,520	59,268
Ohio.....	25,576,960	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....	25,576,960	39,964
Indiana.....	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....	21,637,760	33,809
Michigan.....	36,128,640	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....	36,128,640	56,451
Illinois.....	35,462,400	.....	.....	35,462,400	.....	35,462,400	55,410
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,154,240	44,154,240	68,991
Total.....	468,666,252	1,227,262	4,267,037	474,160,551	991,308,249	1,465,468,800	2,289,795

*The State of Nevada was enlarged by adding 1 degree of longitude—detached from the west part of Utah—11,728,845 acres; also by the addition of that portion of Arizona lying between the 37th degree of north latitude and Colorado river on the south, and the 37th degree of longitude west, to the eastern boundary of California, amounting to 7,823,936 acres, which will increase the area of Nevada to 71,727,741 acres. This is, however, subject to the approval of the legislature of Nevada, of which this office has not been advised at the date of this report. Per act of May 5, 1866.

†A strip of 1 degree of longitude being taken from Utah on the west, for the purpose of adding to Nevada, equivalent to 11,728,845 acres, the area of Utah thus diminished will be 56,355,635 acres. Vacated Indian reservations in Utah (77,225 acres) were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, but as this area forms part of that formerly surveyed as the public lands, and is included in 2,425,239, the area is not repeated.

‡The area of Arizona being diminished by the cutting off the northwest corner and adding to Nevada, amounting to 7,823,936 acres, its area will be 72,906,304 acres.

[illegible]

No. 2 A.—Statement of the public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1865.		Cash.	Military scrip.	Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggr'gate in \$10 paym'ts.	Am't of reg. and rec. sec. 6 of homestead act of 1862, and the amendat'y act of 1864.	Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.	Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agric. col. and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Amount.							Acres.	Amount.	
Council Bluffs.	514.47	\$635 66			42,516.86	\$3,710 00	\$1,447.38	43,041.33	\$4,405 66		\$499 88
Fort Dodge	154.94	194 85			10,677.08	830 00	214 76	10,832.02	1,014 85		2,008 68
St. Louis City											818 70
Total	1,654.58	2,121 97	2,121 97		55,405.30	4,800 00	1,717 41	57,059.88	6,921 97		4,190 93
WISCONSIN.											
Menasha	5,978.53	11,306 86	11,300 86		6,470.55	650 00	174 66	12,463.08	11,950 86	6,230.25	\$155 76
Stevens's Point	1,696.18	2,220 28	2,220 28		4,671.89	530 00	124 30	6,368.07	2,750 28		733 59
La Crosse	4,757.54	6,732 47	6,732 47		32,625.96	3,230 00	973 07	37,383.50	9,912 47		1,680 42
Eau Claire	6,520.59	8,250 76	8,250 76		13,275.49	1,010 00	359 88	19,796.08	9,260 76	11,165.54	279 14
Bayfield	572.91	1,616 15	1,616 15		617.50	40 00	15 45	1,190.41	1,656 15		610 87
Falls of St. Croix	1,438.13	3,867 85	3,867 85		18,500.42	1,760 00	647 58	19,928.55	7,627 85	160.00	4 00
Total	20,973.88	35,978 37	35,978 37		76,161.81	7,210 00	2,294 94	97,135.69	43,188 37	17,555.79	438 90
MINNESOTA.											
Taylor's Falls	1,168.18	1,460 25	1,460 25		6,470.60	480 00	189 78	7,638.78	1,940 25	320.00	8 00
St. Cloud	7,523.68	16,062 14	14,403 60	\$1,658 54	105,309.92	7,330 00	2,801 06	112,833.60	23,392 14	7,806.02	195 14
Winnipeg City	3,333.60	4,873 34	4,673 34	200 00	91,463.76	6,340 00	2,392 37	94,797.36	11,213 34	800.00	20 00
Minneapolis	2,108.35	5,069 01	5,069 01		24,538.97	2,980 00	1,159 10	26,647.32	8,049 01	478.30	11 96
Du Luth	241.95	392 45	392 45					241.95	392 45	960.00	24 00
St. Peter	2,491.48	4,600 07	4,600 07		55,938.48	4,840 00	1,775 61	58,429.96	9,440 07	1,280.00	30 00
Total	16,897.24	32,367 26	30,508 72	1,858 54	283,721.73	21,970 00	8,317 92	300,588.97	54,337 26	11,644.32	289 10

CALIFORNIA.													
San Francisco.....	7,320.08	9,163.62	9,163.62	11,385.58	770.00	445.71	1,215.71	18,715.66	9,932.62	.....	.....	.....	1,186.42
Marysville.....	17,923.14	21,923.14	21,923.14	4,356.11	330.00	193.79	523.79	21,571.78	22,253.44	.....	.....	.....	1,328.69
Humboldt.....	5,730.91	7,187.29	7,187.29	14,879.67	60.00	35.71	95.71	6,703.20	7,947.93	.....	.....	.....	1,167.53
Stockton.....	12,884.99	16,106.34	16,106.34	7,536.30	950.00	566.98	1,516.98	27,764.66	17,056.24	.....	.....	.....	1,850.80
Visalia.....	944.11	1,180.13	1,180.13	7,536.30	510.00	282.42	732.42	8,480.41	1,690.13	.....	.....	.....	1,369.59
Total.....	44,128.76	55,559.72	55,559.72	39,103.95	2,620.00	1,524.61	4,144.61	83,238.71	58,179.72	.....	.....	.....	6,903.03
OREGON.													
Oregon City.....	2,877.97	3,598.49	3,598.49	23,894.34	1,480.00	811.50	2,291.50	66,772.31	5,978.49	.....	.....	.....	1,896.84
Roseburg.....	7,051.77	8,809.19	8,809.19	10,572.19	2,700.00	399.46	1,099.46	17,623.96	9,509.19	.....	.....	.....	1,729.76
Total.....	9,929.74	12,407.68	12,407.68	34,466.53	2,180.00	1,210.96	3,390.96	44,396.27	14,587.68	.....	.....	.....	3,626.60
WASHINGTON TER.													
Olympia.....	6,732.74	8,403.42	8,403.42	6,954.61	450.00	961.37	711.37	13,677.35	8,853.42	.....	.....	.....	1,109.17
Vancouver.....	5,252.17	6,527.71	6,527.71	12,682.39	800.00	474.33	1,274.33	17,994.56	7,927.71	.....	.....	.....	1,077.26
Total.....	11,944.91	14,931.13	14,931.13	19,637.00	1,250.00	735.70	1,985.70	31,551.91	16,181.13	.....	.....	.....	2,186.43
KANSAS.													
Topeka.....	841.83	1,052.86	932.86	14,044.37	1,110.00	506.38	1,616.38	14,886.20	2,162.86	.....	.....	.....	1,507.64
Humboldt.....	2,094.67	2,618.37	2,618.37	18,838.45	1,300.00	499.97	1,799.97	20,933.12	3,918.37	.....	.....	.....	1,855.54
Junction City.....	1,892.36	2,514.29	2,514.29	29,085.19	2,470.00	955.90	3,425.90	30,977.55	4,984.29	.....	.....	.....	2,239.55
Total.....	4,828.86	6,185.52	6,085.52	61,968.01	4,880.00	1,962.25	6,842.25	66,796.87	11,065.52	.....	.....	.....	5,572.73
NEBRASKA TER.													
Omaha City.....	1,879.05	2,799.08	2,799.08	16,934.53	1,550.00	605.13	2,155.13	18,183.58	4,349.08	.....	.....	.....	1,240.06
Brownsville.....	2,708.87	3,392.05	3,372.37	29,396.56	2,730.00	1,059.92	3,789.92	45,105.43	6,122.05	.....	.....	.....	2,034.30
Nebraska City.....	2,393.75	3,238.69	3,238.69	21,657.72	1,460.00	570.84	2,030.84	24,233.47	4,718.69	.....	.....	.....	1,342.70
Dakota City.....	708.20	960.27	960.27	3,692.87	240.00	92.32	332.32	4,461.07	1,200.27	.....	.....	.....	567.62
Total.....	7,951.87	10,410.09	10,380.41	84,081.08	5,980.00	2,328.21	8,308.21	92,633.55	16,390.09	.....	.....	.....	5,184.68
NEW MEXICO TER.													
Santa Fé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299.13
COLORADO TER.													
Denver.....	8,438.14	10,547.66	10,547.66	14,638.12	970.00	548.92	1,518.92	23,076.26	11,517.66	.....	.....	.....	1,377.03
DAKOTA TER.													
Vermillion.....	888.49	1,135.68	1,135.68	8,086.02	510.00	202.16	712.16	8,974.51	1,645.68	.....	.....	.....	1,285.11
NEVADA.													
Carson City.....	2,793.31	3,891.64	3,891.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,793.31	3,891.64	.....	.....	.....	843.95

No. 2 A.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1865.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1865, ment oned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....	599.44	\$1,279 37	\$1,279 37	.....
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	529.19	807 53	757 53	\$50 00
Missouri.....	14,696.75	25,400 16	21,650 16	3,750 00
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	26,510.50	40,129 87	38,329 87	1,800 00
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	1,654.58	2,121 97	2,121 97	.....
Wisconsin.....	20,973.88	35,978 37	35,978 37	.....
Minnesota.....	16,867.24	32,367 26	30,508 72	1,858 54
California.....	44,128.76	55,559 72	55,559 72	.....
Oregon.....	9,929.74	12,407 68	12,407 68	.....
Washington Territory.....	11,944.91	14,931 13	14,931 13	.....
Kansas.....	4,828.86	6,185 52	6,085 52	100 00
Nebraska Territory.....	7,951.87	10,410 09	10,390 41	19 68
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Territory.....	8,438.14	10,547 66	10,547 66	.....
Dakota Territory.....	888.49	1,135 68	1,135 68	.....
Nevada.....	2,793.31	3,891 64	3,891 64	.....
Total.....	172,765.66	253,153 65	245,575 43	7,578 22

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions received
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of section 3.

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by section second of the act, and also with aggregate of commission of registers and receivers, under section six of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1865.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the ag. col. and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Am't of reg. and receivers' commis's.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commiss'ns.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
405.27	\$70 00	\$12 12	\$82 12	1,004.71	\$1,349 37	-----	-----	\$455 21
39.62	10 00	2 00	12 00	568.81	817 53	-----	-----	550 85
134,145.89	13,510 00	4,399 98	17,909 98	148,842.64	38,910 16	-----	-----	759 50
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,906 44
127,623.33	10,310 00	3,609 85	14,009 85	154,163.83	50,439 87	61,907.79	\$1,552 00	9,468 67
55,405.30	4,800 00	1,717 41	6,517 41	57,059.88	6,921 97	-----	-----	4,190 93
76,161.81	7,210 00	2,294 94	9,504 94	97,135.69	43,188 37	17,555.79	438 90	6,824 85
283,721.73	21,970 00	8,317 92	30,287 92	300,528.97	54,337 26	11,644.32	289 10	11,092 74
39,109.95	2,620 00	1,524 61	4,144 61	83,238.71	58,179 72	-----	-----	6,903 03
34,466.53	2,180 00	1,210 96	3,390 96	44,396.27	14,587 68	-----	-----	3,626 60
19,637.00	1,250 00	735 70	1,985 70	31,581.91	16,181 13	-----	-----	2,186 43
61,968.01	4,880 00	1,962 25	6,842 25	66,796.87	11,065 52	74,994.13	1,874 84	5,572 73
84,681.68	5,980 00	2,328 21	8,308 21	92,633.55	16,390 09	25,309.17	632 74	5,184 68
14,638.12	970 00	548 92	1,518 92	23,076.26	11,517 66	-----	-----	239 13
8,086.02	510 00	202 16	712 16	8,974.51	1,645 68	-----	-----	1,377 03
-----	-----	-----	-----	2,793.31	3,891 64	-----	-----	1,585 11
940,090.26	76,270 00	28,957 03	105,227 03	1,112,855.92	329,423 65	191,411.20	4,787 58	843 95
thereon -----	-----	-----	-----	191,411.20	4,787 58	-----	-----	65,767 88
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28,957 03	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	1,304,267.12	363,168 26	-----	-----	-----

No. 2 B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received commissions received under sixth section of said act; also, of land located commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866.*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash. *	Military scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe				
Indiana	Indianapolis	157. 65	\$197 13	\$197 13	
Illinois	Springfield	120. 00	250 00	250 00	
Missouri	Booneville	32, 697. 23	52, 001 99	43, 169 45	\$8, 832 54
Do	Ironton	2, 030. 51	3, 291 61	3, 291 61	
Total		34, 727. 74	55, 293 60	46, 461 06	8, 832 54
Alabama	St. Stephen's				
Do	Greenville				
Do	Huntsville				
Do	Tuscaloosa				
Do	Elba				
Do	Demopolis				
Do	Montgomery	8, 767. 80	16, 558 21	16, 558 21	
Do	Centre				
Total		8, 767. 80	16, 558 21	16, 558 21	
Mississippi	Washington				
Do	Paulding				
Do	Jackson				
Do	Columbus				
Total					
Louisiana	New Orleans	63. 36	79 20	79 20	
Do	Opelousas				
Do	Monroe				
Do	Greensburg				
Do	Natchitoches				
Total		63. 36	79 20	79 20	
Michigan	Detroit	5, 223. 78	7, 201 25	6, 852 96	348 29
Do	East Saginaw	13, 116. 10	18, 860 93	16, 252 08	2, 608 85
Do	Ionia	8, 838. 25	14, 994 28	14, 994 28	
Do	Marquette	1, 921. 42	2, 690 86	2, 690 86	
Do	Traverse City	15, 167. 29	19, 057 99	19, 057 99	
Total		44, 266. 84	62, 805 31	59, 848 17	2, 957 14
Arkansas	Batesville				
Do	Little Rock				
Do	Washington				
Do	Huntsville				
Do	Clarksville				
Do	Champagnole				
Total					
Florida	Tallahassee				
Do	St. Augustine				
Do	Newnansville				
Do	Tampa				
Total					

No. 2 B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	749.32	\$936 65	\$936 65	.....
Do.....	Council Bluffs	239.61	479 38	479 38	.....
Do.....	Fort Dodge	497.07	1,004 25	1,004 25	.....
Do.....	Sioux City	84.52	105 66	105 66	.....
Total.....	.....	1,570.52	2,525 94	2,525 94	.....
Wisconsin	Menosha	7,254.18	15,174 99	15,174 99	.....
Do.....	Stevens's Point	514.30	642 89	642 89	.....
Do.....	La Crosse	5,760.57	5,827 38	5,827 38	.....
Do.....	Eau Claire	6,137.93	7,672 40	7,172 40	\$500 00
Do.....	Bayfield	404.90	1,256 13	1,256 13	.....
Do.....	Falls of St. Croix	1,650.94	3,099 88	3,099 88	.....
Total.....	.....	21,722.82	33,673 67	33,173 67	500 00
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,003.08	1,253 86	1,253 86	.....
Do.....	St. Cloud	6,736.79	9,006 06	7,174 60	1,831 46
Do.....	Winnebago City	1,446.34	2,268 04	2,268 04	.....
Do.....	Minneapolis	871.19	1,948 34	1,948 34	.....
Do.....	Du Luth	320.53	400 67	400 67	.....
Do.....	St. Peter	4,340.80	7,538 34	7,538 34	.....
Total.....	.....	14,718.73	22,415 31	20,583 85	1,831 46
California	San Francisco	10,492.54	13,807 74	13,807 74	.....
Do.....	Marysville	9,690.01	12,537 56	12,537 56	.....
Do.....	Humboldt	3,269.48	4,086 85	4,086 85	.....
Do.....	Stockton	11,946.87	15,944 72	15,944 72	.....
Do.....	Visalia	2,859.93	3,574 90	3,574 90	.....
Total.....	.....	38,258.83	49,951 77	49,951 77	.....
Oregon	Oregon City	3,653.10	4,577 66	4,577 66	.....
Do.....	Roseburg	14,900.17	18,625 36	18,625 36	.....
Total.....	.....	18,553.27	23,203 02	23,203 02	.....
Washington Territory.	Olympia	5,744.86	7,181 44	7,081 44	100 00
Do.....	Vancouver	4,579.52	5,724 39	5,724 39	.....
Total.....	.....	10,324.38	12,905 83	12,805 83	100 00
Kansas	Topeka	1,000.07	1,299 90	1,299 90	.....
Do.....	Humboldt	2,032.87	2,550 76	2,550 76	.....
Do.....	Junction City	1,176.09	1,670 40	1,670 40	.....
Total.....	.....	4,209.03	5,521 06	5,521 06	.....
Nebraska Territory...	Omaha City	1,455.52	1,996 42	1,896 42	100 00
Do.....	Brownsville	2,072.96	2,591 17	2,591 17	.....
Do.....	Nebraska City	1,612.48	2,020 95	2,020 95	.....
Do.....	Dakota City	1,334.69	1,668 39	1,668 39	.....
Total.....	.....	6,475.65	8,276 93	8,176 93	100 00
New Mexico Territory.	Santa Fé .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Territory....	Denver	8,600.14	10,750 17	10,750 17	.....
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	791.73	989 17	989 17	.....
Nevada	Carson City	2,200.00	2,750 00	2,750 00	.....

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by sec. 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under sec. 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricul college and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' com'ns on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of registers' & receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
1,206.52	\$130 00	\$30 57	\$160 57	1,955.84	\$1,066 65			\$754 88
400.00	30 00	12 00	42 00	639.61	509 38			524 56
36,835.91	3,940 00	1,486 68	5,426 68	37,332.98	4,944 25			2,053 86
12,110.39	960 00	361 00	1,321 00	12,194.91	1,065 66			905 13
50,552.82	5,060 00	1,890 25	6,950 25	52,123.34	7,585 94			4,238 43
2,141.44	250 00	53 42	303 42	9,395.62	15,424 99	6,360.20	\$169 00	1,120 35
2,200.47	250 00	63 07	313 07	2,714.77	892 89			574 85
26,657.93	2,600 00	768 16	3,368 16	32,418.50	8,427 38	1,087.01	28 00	1,416 70
10,328.97	770 00	284 78	1,054 78	16,466.90	8,442 40	90,354.69	2,326 76	3,121 83
12,595.90	1,430 00	516 41	1,946 41	404.90	1,256 13	602.60	15 04	533 22
				14,246.84	4,529 88	160.00	4 00	439 44
53,924.71	5,300 00	1,685 84	6,985 84	75,647.53	38,973 67	98,564.50	2,542 80	7,206 39
5,789.00	460 00	175 54	635 54	6,792.08	1,713 86	480.00	12 00	337 76
74,634.88	5,300 00	2,066 54	7,366 54	81,371.67	14,306 06	32,068.07	801 71	2,235 77
64,111.51	4,650 00	1,713 53	6,363 53	65,557.85	6,918 04	4,480.00	112 00	2,526 81
10,555.24	1,260 00	475 58	1,735 58	11,426.43	3,208 34	7,493.25	187 32	1,349 63
145.30	10 00	3 83	13 83	465.83	410 67	320.00	8 00	507 52
49,968.57	4,160 00	1,457 47	5,617 47	54,309.37	11,698 34	7,819.51	195 48	2,313 20
205,204.50	15,840 00	5,892 49	21,732 49	219,923.23	38,255 31	52,660.83	1,316 51	9,270 68
8,526.67	620 00	348 00	968 00	19,019.21	14,427 74			3,129 27
3,066.70	220 00	128 47	348 47	12,696.71	12,757 56			1,609 51
1,107.12	70 00	41 51	111 51	4,376.60	4,156 85			830 95
8,676.49	600 00	349 37	949 37	20,623.36	16,544 72			1,879 21
4,804.21	330 00	184 19	514 19	7,664.14	3,904 90			1,008 36
26,121.19	1,840 00	1,051 54	2,891 54	64,380.02	51,791 77			8,457 30
25,147.90	1,750 00	943 03	2,693 03	28,801.00	6,327 66			3,527 79
11,357.66	750 00	425 91	1,175 91	26,227.83	19,375 36			2,577 79
36,505.56	2,500 00	1,368 94	3,868 94	55,058.83	25,703 02			6,105 58
4,622.36	300 00	159 96	459 96	10,367.22	7,481 44			1,612 05
8,277.35	530 00	310 50	840 50	12,850.87	6,254 39			1,275 84
12,899.71	830 00	470 46	1,300 46	23,224.09	13,735 83			2,887 89
12,502.57	1,260 00	472 82	1,732 82	13,502.64	2,559 90	38,844.74	971 12	1,315 18
23,746.88	1,870 00	704 01	2,574 01	25,779.75	4,420 76	7,199.08	179 98	1,468 11
48,771.81	4,060 00	1,240 49	5,300 49	49,947.90	5,730 40	16,132.11	202 78	1,845 58
85,021.26	7,190 00	2,417 32	9,607 32	89,230.29	12,711 06	62,175.93	1,353 88	4,628 87
22,000.18	2,090 00	817 15	2,907 15	23,455.70	4,086 42	5,259.43	131 48	1,608 54
52,498.75	3,420 00	1,312 46	4,732 46	54,571.71	6,011 17	29,344.11	733 56	1,497 25
37,901.37	2,670 00	1,052 57	3,728 57	39,513.85	4,690 95	15,669.81	391 86	1,771 73
6,895.28	470 00	172 38	642 38	8,229.97	2,138 39	2,520.50	63 00	524 38
119,295.58	8,650 00	3,360 56	12,010 56	125,771.23	16,926 93	52,793.85	1,319 90	5,401 90
								270 83
16,627.02	1,110 00	622 62	1,732 62	25,227.16	11,860 17			1,473 76
16,041.62	1,030 00	401 03	1,431 03	16,833.35	2,009 17			919 17
80.00	10 00	53 00	63 00	2,280.00	2,760 00			601 63

No. 2 B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....				
Indiana.....	157. 65	\$197 13	\$197 13	
Illinois.....	120. 00	250 00	250 00	
Missouri.....	34,727. 74	55,293 60	46,461 06	\$8,832 54
Alabama.....	8,767. 80	16,558 21	16,558 21	
Mississippi.....				
Louisiana.....	63. 36	79 20	79 20	
Michigan.....	44,266. 84	62,805 31	59,848 17	2,957 14
Arkansas.....				
Florida.....				
Iowa.....	1,570. 52	2,525 94	2,525 94	
Wisconsin.....	21,722. 82	33,673 67	33,173 67	500 00
Minnesota.....	14,718. 73	22,415 31	20,583 85	1,831 46
California.....	38,258. 83	49,951 77	49,951 77	
Oregon.....	18,553. 27	23,203 02	23,203 02	
Washington Territory.....	10,324. 38	12,905 83	12,805 83	100 00
Kansas.....	4,209. 03	5,521 06	5,521 06	
Nebraska Territory.....	6,475. 65	8,276 93	8,176 93	100 00
New Mexico Territory.....				
Colorado Territory.....	8,600. 14	10,750 17	10,750 17	
Dakota Territory.....	791. 73	989 17	989 17	
Nevada.....	2,200. 00	2,750 00	2,750 00	
Total.....	215,528. 49	308,146 32	293,825 18	14,321 14

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions received
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of commissions of
registers and receivers.

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 30, 1862, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by section 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of registers' and rec'rs' commissions.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
478.12	\$80 00	\$15 94	\$95 94	478.12	\$80 00			\$622 94
				157.65	197 13			375 00
40.00	10 00	2 00	12 00	160.00	260 00			512 43
191,175.59	19,100 00	6,282 11	25,382 11	225,903.33	74,393 60	98,656.30	\$2,523 00	4,437 74
634.22	40 00	15 86	55 86	9,402.02	16,598 21			768 10
				63.36	79 20			81 95
137,824.70	11,010 00	3,934 48	14,944 48	182,091.54	73,815 31	94,803.99	2,848 00	8,834 62
50,552.82	5,060 00	1,890 25	6,950 25	52,123.34	7,585 94			4,238 43
53,924.71	5,390 00	1,685 84	6,985 84	75,647.53	38,973 67	48,564.50	2,542 80	7,206 39
205,204.50	15,840 00	5,892 49	21,732 49	219,923.23	38,255 31	52,660.83	1,316 51	9,270 68
26,121.19	1,840 00	1,051 54	2,891 54	64,380.02	51,791 77			8,457 30
36,505.56	2,500 00	1,368 94	3,868 94	55,058.83	25,703 02			6,105 58
12,899.71	830 00	470 46	1,300 46	23,224.09	13,735 83			2,887 89
85,021.26	7,190 00	2,417 32	9,607 32	89,220.29	12,711 06	62,175.93	1,353 88	4,628 87
119,295.58	8,650 00	3,360 56	12,010 56	125,771.23	16,926 93	52,793.85	1,319 90	5,401 90
								270 83
16,627.02	1,110 00	622 62	1,732 62	25,227.16	11,860 17			1,473 76
16,041.62	1,020 00	401 03	1,421 03	16,833.35	2,009 17			919 17
80.00	10 00	53 00	63 00	2,280.00	2,760 00			601 63
952,426.60	79,590 00	29,464 44	109,054 44	1,167,955.09	387,736 32	459,655.40	11,904 09	67,095 21
thereon				459,655.40	11,904 09			
					29,464 44			
				1,627,610.49	429,104 85			

No. 3.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, showing the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of rural college and mechanic scrip under act of July 2, 1862.*

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered in 1862, with aggregate of second section of the act, missions of registers and act, and of act approved thereof, for the fiscal year	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.	Area of homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.
Ohio.....	599.44	\$1,279 37	\$1,279 37	-----	883.39	\$150 00
Indiana.....	157.65	197 13	197 13	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	649.19	1,057 53	1,007 53	\$50 00	79.62	20 00
Missouri.....	49,424.49	80,693 76	68,111 32	12,582 54	325,321.48	32,610 00
Alabama.....	8,767.80	16,558 21	16,558 21	-----	634.22	40 00
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	63.76	79 20	79 20	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	70,807.34	102,935 18	98,178 04	4,757 14	265,448.03	21,320 00
Arkansas.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	3,225.10	4,647 91	4,647 91	-----	105,958.12	9,860 00
Wisconsin.....	42,696.70	69,652 04	69,152 04	500 00	139,086.52	12,510 00
Minnesota.....	31,585.97	54,782 57	51,092 57	3,690 00	488,926.23	37,810 00
California.....	82,387.59	105,511 49	105,511 49	-----	65,231.14	4,460 00
Oregon.....	28,483.01	35,610 70	35,610 70	-----	70,972.09	4,680 00
Washington Territory.....	22,269.29	27,836 96	27,736 96	100 00	32,536.71	2,080 00
Kansas.....	9,037.89	11,706 58	11,606 58	100 00	146,989.27	12,070 00
Nebraska Territory.....	14,427.52	18,687 02	18,567 34	119 68	203,977.26	14,630 00
New Mexico Territory.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado Territory.....	17,038.28	21,297 83	21,297 83	-----	31,265.14	2,080 00
Dakota Territory.....	1,680.22	2,124 85	2,124 85	-----	24,127.64	1,530 00
Nevada Territory.....	4,993.31	6,641 64	6,641 64	-----	80.00	10 00
Total.....	388,294.15	561,299 97	539,400 61	21,899 36	1,892,516.86	155,860 00

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of commis

number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also, locations with agricul-

der homestead act of May 20, \$10 payments required by the and also with aggregate of com-receivers under section 6 of said March 21, 1864, amendatory ending June 30, 1866.		Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental ex-penses.
Amount of registers' and-receivers' com-missions.	Aggregate in \$10 payments and commis-sions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	In value equal to—	Amount.
\$28 06	\$178 06	1,482.83	\$1,429 37	.....	.....	\$1,078 15
4 00	.....	157.65	197 13	.....	.....	925 85
.....	24 00	728.81	1,077 53	.....	.....	1,271 93
10,682 09	43,292 09	374,745.97	113,303 76	98,656.30	\$2,523 00	9,344 18
15 86	55 86	9,402.02	16,598 21	.....	.....	768 10
.....	.....	63.36	79 20	.....	.....	81 95
7,634 33	28,954 33	336,255.37	124,255 18	156,711.78	4,400 00	18,303 29
.....
3,607 66	13,467 66	109,183.22	14,507 91	.....	.....	8,429 36
3,980 78	16,490 78	172,783.22	82,162 04	116,120.29	2,981 70	14,031 24
14,210 41	52,020 41	520,512.20	92,592 57	64,305.15	1,605 61	20,363 42
2,576 15	7,036 15	147,618.73	109,971 49	.....	.....	15,360 33
2,579 90	7,259 90	99,455.10	40,290 70	.....	.....	9,732 18
1,206 16	3,286 16	54,806.00	29,916 96	.....	.....	5,074 32
4,379 57	16,449 57	156,027.16	23,776 58	137,170.06	3,228 72	10,201 60
5,688 77	20,318 77	218,404.78	33,317 02	78,103.02	1,952 64	10,586 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509 96
1,171 54	3,251 54	48,303.42	23,377 83	.....	.....	2,850 79
603 19	2,133 19	25,807.86	3,654 85	.....	.....	2,504 28
53 00	63 00	5,073.31	6,651 64	.....	.....	1,445 58
.....
58,421 47	214,281 47	2,280,811.01	717,159 97	651,066.60	16,691 67	132,863 09
received thereon .....	.....	651,066.60	16,691 67	.....	.....	.....
sions of registers and receivers ..	.....	.....	58,421 47	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,931,877.61	792,273 11	.....	.....	.....

SWAMP LANDS.

No. 4.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1866.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1865.	First quarter of 1866.	Second quarter of 1866.	Third quarter of 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio.....						54,438.14
Indiana.....						1,354,732.50
Illinois.....						3,267,470.65
Missouri.....						4,604,448.75
Alabama.....						479,514.44
Mississippi.....						3,070,645.29
Louisiana, (act 1849).....						10,774,978.82
Louisiana, (act 1850).....						543,339.13
Michigan.....						7,273,724.72
Arkansas.....						8,652,432.93
Florida.....						11,790,637.46
Wisconsin.....						3,449,238.28
Iowa.....						2,579,976.29
California.....			480.00		480.00	480.00
Oregon.....						
Minnesota.....						753,160.00
Total.....			480.00		480.00	58,649,517.40

No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1866.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1865.	First quarter of 1866.	Second quarter of 1866.	Third quarter of 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio.....						25,640.71
Indiana.....						1,251,115.51
Illinois.....		240.00	8,588.68		8,828.68	1,443,373.64
Missouri.....	474,293.09	1,243.49	16,773.44		492,310.02	4,312,023.81
Alabama.....						2,595.51
Mississippi.....						3,068,612.31
Louisiana, (act 1849).....						8,192,305.61
Louisiana, (act 1850).....						237,949.09
Michigan.....	80.00		137,233.86	40.00	208,646.26	5,691,518.65
Arkansas.....						7,283,763.13
Florida.....						10,901,607.76
Wisconsin.....			3,564.11		108,988.92	2,305,821.26
Iowa.....	71,591.39		46,157.43	24,118.75	117,748.82	773,759.95
California.....			480.00		480.00	480.00
Oregon.....						
Minnesota.....					145,305.56	716,734.74
Total.....	474,373.09	73,074.88	212,797.52	24,158.75	1,082,308.20	46,206,731.72

No. 6.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1865.	First quarter of 1866.	Second quarter of 1866.	Third quarter of 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						1,256,367.56
Illinois	152,627.57	4,364.88	7,650.06	8,137.01	167,949.03	1,448,993.00
Missouri		474,658.20	2,041.39	14,733.61	544,243.96	3,134,486.24
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana, (act 1849)						
Louisiana, (act 1850)						199,598.07
Michigan	80.00	15,534.23	6,811.45		92,739.93	8,192,305.64
Arkansas						5,685,741.45
Florida						6,011,357.03
Wisconsin	104,655.91			3,564.11	104,655.91	10,644,408.04
Iowa	57,214.37	13,158.41	13,995.49	2,436.98	156,334.10	2,349,220.57
California			480.00		480.00	754,176.20
Oregon						480.00
Minnesota		149,784.86			820,558.17	810,558.17
Total	314,577.85	657,500.58	30,988.39	28,871.71	1,886,961.04	43,204,775.84

* 157,931.60 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

No. 7.—Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issue and location from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1866.

ACT OF 1847.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres	80,632	12,901,120	75,361	12,057,760	5,271	843,360
40 acres	7,582	303,280	6,247	249,880	1,335	53,400
Total	88,214	13,204,400	81,608	12,307,640	6,606	896,760

ACT OF 1850.

160 acres	27,437	4,389,920	26,574	4,251,840	863	148,080
80 acres	57,707	4,616,560	52,353	4,188,240	5,354	428,320
40 acres	103,691	4,147,640	91,289	3,651,560	12,402	496,080
Total	188,835	13,154,120	170,216	12,091,640	18,619	1,062,480

No. 7.—*Condition of bounty land business, &c.*—Continued.

ACT OF 1852.

160 acres.....	1,222	195,520	929	148,640	293	46,880
80 acres.....	1,698	135,840	1,385	110,800	313	25,040
40 acres.....	9,063	362,520	7,574	302,960	1,489	59,560
Total.....	11,983	693,880	9,888	562,400	2,095	131,480

ACT OF 1855.

160 acres.....	105,319	16,851,040	91,901	14,704,160	13,418	2,146,880
120 acres.....	96,541	11,584,920	85,398	10,247,760	11,143	1,337,160
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49,229	3,938,320	44,219	3,537,520	5,010	400,800
60 acres.....	358	21,480	275	16,500	83	4,980
40 acres.....	532	21,280	433	17,320	99	3,960
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total.....	251,990	32,417,690	222,234	28,523,790	29,756	3,893,900

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847....	88,214	13,204,400	81,601	12,307,640	6,606	896,760
Act of 1850....	188,835	13,154,120	170,216	12,091,640	18,619	1,062,480
Act of 1852....	11,983	693,880	9,888	562,400	2,095	131,480
Act of 1855....	251,990	32,417,690	222,234	28,513,790	29,756	3,893,500
Total.....	541,022	59,470,090	483,939	53,485,470	57,076	5,984,620

No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, September 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of the appropriations required by this branch of the public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

1. The estimates of salaries for this office include the number of clerks authorized by the several acts of Congress, the amount estimated being the same as that called for and appropriated last year, with the "twenty per cent. additional to messengers, watchmen, and laborers," in virtue of the seventh section of the general appropriation act approved July 23, 1866.

2. Estimates of contingent expenses of this office.

3. Estimates of salaries and commissions of district land officers and incidental expenses of district land offices. On account of an increase of business at some offices, and the reopening of other offices, it will be perceived that an excess of \$6,700 is shown over the estimate of 1867.

4. Estimates for the surveying department on account of compensation of surveyors general, their clerks, and incidental expenses of the offices.

5. Estimates for surveying the public lands and boundary lines of States and Territories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th June, 1867, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, p. 111, sec. 10).....	\$3,000	-----	-----
For salary of recorder, per same act and act of March 3, 1837, (5 Laws, pp. 111 and 164).....	2,000	-----	-----
For salary of chief clerk, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Laws, p. 211).....	2,000	-----	-----
For salary of three principal clerks of public lands, of private land claims, and surveys, per act of July 4, 1836, at \$1,800 each, (5 Laws, p. 111).....	5,400	-----	-----
For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Laws, p. 211, sec. 3).....	5,400	-----	-----
For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, pp. 211 and 276).....	36,800	-----	-----
For salary of forty clerks of class two, per same acts.....	56,000	-----	-----
For salary of forty clerks of class one, per same acts.....	48,000	-----	-----
For salary of draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, p. 212,) and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, p. 276).....	3,000	-----	-----
For salary of one messenger, at \$1,000, and four assistant messengers, at \$840 each, per act of July 4, 1836, and joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and third section act June 25, 1864, (13 Laws, p. 160,) and 7th section general appropriation act, 1866.....	4,360	-----	-----
For salary of two packers, at \$720 each, per act of July 4, 1836, act September 30, 1850, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, sec. 3 act June 25, 1864, and sec. 7 general appropriation act, 1866.....	1,440	-----	-----
For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, p. 145,) act of June 23, 1860, sec. 3 act June 25, 1864, (13 Laws, p. 160,) and sec. 7 act 1866.....	5,040	-----	-----
For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and same acts.....	5,040	-----	-----
For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858, act June 25, 1864, and sec. 7 act 1866.....	720	-----	-----
Total.....	178,200	-----	\$175,440

Additional appropriations under military act of 3d March, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of 18th August, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th June, 1867, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
For salary of one principal clerk as director.....	\$2, 000	.....	.....
For salary of one clerk of class three.....	1, 600	.....	.....
For salary of four clerks of class two.....	5, 600	.....	.....
For salary of forty clerks of class one.....	48, 000	.....	.....
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, p. 145,) and general appropriation act of 1866, sec. 7.....	1, 140	.....	.....
Total.....	58, 640	.....	\$58, 400

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

NOTE.—The “twenty per cent. additional” to messengers, watchmen, and laborers, which was omitted last year by limitation of the act of June 25, 1864, is included in the present estimates, by virtue of the 7th section of general appropriation act of 1866; hence the increase of salary estimates over last year.

Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th June, 1867, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
For cash system, maps, plats, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; for advertising and telegraphing, and miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts, and contingent expenses under swamp land act of September 28, 1850.....	\$10, 000	.....	.....

Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Totals.
Ohio.....	Chillicothe.....	\$1,200	\$100	\$1,300
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	1,200	100	1,300
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	1,200	100	1,300
Missouri.....	Booneville.....	6,000	500	14,200
	Ironton.....	3,000	200	
	Springfield.....	4,000	500	
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	2,000	200	
	East Saginaw.....	3,000	200	19,000
	Ionia.....	5,000	200	
	Marquette.....	5,000	200	
	Traverse City.....	3,000	200	
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	2,000	150	8,600
	Council Bluffs.....	2,000	150	
	Fort Dodge.....	2,000	150	
	Sioux City.....	2,000	150	
Wisconsin.....	Menasha.....	2,000	150	13,100
	Falls St. Croix.....	2,000	150	
	Stevens's Point.....	2,000	200	
	La Crosse.....	2,000	200	
	Bayfield.....	2,000	200	
	Eau Claire.....	2,000	200	
Minnesota.....	Taylor's Falls.....	3,000	300	28,300
	St. Cloud.....	5,000	200	
	Winnebago City.....	5,000	200	
	Greenleaf.....	5,000	300	
	St. Peter.....	5,000	200	
California.....	Du Luth.....	4,000	200	27,000
	San Francisco.....	6,000	500	
	Marysville.....	6,000	500	
	Humboldt.....	3,000	200	
	Stockton.....	6,000	500	
Oregon.....	Visalia.....	4,000	300	13,400
	Oregon City.....	4,000	500	
	Roseburg.....	4,000	300	
Kansas.....	Le Grand.....	4,000	600	8,600
	Topeka.....	3,000	200	
	Humboldt.....	2,500	200	
Alabama.....	Junction City.....	2,500	200	15,400
	Montgomery.....	4,000	600	
	Huntsville.....	3,000	600	
	St. Stephen's.....	3,000	600	
Arkansas.....	Elba.....	3,000	600	13,800
	Little Rock.....	4,000	600	
	Clarksville.....	4,000	600	
Louisiana.....	Washington.....	4,000	600	12,800
	New Orleans.....	4,000	600	
	Natchitoches.....	3,000	600	
Florida.....	Fordistric that may be reorganized.	4,000	600	9,200
	Tallahassee.....	4,000	600	
Mississippi.....	For district that may be reorganized.	4,000	600	5,000
	Jackson.....	4,000	1,000	
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	4,000	500	4,500
Nebraska Ter....	Omaha City.....	3,000	200	12,800
	Brownsville.....	3,000	200	
	Nebraska City.....	3,000	200	
	Dakota City.....	3,000	200	
Washington Ter..	Olympia.....	5,000	300	10,600
	Vancouver.....	5,000	300	
Dakota Ter.....	Vermillion.....	5,000	400	5,400
Colorado Ter....	Denver City.....	5,000	400	5,400
New Mexico Ter..	Santa Fé.....	1,000	200	1,200
Total estimates.....		211,600	20,600	232,200

No. 9.—*Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Objects of appropriation.		Estimates by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimates of the balances expended June 30, 1867, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
<i>For compensation of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.</i>					
1.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796—1 Statutes, page 464, section 10, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1.	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	.....	\$2,000 00
2.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1856—5 Statutes, page 26, section 1, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1.	7,600 00	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
3.	For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Dakota and Montana, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17, and act of July 2, 1864—13 Statutes, page 353, section 8.	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
4.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota and Montana, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17, and act of July 2, 1864—13 Statutes, page 353, section 8.	6,300 00	4,300 00	.....	4,300 00
5.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 303, section 10.	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
6.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 303, section 10.	13,300 00	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
7.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, per act of February 25, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17, and act of March 14, 1862—12 Statutes, page 369, section 4.	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
8.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, per act of February 25, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17, and act of March 14, 1862—12 Statutes, page 369, section 4.	4,800 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
9.	For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 308, section 1, and act of July 2, 1864—13 Statutes, page 353, section 8.	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
10.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 308, section 1, and act of July 2, 1864—13 Statutes, page 353, section 8.	1,750 00	.....	\$6,000 00	.....
11.	For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9.	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
12.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, per act of March 3, 1863—10 Statutes, page 245, section 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....
13.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866.	.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
14.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866.	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
15.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866.	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
16.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866.	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
17.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 10.	2,500 00	4,000 00	.....	5,000 00
18.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, page 496, section 2.	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
19.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9.	6,600 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
		2,500 00	608 95	1,891 05	2,500 00

0.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855—10 Statutes, page 674, section 6	6, 100 00	4, 000 00	4, 000 00
21.	For compensation of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805—2 Statutes, page 336 .....	.....	500 00	500 00
<i>For contingent expenses of the offices of the surveyors general of different surveying districts, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.</i>		.....	70, 508 95	.....
22.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territories of Dakota and Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses—8, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17	2, 000 00	1, 100 00	2, 000 00
23.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 310, section 10	2, 600 00	2, 000 00	2, 000 00
24.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17	2, 000 00	2, 000 00	1, 500 00
25.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 303, section 1	1, 200 00	.....	1, 500 00
26.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1853—9 Statutes, page 215, section 2 .....	.....	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
27.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, page 489, section 2	2, 000 00	1, 500 00	1, 500 00
28.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2, 000 00	.....	2, 000 00
29.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866 .....	.....	2, 000 00	2, 000 00
30.	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866 .....	.....	2, 000 00	3, 000 00
		.....	17, 600 00	.....

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

10. No estimate is submitted, for the reason that existing balances of former appropriations for that purpose will be more than sufficient for the compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona.

14. \$2,000 is estimated, for the reason that the existing balance of a former appropriation for the service will be available to the extent of \$2,000.

19. \$604 95 is estimated, for the reason of unexpended balance of \$1,891 05 of former appropriation, caused by a vacancy having existed in the office of surveyor general from August 1, 1865, to May 3, 1866, inclusive, in consequence of the loss at sea of the late surveyor general, on the 31st July, 1865, and his successor not entering upon his duties until May 4, 1866.

22, 23, 24, 27, 28. The organic acts of the respective districts provide \$1,000. The amount having proved insufficient, special estimates have been submitted from year to year, and appropriations made according to the actual necessities.

25. No estimate is submitted, for the reason that existing balance of former appropriations will be sufficient for the purpose.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 20, 1866.

No. 10.—*Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Objects of appropriation.		Estimated by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1867, which in part may be applied for the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
1.	For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	\$30,000 00	\$15,000 00		\$20,000 00
2.	For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	20,000 00	10,000 00		15,000 00
3.	For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.			\$30,000 00	15,000 00
4.	For surveying the public lands in Nebraska Territory, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$6 for township, and \$5 for section lines.	48,360 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
5.	For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$6 for township, and \$5 for section lines.	48,336 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
6.	For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$8 for township, and \$7 for section lines.	60,544 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
7.	For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.		20,000 00		15,000 00
8.	For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.		15,000 90		
9.	For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	7,500 00			5,000 00
10.	For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	10,000 00	10,000 00		
11.	For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.		30,000 00		25,000 00
12.	For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	60,000 00	20,000 00		15,000 00
13.	For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	41,634 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
14.	For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory.	10,000 00			
15.	For the survey of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes the common boundary between the States of California and Oregon, estimated 220 miles, at not exceeding \$62 per mile.		15,000 00		
16.	For surveying the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, estimated 320 miles, at not exceeding \$60 per mile.		19,000 00		
			209,000 00		

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. The \$15,000 here estimated is to be applied to the survey of pine lands on the upper Mississippi river, and other public lands, situated in the south-western part of the State south and north of the Minnesota river, required for immediate settlement.
2. \$10,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of the public surveys along the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers and other localities required for actual settlement.
3. No estimate is submitted for surveys of public lands in Montana Territory, there existing sufficient unexpended amount of former appropriations for that purpose.
4. \$15,000 is estimated for surveys along Platte river, in view of the obligations on the part of the Government along the line of the Pacific railroad, preparatory to the allotment of lands to that improvement, the progress of which is stimulated by the vast mineral discoveries in the Territories traversed by the contemplated line.
5. \$15,000 is estimated for surveys up the Smoky Hill fork, along the overland despatch route, and along the line of the Pacific railroad, preparatory to the allotment of lands to that improvement, the progress of which is stimulated by the vast mineral discoveries in the Territories traversed by the contemplated line.
6. \$15,000 here estimated is to be applied to the survey of public lands on Platte river, the valleys on Bijoux and Kiowa creeks, valley of Rio Grande, and in the Middle and South Parks of the Rocky mountains.
7. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of the surveys of the public lands in Nevada required for actual settlement, and in order to satisfy the State claims, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved July 4, 1861.
8. \$15,000 is estimated for the initiation of the system of the public surveys by establishment of the base line and principal meridian in this new Territory, and such other surveys as may be needed by settlers.
9. No estimate is submitted for initiating the surveying system in Arizona, and surveys in the valleys of the Rio Gila, Solimas, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and such other localities requiring the same.
10. \$10,000 is estimated for the surveys of the public lands along the Pacific railroad and other portions of that State where settlements exist and call for surveys.
11. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys in Oregon, along the Pacific coast, east and west of the Cascade mountains, in the valleys of the John Day and Powder rivers, upper waters of Owyhee river, and along Oregon central military road.
12. \$10,000 is estimated for the survey of the public lands in Washington Territory situated east of Shoalwater bay, north of 7th standard parallel, north and west of Cascade mountains; also in the valleys of Yakama and Columbia rivers, where settlements exist and surveys are actually needed.
13. No estimate is submitted for the survey of public lands in Utah Territory, there being no adequate settlers there desirous of acquiring public lands. Out of 2,500,000 acres already surveyed none have been sold.
14. \$15,000 is estimated to establish and mark the northern boundary of California, so as to enable the surveyor general of California and Oregon to close upon it the lines of public surveys, and fix to that extent the respective jurisdictions.
15. \$19,000 is estimated for surveying and marking the northern boundary of New Mexico, so as to ascertain whether the adjudication of claims to lands under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, situated upon the upper waters of the Rio Grande, belong to the surveyor general of New Mexico or Colorado, this latter Territory forming portion of the former Territory of New Mexico.

NOTE.—By the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, the power of fixing the rates per mile for surveys is expressly delegated to the Commissioner, but "in no case to exceed the maximum established by law." It is hence his duty to reduce the rates under the maximum stipulated in the estimates, according as circumstances may allow, and therefore the maximum in said estimates are by no means to be considered as the controlling rates.

REMARK.—No estimates are here submitted for the survey of Indian and other reservations, contemplated by the 6th section of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1861, (Statutes, vol. 13, page 41.) as such estimates should more appropriately emanate from the office of Indian affairs, whose province it is to determine the localities and extent of such reserves, as the Indian office was advised by letter of the 19th September, 1861, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 20, 1861.

No. 11 A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Dubuque, June 30, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of the 19th instant, to prepare and forward an annual report of the surveying service in this district to the close of the present fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following:

These instructions were received only five days in advance of the time at which I am peremptorily ordered to place the office in the custody of William Johnson. There remained then to be executed descriptive lists of fifteen townships in Wisconsin, the arrangement and transmission to your office of lists of swamp land selections of the eighty counties in Iowa, which had been lodged in this office, and the preparation and forwarding to you my quarterly accounts. I could not notify the governor of Wisconsin that the archives of this office, pertaining to that State, were in readiness to be turned over until said descriptive lists had been completed, and as this could not be done within the time prescribed by you, it has been out of my power to comply with your order upon this subject.

I had contemplated the making of an elaborate final report, that should describe the changes that have from time to time been made in the instructions governing the mode of surveying, with the localities in which particular instructions have been applied, the locality of the vacant lands, with a particular description of them, the location and present population of all the cities and villages in the district, the several mineral regions, with a particular account of each, the railroads, domestic trade, &c. I had taken steps to acquire reliable and complete information upon these several subjects; but it would be impossible, within the five days to which your order of the 19th instant limits my incumbency, to write such a report, even were the materials for it at hand, and could I give to the subject my exclusive attention. Indeed, the time at my command will only admit of my giving the operations within this district during the last ten months in the following tabular form:

OFFICE WORK.

Examining and correcting the notes of the survey of one hundred and five miles and seventy-five links of township lines.

Examining and correcting the field-notes of the subdivisional survey of fifty-eight townships embracing a traverse of three thousand eight hundred and fourteen miles thirty-seven chains and seventy-seven links.

Constructing original maps of the same.

Making copy of same for Commissioner's use.

Making transcript of the field-notes of these surveys for Commissioner's use.

Making register plats of seventy-six townships.

Making descriptive lists of seventy-three townships.

Making duplicate transcripts of the books of general instructions to deputies.

Miscellaneous work and correspondence.

Schedule showing the miles of survey and the amount expended thereon since the last annual report, out of the appropriation of July 2, 1864.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	No. of township.	Township lines.	Subdivisions.	Amount.
			<i>m. chs. lks.</i>	<i>m. chs. lks.</i>	
McDill & Daugherty	Aug. 10, 1864.	11	2 59 00	584 02 04	\$2,936 55
McBride & Woods..	Aug. 10, 1864	19	102 21 76	1,389 69 77	7,562 99
H. & J. L. Nowlin..	Aug. 11, 1864.	13	.....	840 38 32	4,202 40
Alex. Anderson.....	Dec. 15, 1864.	5	.....	352 23 75	1,761 48
E. S. Norris	June 29, 1865.	10	.....	647 63 89	3,239 00
Total.....	.....	58	105 00 76	3,814 37 77	19,702 42

Schedule showing the miles of survey, together with the area of the several subdivisinal surveys, in Wisconsin, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

No.	Description.	Miles of survey.			Land area.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>lks.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Township 34 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	64	23	44	26,366.27
2	Township 35 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	64	16	61	26,251.18
3	Township 36 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	70	13	84	25,900.04
4	Township 37 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	69	54	41	25,908.88
5	Township 38 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	67	08	48	25,915.88
6	Township 39 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	62	54	64	25,102.97
7	Township 40 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	68	20	04	25,117.87
8	Township 41 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	90	51	35	22,680.27
9	Township 42 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	59	77	10	23,044.07
10	Township 43 north, range 1 east, 4th meridian.....	59	67	65	22,945.60
11	Township 34 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	63	44	99	22,604.35
12	Township 35 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	61	43	43	23,291.09
13	Township 36 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	61	30	05	24,064.66
14	Township 37 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	60	14	74	23,153.81
15	Township 40 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	59	52	68	22,737.16
16	Township 41 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	77	38	04	22,864.31
17	Township 42 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	79	56	27	22,228.20
18	Township 43 north, range 2 east, 4th meridian.....	66	79	18	22,058.41
19	Township 34 north, range 3 east, 4th meridian.....	65	48	90	22,457.59
20	Township 40 north, range 3 east, 4th meridian.....	73	18	10	20,633.42
21	Township 41 north, range 3 east, 4th meridian.....	87	78	61	20,696.26
22	Township 42 north, range 3 east, 4th meridian.....	103	38	16	20,739.92
23	Township 43 north, range 3 east, 4th meridian.....	81	23	01	21,425.96
24	Township 40 north, range 4 east, 4th meridian.....	88	38	29	19,945.25
25	Township 41 north, range 4 east, 4th meridian.....	63	68	66	23,030.05
26	Township 42 north, range 4 east, 4th meridian.....	68	04	95	22,450.69
27	Township 43 north, range 4 east, 4th meridian.....	80	56	42	21,386.65
28	Township 41 north, range 7 east, 4th meridian.....	93	35	71	17,428.52
29	Township 42 north, range 7 east, 4th meridian.....	92	69	63	18,780.11
30	Township 41 north, range 8 east, 4th meridian.....	91	38	66	18,023.23
31	Township 42 north, range 8 east, 4th meridian.....	71	40	96	21,878.91
32	Township 43 north, range 8 east, 4th meridian.....	67	60	47	12,591.19
33	Township 43 north, range 9 east, 4th meridian.....	37	29	09	8,143.60
34	Township 34 north, range 10 east, 4th meridian.....	70	18	54	22,202.36
35	Township 35 north, range 10 east, 4th meridian.....	62	63	12	19,786.25
36	Township 43 north, range 10 east, 4th meridian.....	15	35	95	2,363.46
37	Township 33 north, range 12 east, 4th meridian.....	62	43	58	23,003.78
38	Township 34 north, range 12 east, 4th meridian.....	66	48	43	21,949.79
39	Township 35 north, range 12 east, 4th meridian.....	67	64	69	22,091.84
40	Township 41 north, range 12 east, 4th meridian.....	80	34	32	19,556.89
41	Township 42 north, range 12 east, 4th meridian.....	27	72	54	6,977.15
42	Township 34 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	74	66	74	20,909.31
43	Township 35 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	68	41	28	19,823.78
44	Township 36 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	65	44	00	22,339.66
45	Township 37 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	59	73	04	22,911.84
46	Township 38 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	60	16	88	23,181.11
47	Township 39 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	63	53	99	22,985.77
48	Township 40 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	61	74	22	23,206.17
49	Township 41 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	54	13	66	16,844.68
50	Township 42 north, range 13 east, 4th meridian.....	-----	-----	-----	60.30
51	Township 37 north, range 14 east, 4th meridian.....	60	37	57	22,994.51
52	Township 38 north, range 14 east, 4th meridian.....	60	27	64	23,316.95
53	Township 39 north, range 14 east, 4th meridian.....	62	24	25	23,097.48
54	Township 40 north, range 14 east, 4th meridian.....	72	02	23	22,143.35
55	Township 41 north, range 14 east, 4th meridian.....	37	73	66	10,274.97
56	Township 37 north, range 15 east, 4th meridian.....	60	47	81	23,073.62
57	Township 38 north, range 15 east, 4th meridian.....	61	17	35	23,349.91
58	Township 40 north, range 15 east, 4th meridian.....	62	35	82	23,026.31
	Township lines.....	105	00	76	-----
	Total.....	3,919	38	53	1,203,317.62

SALARY EXPENSE ACCOUNT FROM JULY 1, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1866.

Out of appropriation as per act March 2, 1865.....	\$8,300 00
First quarter, salary of surveyor general and clerks...	\$1,978 26
Second quarter, salary of surveyor general and clerks..	1,757 06
Third quarter, salary of surveyor general and clerks..	1,955 28
Fourth quarter, salary of surveyor general and clerks..	1,617 86
Balance unexpended.....	991 54
	<hr/> 8,300 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

Appropriation out of unexpended balances.....	\$2,000 00
For quarter ending September 30, 1865.....	\$344 45
For quarter ending December 31, 1865.....	286 30
For quarter ending March 31, 1866.....	310 65
For quarter ending June 30, 1866.....	222 15
Unexpended balance.....	836 45
	<hr/> 2,000 00

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

No. 11 B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

St. Paul, Minnesota, August 27, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the public surveys in this district since the date of my last annual report, and the general amount of office-work performed during the same period, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked from A to G, inclusive.

The field-work undertaken at the date of my last annual report was embraced in the contracts of Messrs. Wright & Walker, Messrs. Davis & Webb, Oscar E. Garrison, and David L. Curtice.

Mr. Curtice was unable to complete any portion of his work, and his contract, with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been cancelled. Messrs. Wright & Walker were released from the survey of four townships embraced in their contract of April 12, 1865, in order to enable them to survey three townships in Gull Lake and Mille Lac reservation, which last townships were surveyed by them under instructions dated May 27, 1865. The balance of the surveys embraced in the above-mentioned contracts have been completed, the notes examined and approved, the original plats constructed, the Commissioner's and register's plats copied, and, with the transcripts of the field-notes, transmitted to the general and local land offices.

In consequence of the very large emigration to this State at the present time, mostly seeking the rich agricultural lands in the western and southwestern portions of the State, I have deemed it right and necessary that a very large portion of the surveys for the present be made in those directions, and contracts for nearly the whole amount of the appropriation per act of April 7, 1866, have been made for surveys in the region above indicated.

The deputies sent into the field this season, so far as heard from, are making good progress, and it is confidently believed they will be able to complete their surveys within the time fixed in their contracts.

The care and preservation of the timber on the public lands has occupied, to a considerable extent, the time and attention of this office. Early last spring

I caused a thorough examination of the pine regions, and find the depredations committed last winter were not very extensive, and many of the cases occurred through mistake or ignorance of the exact lines of the public surveys. There is reason to fear, however, that, in consequence of the high price of logs and lumber, extensive depredations will be committed in the future unless some further means are taken to prevent it. To that end I respectfully recommend that the stumpage for logs cut on the public lands be increased to four dollars (\$4) per thousand feet.

As the St. Croix river is the boundary for a long distance between this State and Wisconsin, and extensive logging operations are carried on on both sides, and the logs are all run into and down said river, I beg leave to recommend that the care of all the lumbering region on both sides of the St. Croix river, and tributary thereto, be put into the hands of the proper authorities of either Wisconsin or of this State. The logs from both sides come down together, and in case a seizure is necessary, much trouble is experienced in separating and securing those that properly can be seized.

In addition to the several tabular statements accompanying this report the following summary of the office work performed since the last annual report is given :

The original notes of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one (1,771) miles of subdivisional surveys, including the usual amount of meanders of lakes and rivers, have been carefully examined and platted and the contents of all the fractional lots calculated and placed on the maps and copies.

The original notes of one hundred and two (102) miles of township lines have been critically examined and placed on file, diagrams of the same constructed and transmittted with transcript of field-notes. Thirty-one township plats have been constructed from the original notes, and copies made and transmitted to the general and local land offices.

Four thousand (4,000) pages of transcripts for preservation at the department and for records for this office have been made, the same compared and indexed with full title-page to each township. Ninety-one (91) townships of descriptive notes exhibiting the establishment of exterior and interior corner boundaries, with description of soil, timber, &c., have been prepared, compared with the originals, and transmitted to the local land offices or placed on the files of this office.

The usual and regular amount of office work, such as preparing contracts, notes, and diagrams for deputies, the correspondence and recording the same, making out deputies' and quarterly accounts, &c., has been performed.

The several statements, estimates, and map accompanying this report are as follows :

A.—Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in the field.

B.—Original commissioners' and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission.

C.—Estimate of appropriation of surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

D.—Estimate of appropriation for salaries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the office from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

F.—Sketch of public surveys.

G.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed and acres of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner General Land Office,

Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota, uncompleted at, and undertaken since, the date of the last annual report.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
David L. Curtice.....	August 28, 1864	Independent meridian, 8th correction line, and township lines.	Independent meridian from corner to townships 56 and 57, ranges 15 and 16 west, to 8th correction; 8th correction line from corner to townships 60 and 61, ranges 15 and 16 east, 24 miles; lines between ranges 11 and 12, 12 and 13, 13 and 14, 14 and 15, in townships 57, 58, 59, and 60, and lines between townships 57 and 58, 58 and 59, 59 and 60, in ranges 12, 13, 14, and 15, west of 4th principal meridian.	No surveys executed; contract cancelled per order of Commissioner of General Land Office.
Messrs. Davis & Webb....	March 30, 1865	Subdivisions & township lines.	Township lines between townships 118 and 119, 119 and 120 north, range 46 west, and subdivisions of township 116 north, range 41 west; townships 116 and 117 north, range 42 west; townships 117 and 118, range 43 west; townships 118 and 119, ranges 44 and 45 west; townships 119 and 120, range 46 west, and that part of township 116 north, range 39 west; townships 116 and 117 north, range 40 west; townships 117 and 118 north, range 41 west; townships 118 and 119 north, range 42 west; townships 119 and 120 north, range 43 west; township 120, range 44 west; townships 120 and 121, range 45 west; and township 121, range 46 west, lying south of the Minnesota river.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted.
Messrs. Wright & Walker.	April 12, 1865	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 137 and 138, 138 and 139, 139 and 140 north, ranges 29, 30, and 31 west; range line between ranges 29 and 30, 30 and 31, in townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north; subdivisions of townships 137, 138, 139 north, ranges 29 and 31 west; townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, range 30 west.	Township lines completed, and townships 137, 138, and 139 north, range 29; townships 138, 139, and 140 north, range 30 west, subdivided, notes returned and approved, and plat notes transmitted. Balance of contract cancelled.
Oscar E. Garrison.....	August 5, 1865	Subdivisions.	Township 43 north, range 37 west.....	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats transmitted.
Messrs. Jewett & Howe...	May 19, 1866	.....do.....	Townships 115 and 116, range 36; townships 115 and 116, range 37; township 116, range 38; townships 117, 118, 119, and 120, range 39; townships 118, 119, and 120, range 40; townships 119 and 120, range 41 west, and that part of township 114, range 37; townships 114 and 115, range 38; townships 115 and 116, range 39; townships 116 and 117, range 40 west; and townships 117 and 118 north, range 41 west, lying north of the Minnesota river.	Notes of townships 115 and 116, range 36; townships 114, 115, and 116, range 37; township 116, range 38; and township 117, range 39, returned to this office.
George B. Wright.....	May 22, 1866	.....do.....	Township 127, range 37; townships 125, 126, and 127, range 39; townships 125, 126, and 127, range 40; townships 125, 126, and 127 north, range 41 west.	Notes of townships 125 and 126, range 39, returned, approved, transcribed, plated, and transmitted. Township 125, range 40; townships 125 and 126, range 41, returned.
Judson W. Bishop.....	May 26, 1866	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 109 and 110, 110 and 111, 111 and 112 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and that part of range 47 west, lying in the State of Minnesota; range lines between ranges 39 and 40, 40 and 41, 41 and 42, 42 and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45, 46 and 47 west; in townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north; subdivisions of township 116 north, range 42 west; and townships 115, 106, 107, and 108 north, range 43 west.	Deputy in the field. No returns received.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, Minn., August 27, 1866.

L. NUTTING, Surveyor General.

B.—Statement of original commissioner's and register's plats made and copied, with date of transmission to the General Land Office and the local land offices.

Description.	Land office.	Original. Commissioner's.	When transmit- ted.	Register's.	When transmit- ted.	Total plats.
Tp. 116 N., R. 40 W.....	Minneapolis	1 1	Jan. 25, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tps. 117 and 118 N., R. 41 W....	do.....	2 2	Jan. 25, 1866	2	April 4, 1866	6
Tp. 118 N., R. 42 W.....	do.....	1 1	Mar. 8, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tp. 119 N., R. 42 W.....	do.....	1 1	Jan. 25, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tp. 117 N., R. 43 W.....	do.....	1 1	Dec. 19, 1865	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tps. 118, 119 and 120 N., R. 43 W.	do.....	3 3	Jan. 25, 1866	3	April 4, 1866	9
Tp. 118 N., R. 44 W.....	do.....	1 1	Dec. 19, 1865	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tp. 119 N., R. 44 W.....	do.....	1 1	Jan. 25, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tp. 120 N., R. 44 W.....	do.....	1 1	Mar. 8, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tps. 118 and 119 N., R. 45 W....	do.....	2 2	Dec. 19, 1865	2	April 4, 1866	6
Tp. 120 N., R. 45 W.....	do.....	1 1	Mar. 8, 1866	1	April 4, 1866	3
Tp. 121 N., R. 45 W.....	St. Cloud...	1 1	Mar. 8, 1866	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tps. 119 and 120 N., R. 46 W....	Minneapolis	2 2	Mar. 8, 1866	2	April 4, 1866	6
Tp. 121 N., R. 46 W.....	St. Cloud...	1 1	Mar. 8, 1866	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tp. 134 N., R. 28 W.....	do.....	1 1	Oct. 19, 1865	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tps. 134 and 135 N., R. 29 W....	do.....	2 2	Oct. 7, 1865	2	May 15, 1866	6
Tp. 137 N., R. 29 W.....	do.....	1 1	Oct. 7, 1865	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tp. 138 N., R. 29 W.....	do.....	1 1	Oct. 19, 1865	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tp. 139 N., R. 29 W.....	do.....	1 1	Feb. 13, 1866	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tps. 138 and 139 N., R. 30 W....	do.....	2 2	Nov. 28, 1865	2	May 15, 1866	6
Tp. 140 N., R. 30 W.....	do.....	1 1	Feb. 13, 1866	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tp. 43 N., R. 27 W.....	do.....	1 1	Dec. 19, 1865	1	May 15, 1866	3
Tp. 125 N., R. 39 W.....	do.....	1 1	Aug. 2, 1866	...	...	2
Tp. 126 N., R. 39 W.....	do.....	1 1	Aug. 2, 1866	...	...	2
						91

L. NUTTING, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, August 27, 1866.

C.—Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

For the establishment of 380 miles of township lines in the southwestern part of the State.....	\$2,660
For the subdivision of 18 townships south of the Sioux Indian reservation.....	6,840
For the subdivision of 15 townships north of the Minnesota river.....	6,000
For the subdivision of 10 townships in pine region.....	4,500
	20,000
For the incidental expenses of surveyor general's office, including office rent, messenger, fuel, stationery, &c.	2,000
	22,000

L. NUTTING, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, August 27, 1866.

D.—*Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general and the regular clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

For the salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
For the salary of chief clerk.....	1,500
For the salary of chief draughtsman.....	1,300
For the salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,200
For the salary of assistant draughtsman, six months.....	600
For the salary of transcribing clerk, six months.....	600
	<hr/>
	9,600
	<hr/>

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St Paul, August 27, 1866.*

E.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866.*

For quarter ending September 30, 1865.....	\$413 85
For quarter ending December 31, 1865.....	284 99
For quarter ending March 31, 1866.....	267 20
For quarter ending June 30, 1866.....	301 38
	<hr/>
	1,267 42
	<hr/>

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, August 27, 1866.*

G.—*Statement of townships surveyed from the 1st day of July, 1865, to June 30, 1866.*

1. Township 117, range 41.....	16,919.53 acres.
2. Township 118, range 41.....	1,437.94 acres.
3. Township 118, range 42.....	17,675.21 acres.
4. Township 119, range 42.....	885.60 acres.
5. Township 117, range 43.....	23,059.18 acres.
6. Township 118, range 43.....	23,054.14 acres.
7. Township 119, range 43.....	19,002.33 acres.
8. Township 120, range 43.....	1,365.92 acres.
9. Township 118, range 44.....	23,004.64 acres.
10. Township 119, range 44.....	22,942.73 acres.
11. Township 120, range 44.....	11,304.48 acres.
12. Township 118, range 45.....	23,786.13 acres.
13. Township 119, range 45.....	23,825.46 acres.
14. Township 120, range 45.....	21,420.15 acres.
15. Township 121, range 45.....	1,284.65 acres.
16. Township 119, range 46.....	18,612.90 acres.
17. Township 120, range 46.....	18,369.67 acres.
18. Township 121, range 46.....	4,709.76 acres.
19. Township 134, range 29.....	14,907.34 acres.
20. Township 135, range 29.....	14,920.60 acres.
21. Township 134, range 28.....	14,490.91 acres.
22. Township 137, range 29.....	21,686.44 acres.
23. Township 138, range 29.....	21,635.58 acres.
24. Township 139, range 29.....	19,301.99 acres.
25. Township 138, range 30.....	22,223.52 acres.
26. Township 139, range 30.....	18,469.22 acres.
27. Township 140, range 30.....	19,277.41 acres.
28. Township 43, range 27.....	7,558.41 acres.
29. Township 125, range 39.....	21,981.48 acres.
1,089. Previously reported.....	21,454,759.66 acres.
	<hr/>
Total acres surveyed.....	21,923,872.38
	<hr/>

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, August 27, 1866.*

No. 11 C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, D. T., August 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field and office work performed in this surveying district since the date of the last annual report, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked from A to D, inclusive:

SURVEYS.

1. The proper standard parallels, township, and subdivisional lines of all the fractional townships situate within the Sioux Indian reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, and described as follows, viz: Fractional townships Nos. 120, 121, and 122 north, range 46 west of the fifth principal meridian; fractional townships Nos. 120, 121, and 122 north, range 47 west of the fifth principal meridian; fractional townships Nos. 121, 122, and 123 north, range 48 west of the fifth principal meridian; fractional townships Nos. 122, 123, 124, and 125 north, range 49 west of the fifth principal meridian, and fractional township No. 125 north, range 50 west of the fifth principal meridian, amounting to 62 miles, 38 chains, and 76 links of township lines, and 358 miles, 87 chains, and 52 links of subdivisional lines.

2. The part of fractional townships 124 and 125 north, range 49 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of Minnesota, that is between the Minnesota river and the western boundary of the State, amounting to 5 miles, 64 chains, and 9 links. The above-described townships being a small portion of the Sioux Indian reservation, were included in a contract to survey the part of said reservation situated in Dakota Territory, by authority of the surveyor general of Minnesota, dated July 22, 1864.

OFFICE-WORK.

1. The field-notes of all the above described surveys have been carefully examined and approved, and a diagram of the township lines made and transmitted to the General Land Office. The field-notes of each township thereof have been protracted, triplicate maps constructed, filed, and transmitted as required by law. Transcripts have been prepared and transmitted of the entire field-notes, all of which have been carefully compared with the original, and each township prefaced by an index diagram. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified and transmitted to the local land office.

2. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as making out and recording accounts, the general correspondence of the office, and recording the same, together with other work, all of which occupies an amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As there was no appropriation for surveys in this district for the last fiscal year, the operations in the field have been confined to the survey of the Sioux Indian reservation near Big Stone lake. The necessity for extending the public surveys as stated in my predecessor's last annual report still exists, but in an increased ratio, the emigration to the Territory having been very large. I believe, from reliable information, that the population of Dakota Territory has during the past year been increased by emigration one-third; also, that the twenty thousand dollars now appropriated and unexpended for surveys of public lands in this Territory should be expended this year to meet the wants of incoming emigration.

What my predecessor stated in his last annual report in relation to soil, climate, and the adaptation of each to the various kinds of stock-raising and ultimate

agricultural growth of this Territory, in my opinion, is strictly true, and need not be by me repeated.

The line of military posts which has been established during the past year to protect the people of this Territory against Indian encroachments and depredations has given quiet and confidence to the people here, and thereby induced emigration from all of the eastern, middle, and western States, as well as foreign countries. The continuance of the military posts within this Territory, and the Indian treaties which have recently been made with the Indians by the late Indian commissioners, have inspired renewed confidence in the people, and infused new life into all departments of industry.

In relation to Montana Territory, which is a part of this district, my instructions from your office, dated May 25, 1866, were, to take no action appertaining to surveys in Montana until further instructions; and no further instructions having as yet reached me, I can only report that no surveys have yet been made in that Territory, although I am informed that surveys are very much needed in that locality, of which you have without doubt been fully advised by parties being there who are more immediately interested.

I am about closing a contract to survey that section known as the Pease settlement, along the Missouri river, and north of the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation, with the five thousand dollars in relation to which I have instructions—surveys in my judgment being needed here first, this part of the Territory having been for some time settled. Not having yet received instructions in relation to the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated for surveys in Dakota Territory by the present Congress, I can only add that demand for lands contiguous to timber require that the last named appropriation be expended this season, and as soon as the work can be done.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report:

A.—Sketch of public surveys in Dakota Territory.

B.—Estimates for the surveying service in this district.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota, and area of land therein.

D.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses for the surveyor general's office for the year ending June 30, 1866.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General*.

Hon. J. S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

B.—*Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in the Territories of Dakota and Montana; for the salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861, and act of July 2, 1864,) and for the incidental expenses of the office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.*

For surveying township lines in Dakota.....	\$5,000
For subdividing forty townships.....	15,000
Total for surveys.....	20,000
For incidental expenses of office	\$2,000
For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,600
For salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200
For salary of two clerks	2,200
Total for surveyor general and clerks.....	8,300

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General*.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Yankton, D. T., August 23, 1866.

C.—List of lands surveyed in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866.

No.	Description.	Indian reservation.	Public lands.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Township 120 N., range 46 W., 5th mer..	*3,261.49		
2	Township 120 N., range 47 W., 5th mer..	5,469.95		
3	Township 121 N., range 46 W., 5th mer..	6,809.60		
4	Township 121 N., range 47 W., 5th mer..	21,988.33		
5	Township 121 N., range 48 W., 5th mer..	7,900.06		
6	Township 122 N., range 46 W., 5th mer..	327.74		
7	Township 122 N., range 47 W., 5th mer..	13,513.39		
8	Township 122 N., range 48 W., 5th mer..	20,721.55		
9	Township 122 N., range 49 W., 5th mer..	4,806.47		
10	Township 123 N., range 48 W., 5th mer..	1,307.49		
11	Township 123 N., range 49 W., 5th mer..	15,793.11		
12	Township 124 N., range 49 W., 5th mer..	9,599.42		
13	Township 125 N., range 49 W., 5th mer..	2,607.47		
14	Township 125 N., range 50 W., 5th mer..	1,001.61		
		115,107.68		115,107.68
	115 townships previously reported		1,745,000.37	1,745,000.37
	Total acres surveyed, (129 townships) ..			1,860,108.05

*Indian reservation at Big Stone lake.

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Yankton, D T., August 23, 1866.*

D.—Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1865	\$285 90
For the quarter ending December 31, 1865	250 00
For the quarter ending March 31, 1866	250 00
For the quarter ending June 30, 1866	327 75
Total	1,113 65

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Yankton, D T., August 23, 1866.*

No. 11 D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, August 25, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of June 2, 1866, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, showing the condition of surveys and the operation of this office in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

1. Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general during the year ending June 30, 1866

2. Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1866.

3. Expenditures of the office during the year ending June 30, 1866.

4. Amount of revenue tax paid by surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1866.
5. The extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1866.
6. The same in Nebraska.
7. Number and area of townships, of which plats and descriptive lists have been transmitted to the department and local land offices during the year ending June 30, 1866, in Kansas.
- 8 and 9. The same in Nebraska.
10. Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriation of April 7, 1866.
11. The same in Nebraska.
12. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
13. The same in Nebraska.
14. Estimate of sums required for office expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
15. Maps of Kansas and Nebraska, showing the progress of the public surveys.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

All surveys contracted for out of appropriation of July 2, 1864, have been completed.

I have let four contracts in Kansas, and five in Nebraska, out of appropriation approved April 7, 1866.

The contract of Messrs. Paul & Paul, No. 320, on the Republican river, was cancelled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on account of Indians in that vicinity, and the deputies being unable to procure an escort. A new contract, No. 322, was entered into with same deputies, changing the locality of their work from the Republican to the Elk Horn, which was substituted in place of said cancelled contract.

A portion of contracts 314, 315, and 318 have been completed and the work received at this office, and all of the exterior lines embraced in contract 315 have been transmitted to the department.

In letting said contracts I have endeavored to follow the instructions from your office, viz: The letting of contracts along the routes of the Pacific railroads, and where surveys were necessary to actual settlement. By this wise course I have every reason to believe that the most needed localities for surveys are now under contract.

At the time deputies were making preparations for the field, rumors of Indian hostilities were daily received, which made the procuring of escorts essential for the protection of themselves and assistants. Most of the deputies were delayed from two to four weeks on this account. Nothing definite has been received by this office, since their departure for the field, of any serious damages resulting from Indians, except in two cases, where some of the assistants left their work; and it is supposed that this was more the result of fear than imminent danger. As the government had but few troops wherewith to furnish escorts, the number allowed each party was necessarily small; but as none have as yet been molested in their work, it is hoped they may be able to prosecute their contracts to a successful completion.

OFFICE-WORK.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of three hundred and fourteen miles, thirty-seven chains, and eighteen links of standard lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of one hundred and six townships of exterior lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Transcripts of field-notes and township plats of one hundred and four townships of subdivisional work have been completed and transmitted to the department and proper local land offices.

One hundred and sixteen descriptive lists have been made and transmitted to the proper local land offices.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Since the close of the war, business on the plains has somewhat diminished, owing, no doubt, to the curtailing of all government operations.

Immigration is largely in excess of previous years to all parts of this district, and it is a noticeable fact that the emigrants are fully supplied with means, stock and implements for the establishment of permanent and substantial homes.

Many settlers have been attracted by the fertile country embraced within the boundaries of the Osage lands and the Cherokee neutral lands, and they hail with gratification the prompt measures adopted by the government to have them surveyed at an early day.

The progress of both branches of the Pacific railroad is all that could be desired, and the distance attained by each has exceeded the anticipations of the most hopeful. The recent act of Congress allowing the southern branch to run its line up the Smoky Hill has added greatly to the interests of said road, as well as to the whole State of Kansas.

The northern branch is fast progressing towards the mountains, being now near or at Fort Kearney.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. SLEEPER,

Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

Hon J. M. EDMUNDS,

Comm'r General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No 1.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska, during the year ending June 30, 1866.

Names.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
H. S. Sleeper.....	Surveyor general.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	\$2,000
Henry C. Fields.....	Chief clerk.....	Virginia.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,600
William B. Covell.....	Principal draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,300
Samuel P. Penn.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	July 1, 1865, to January 31, 1866.....	1,100
John P. Sleeper.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	February 1 to May 17, 1866.....	1,200
James F. Taylor.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	May 18 to June 30, 1866.....	1,200
Henry S. Burr.....	Accountant.....	Ohio.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,200
John P. Sleeper.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	July 1, 1865, to January 31, 1866.....	1,100
James F. Taylor.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	February 1 to May 17, 1866.....	1,100
Edward C. Wright.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	May 18 to June 30, 1866.....	1,100
James F. Taylor.....	Temporary copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	July 1, 1865, to January 31, 1866.....	1,000
Joshua P. Taylor.....	Temporary copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	February 1 to March 31, 1866.....	1,000
James Bicknell.....	Messenger.....	England.....	Kansas.....	July 1 to December 31, 1865.....	400
James Bicknell.....	Messenger.....	England.....	Kansas.....	January 1 to June 30, 1866.....	600

No. 6.—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1866.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Amount for mileage.
		<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	<i>M. c. l.</i>	1864.	1864.		
303	Short and McGregor	146 74 93	633 06 24	.....	July 2	July 30	\$10	\$1,469 36
	Do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	July 2	July 30	6	3,798 46
								5,267 82
310	Dennis C. Hathorn.....	.....	.....	365 15 64	July 2	Sept. 8	5	1,825 97
						1865.		
311	Wilcox and Crosgrey	129 62 83	.....	.....	July 2	Mar. 18	6	778 71
	Do.....do.....	.....	.....	432 77 53	July 2	Mar. 18	5	2,164 84
								2,943 55
312	Irvin and Craw.....	.....	.....	720 25 13	July 2	Mar. 21	5	3,601 57
313	Hackbusch and Armstrong	107 15 45	.....	.....	July 2	May 12	10	1,071 93
	Do.....do.....	.....	.....	422 45 82	July 2	May 12	5	2,112 86
	Do.....do.....	.....	.....	600 32 33	July 2	May 12	5	3,002 02
								6,186 81
		254 10 38	762 69 07	2,541 36 45				19,895 72

No. 7.—Statement showing description of land, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the western land district, Junction City, Kansas, during the year ending June 30, 1866.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
18 south	1 west.....	23, 102.58	September 19, 1865..	September 19, 1865.
19 south	1 west.....	23, 071.66	.....do.....	Do.
20 south	1 west.....	23, 107.08	.....do.....	Do.
18 south	2 west.....	23, 193.71	.....do.....	Do.
19 south	2 west.....	23, 164.62	.....do.....	Do.
20 south	2 west.....	23, 127.78	.....do.....	Do.
18 south	3 west.....	23, 009.75	.....do.....	Do.
19 south	3 west.....	23, 081.99	.....do.....	Do.
20 south	3 west.....	23, 071.27	.....do.....	Do.
18 south	4 west.....	23, 141.28	.....do.....	Do.
19 south	4 west.....	23, 083.32	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	9 west.....	25, 265.49	February 10, 1866 ..	February 10, 1866.
5 south	9 west.....	25, 291.90	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	10 west.....	23, 010.93	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	10 west.....	23, 027.94	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	11 west.....	22, 962.21	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	11 west.....	23, 024.56	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	12 west.....	23, 029.51	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	12 west.....	23, 044.32	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	13 west.....	22, 997.73	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	13 west.....	23, 031.50	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	14 west.....	22, 995.08	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	14 west.....	23, 027.94	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	15 west.....	23, 004.53	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	15 west.....	23, 022.88	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	16 west.....	23, 009.36	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	16 west.....	23, 038.74	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	17 west.....	22, 963.52	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	17 west.....	22, 966.93	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	17 west.....	23, 016.04	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	18 west.....	22, 988.67	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	18 west.....	23, 035.67	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	18 west.....	23, 075.68	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	19 west.....	23, 042.29	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	19 west.....	23, 084.37	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	19 west.....	23, 073.32	.....do.....	Do.
1 south	20 west.....	22, 905.27	December 1, 1865..	December 1, 1865.
2 south	20 west.....	22, 932.54	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	20 west.....	22, 977.84	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	20 west.....	22, 994.96	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	20 west.....	23, 048.96	.....do.....	Do.
1 south	21 west.....	22, 972.24	December 30, 1865..	December 30, 1865.
2 south	21 west.....	22, 952.36	December 1, 1865..	December 1, 1865.
3 south	21 west.....	22, 971.52	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	21 west.....	23, 020.71	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	21 west.....	23, 018.96	.....do.....	Do.
1 south	22 west.....	22, 935.84	December 30, 1865..	December 30 1865.
2 south	22 west.....	22, 963.88	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	22 west.....	22, 992.20	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	22 west.....	23, 001.94	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	22 west.....	23, 030.30	.....do.....	Do.
1 south	23 west.....	23, 028.90	.....do.....	Do.
2 south	23 west.....	23, 008.14	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	23 west.....	22, 987.58	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	23 west.....	22, 999.84	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	23 west.....	23, 041.07	.....do.....	Do.
1 south	24 west.....	22, 927.16	.....do.....	Do.
2 south	24 west.....	22, 977.24	.....do.....	Do.
3 south	24 west.....	23, 062.25	.....do.....	Do.
4 south	24 west.....	23, 109.84	.....do.....	Do.
5 south	24 west.....	23, 146.90	.....do.....	Do.
Total.....		1, 409, 194.63		

No. 8.—*Statement showing description of land, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the South Platte land district, Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending June 30, 1866.*

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
8 north	1 west....	23, 138. 11	July 27, 1865.....	August 21, 1865.
8 north	2 west....	22, 850. 36	.....do.....	Do.
8 north	3 west....	23, 095. 12	.....do.....	Do.
7 north	4 west....	23, 195. 97	.....do.....	Do.
8 north	4 west....	23, 222. 52	.....do.....	Do.
7 north	5 west....	22, 965. 99	September 5, 1865...	September 5, 1865.
8 north	5 west....	22, 997. 66	July 27, 1865.....	August 21, 1865.
11 north	5 west....	22, 982. 15	August 21, 1865....	Do.
12 north	5 west....	22, 989. 34	.....do.....	Do.
7 north	6 west....	22, 909. 93	September 5, 1865...	September 5, 1865.
8 north	6 west....	22, 888. 86	.....do.....	Do.
9 north	6 west....	23, 017. 13	.....do.....	Do.
10 north	6 west....	22, 991. 54	.....do.....	Do.
11 north	6 west....	22, 940. 22	August 21, 1865....	August 21, 1865.
12 north	6 west....	22, 387. 27	.....do.....	Do.
7 north	7 west....	22, 947. 27	September 5, 1865...	September 5, 1865.
8 north	7 west....	22, 882. 00	.....do.....	Do.
9 north	7 west....	23, 024. 26	.....do.....	Do.
10 north	7 west....	22, 984. 52	.....do.....	Do.
11 north	7 west....	22, 927. 23	August 21, 1865....	August 21, 1865.
12 north	7 west....	9, 907. 60	.....do.....	Do.
7 north	8 west....	22, 773. 97	September 5, 1865...	September 5, 1865.
8 north	8 west....	22, 776. 23	.....do.....	Do.
9 north	8 west....	22, 976. 77	.....do.....	Do.
10 north	8 west....	22, 844. 27	August 21, 1865....	August 21, 1865.
11 north	8 west....	10, 930. 24	.....do.....	Do.
Total.....	.....	571, 546. 53		

No. 9.—*Statement showing description of land, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Dakota land district, Dakota, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending June 30, 1866.*

Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
25 north	6 west....	23, 084. 52	November 10, 1865..	November 10, 1865.
26 north	6 west....	22, 996. 59	.....do.....	Do.
27 north	6 west....	23, 023. 45	.....do.....	Do.
28 north	6 west....	23, 049. 81	.....do.....	Do.
29 north	6 west....	23, 033. 19	.....do.....	Do.
30 north	6 west....	23, 019. 78	.....do.....	Do.
25 north	7 west....	23, 012. 89	October 23, 1865....	October 23, 1865.
26 north	7 west....	23, 028. 94	.....do.....	Do.
27 north	7 west....	22, 916. 65	.....do.....	Do.
28 north	7 west....	23, 167. 41	.....do.....	Do.
29 north	7 west....	22, 993. 23	November 10, 1865..	November 10, 1865.
30 north	7 west....	22, 989. 11	.....do.....	Do.
26 north	8 west....	22, 917. 20	October 23, 1865....	October 23, 1865.
27 north	8 west....	22, 912. 71	.....do.....	Do.
28 north	8 west....	23, 068. 07	.....do.....	Do.
29 north	8 west....	22, 741. 64	November 10, 1865..	November 10, 1865.
30 north	8 west....	22, 875. 96	.....do.....	Do.
		390, 831. 15		

No. 10.—Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to deficiency appropriation, approved April 7, 1866.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Stan'd lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		
316	Angell and Beverage.....	234			\$10	\$2,340 00
316	.....do.....		618		6	3,708 00
						6,048 00
317	Diefendorf & Cosgrey.....		588		6	3,528 00
317	.....do.....			480	5	2,400 00
						5,928 00
318	Furrow & Sleeper.....			1,260	5	6,300 00
321	Maning & Ballard.....			1,200	5	6,000 00
						24,276 00

No. 11.—Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Nebraska, and chargeable to deficiency appropriation, approved April 7, 1866.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Stan'd lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		
314	Hackbusch & Farnsworth.....	72			\$10	\$720 00
314	.....do.....		216		6	1,296 00
314	.....do.....			840	5	4,200 00
						6,216 00
315	Armstrong & Wight.....		126		6	756 00
315	.....do.....			1,080	5	5,400 00
						6,156 00
319	George F. McClure.....			600	5	3,000 00
322	Paul & Paul.....		312		6	1,872 00
322	.....do.....			780	5	3,900 00
						5,772 00
323	Davis and Wiltse.....		50		6	300 00
323	.....do.....			940	5	4,700 00
						5,000 00
						26,144 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount (estimated) in Kansas.....	\$24,276 00
Total amount (estimated) in Nebraska.....	26,144 00
Total.....	<u>50,420 00</u>

No. 12.—*Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the second guide meridian west, from the fourth to the fifth standard parallels south; the third guide meridian west, from the first to the fifth standard parallels south; the second, third, and fourth standard parallels south, from the second to the third guide meridian west; and the fifth standard parallel south, from the first to the third guide meridian west.....	390	\$10	\$3,900 00
For running the exterior lines, as represented on the accompanying diagram.....	1,206	6	7,236 00
For running the subdivisional lines, as represented on the accompanying diagram.....	7,440	5	37,200 00
Total.....			<u>48,336 00</u>

No 13.—*Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the Territory of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the second guide meridian west, from the third to the fourth standard parallel north; the third guide meridian west, from the second to the third standard parallel north; the fourth guide meridian west, from the base line to the third standard parallel north; the first and second standard parallels north, between the third and fourth guide meridians west; the third standard parallel north, from the second to the fourth guide meridian west; and the fourth standard parallel north, from the first to the second guide meridian west.....	360	\$10	\$3,600 00
For running the exterior lines, as represented on the accompanying diagram.....	1,560	6	9,360 00
For running the subdivisional lines, as represented on the accompanying diagram.....	7,080	5	35,400 00
Total.....			<u>48,360 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Estimate for Kansas.....	\$48,336 00
Estimate for Nebraska.....	48,360 00
	<u>96,696 00</u>

No. 14.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,600
Salary of one examiner.....	1,400
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300
Salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200
Salary of two draughtsmen, at \$1,100 each.....	2,200
Salary of one accountant.....	1,200
Salary of four copyists, at \$1,100 each.....	4,400
Salary of one messenger.....	600
Office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses.....	2,000
Total.....	<u>17,900</u>

No. 11 E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, C. T., August 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the official transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, together with such other information as has come under the notice and within the province of this office, in the surveying district of Colorado and Utah.

With the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$20,000 for the year ending June 30, 1865, 793 miles 76 chains and 60 links of subdivisional lines have been run, at a cost of \$5,704 79. In addition to this, under the tenth section of the act of May 30, 1862, has been procured the survey of 65 miles 35 chains and 90 links of subdivisional lines, at a cost, paid by the settlers, of \$456 36. These surveys are set forth in the statement marked A, hereto appended.

The amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was \$7,790. This is shown in statement marked B. The incidental expenses of this office, including rent, fuel, stationery, furniture, &c., were \$968 34.

The statement marked C shows the surveys now under contract and in progress, under the appropriation of \$15,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Statement D shows the townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1866, with the area of the same, together with the area of those previously surveyed.

Statement E shows the surveys made under the act of Congress of May 5, 1864, to vacate and sell the Indian reservations in Utah, &c.

In my communication of July 6, 1866, I submitted the following estimates for surveying and office expenses in this district for the year ending June 30, 1868:

For surveying 270 miles of standard lines.....	\$3,900
For surveying 1,154 miles of exterior township lines.....	10,864
For surveying 5,940 miles of subdivision lines.....	45,780
	<u>60,544</u>
For retracing lines of public surveys in Utah.....	10,000
Total for surveys in district.....	<u>70,544</u>

For office expenses :

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$3, 000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1, 800
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1, 500
Salary of transcribing clerk.....	1, 500
Salary of messenger.....	600
	<hr/>
Total for salaries.....	\$8, 400
Incidental expenses.....	2, 000
	<hr/>
Totalestimates.....	80, 944
	<hr/>

In making the above estimates, I have been governed by what appear to be the wants of the people, as indicated both by petitions for surveys and by the actual extension of the settlements.

The probability that lines of railway will be built both up the Platte valley and the Smoky Hill fork is already attracting settlers in those directions, while nothing but the feeling of uncertainty in regard to the Indian war prevents the settlement of the entire valley of the Platte, Sandy, Beaver, Kiowa, Bijou, and the heads of Cherry creek and Terrapin creek. The Indian war is, to all appearances, at an end, and the probability is that, before another outbreak can occur, the railways will be completed so far as to prevent any serious trouble. About two hundred miles of each railway is completed, and during the present year three hundred miles west from the Missouri river will be in running order. This will bring the road into the heart of the Indian country, and render any serious interruption either to the line of communication or to the progress of settlements impossible.

SOUTH PARK.

The citizens of the South Park are urging upon me the necessity of surveys in that park, and represent that nearly all of the land will be bought as soon as surveyed. This park contains about 350,000 acres of land, which will have to be surveyed, and a large portion of which would be sold.

Two reasons have operated with me for hesitating about surveying this section. The first is the expense to the government of extending a base line over some forty miles of rough mountain country, in order to connect such surveys with the present system of surveys in the valley. This expense could be avoided by establishing in the park an independent base line for the park alone.

The second objection is the absolute impossibility, at present, of determining what land there is mineral. Surrounded on two sides by mineral-bearing mountains containing gold, silver, lead, copper and iron, the South Park naturally contains some of the richest placer diggings in the Territory. At present but few of these are worked; but how extensively they will be worked under the encouragement of cheap labor and railway communication is a question that time alone can answer; and under the present system of reserving mineral lands, it would be impossible to say what should be reserved.

MIDDLE PARK.

In regard to the Middle Park no such objections to its survey exist. The base line has already been run to the summit of the mountains, and its extension ten miles will bring it to the head of the park; and I am not aware that mineral in any paying quantities, except coal, has been found in the park itself. In my last year's report I estimated the probability of a wagon road being built over the range to connect the agricultural regions of the western slope with the mining regions of the eastern. This road has been completed to the

top of the range, and will be finished to the Grand river in about twenty days, making, with what was done by the Overland Company last year, a passable wagon road from Denver to Salt Lake City, 150 miles shorter than the present road. The completion of this road will cause the immediate settlement of all the agricultural portions of the Middle Park and the valleys of the Grand, White, and Bear rivers. The reported discovery of rich placer diggings on the head of Bear river, beyond the Middle Park, has this summer caused what is known here as a "stampede" to that region, and from six hundred to a thousand miners have gone over there. What foundation there was for the report I have been unable to find out, and thus far no gold has come back from them nor any reliable information as to whether there is any gold there or not. Whether the diggings pay or not, the stampede will have the effect of opening up a rich agricultural country as yet wholly undeveloped. The Middle Park consists of broad, fertile valleys along innumerable mountain streams, separated by low ranges of hills covered with pine timber. At the Hot springs the elevation of the Grand river is over 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and of course that portion of the park which lies above that is too high for the cultivation of any but the most hardy small grains and those vegetables that are not affected by the frost. This portion is principally valuable for its meadows and for grazing purposes generally. All the valleys are covered with a heavy growth of native grass, which for hay cannot be excelled, and hay can be taken from here to the mines cheaper than from the plains. The portion of the park below the Hot springs and the valleys of the Grand, White, and Bear rivers are capable of cultivation, as well as the valley of the Green river on the western line of the Territory. The Green river at the mouth of the White is said to be but 4,500 feet above the sea, or about the level of Salt lake. These valleys are broad and are covered with a heavy growth of grass, clover, wild rye, and wild barley, while the mountains are covered with rich pasturage. Petroleum in enormous quantities, in the shape of a coal similar to the Albertine coal of New Brunswick, has been discovered on the White river near its confluence with the Green, the veins being vertical and traceable for five miles in extent, with a thickness of over four feet. The rock around these veins is saturated with petroleum. Coal is found in abundance near the head of the park, and from that westward to the line of Utah. The Hot springs form the principal attraction in this park. A large stream of water, impregnated with sulphur, and about as hot as can be borne to bathe in, pours out of a rock made by the water, and falls some ten feet into a basin of the same rock. During the summer months, hundreds of our people visit this place to enjoy bathing and trout fishing. All the streams of the parks abound in trout, varying from those a few inches in length to eight pounds weight. The timber in the park is mostly pine; but above the elevation of 9,000 feet, spruce and fir take the place of pine, and at the elevation of 12,000 feet all timber disappears, although grass and many varieties of flowers are found on the tops of the highest mountains.

The geology of the South and Middle Parks is the same as that of the plains; rocks of the most recent tertiary are found there, although at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the highest plains on this slope of the mountains. I have been shown a fragment of rock belonging to the tertiary, which was found on the top of Long's Peak, at an elevation of 15,000 feet above the sea. The climate of the parks is about the same as that of the plains as far as extremes of heat and cold are concerned, but more rain falls in the summer and more snow in the winter, and the average for the year is much colder. What has been said of the Middle Park as regards climate, soil, timber, and geology, will apply equally to the North and South Parks.

PARK OF SAN LUIS.

The San Luis Park resembles the others in that portion of it lying north of $37^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. Nineteen streams, rising in the Sangre de Christo and Sawatch mountains, all flow into what is known as the Sawatch lake or swamp, a lake having no outlet, which fills during the season of melting snow, but becomes partially dry during winter. These streams form broad meadows of fine grass similar to the Middle Park; but as the elevation is about 9,000 feet, the land is of very little use except for grazing. A small settlement has recently been made near the lake on the Baca Float, No. 4, belonging to Governor Gilpin. The Rio Grande, dividing the San Juan range from the Sawatch, flows into the park from the west, and its valley forms the north-western arm of the park. This valley is somewhat lower, and is capable of producing crops of small grains in abundance. A settlement has been made here, and the whole valley would probably be settled were it not claimed and overrun by the Ute Indians as pasture for their ponies. That portion of the park lying south of $37^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude is of a different character, consisting of a broad plateau of volcanic origin, through which the Rio Grande and its tributaries have cut narrow but fertile valleys, which support a population of Mexicans, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 11,000 people. No land is cultivated except the valleys, while the high mesa is used in common by all as pasturage. The mesa land is rich and can be cultivated wherever water can be had for irrigation, but in many streams there is no more water than what is used in the valleys.

The eastern portion of the lower park, including the valleys of the Trenchara, Calebra, and Costilla, is covered by a Mexican grant belonging to Governor Gilpin, and is not so well tilled as the valley of the Conejos. Township lines have been run over the valleys of the Conejos and Jura; but I have been reluctant to extend the surveys over this country, fearing that the difference between the system of surveys practiced by the Mexicans and our own would work an injury to the people and perhaps depopulate the country. These people do not speak our language or understand our laws, and are attached to the old Mexican forms and customs, and would look upon the dividing of the land into sections and selling it in that shape as an attempt on the part of the government to deprive them of their lands.

The annual crop of the San Luis valley does not vary much from 400,000 bushels of grain of all sorts. In addition to this vegetables of all kinds, peaches, apples and grapes are cultivated to some extent. About 15,000 acres are under cultivation. Considerable attention is given to raising sheep, and large herds are kept with very little care, as a herd boy with a few dogs will attend almost any number of them. These sheep are a small-bodied, coarse-wooled variety, yielding about one pound per head. They are kept principally for mutton, and are rarely sheared, as enough wool for domestic purposes can be gathered as it falls off. The Mexican women manufacture from the wool, blankets, carpets, their own clothing, and sacks for grain. This they do without spinning wheel or loom, using a top for spinning and a simple frame for weaving. Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the San Juan mountains, but has never been worked to any extent; and Governor Gilpin reports the discovery of gold in the Sangre de Christo range. Silver, copper, iron, and zinc have been discovered in all the ranges around the San Luis valley, and coal in the valley itself.

VALLEY OF THE ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas river with its tributaries form a series of valleys, which, in soil, climate, and facility of irrigation, are not excelled by any portion of the Territory. The amount of land which can be irrigated by this stream is only

limited by the mountains forming the rim of the valley, as there is always abundance of water to supply the whole country, and this water can be taken out at as high an elevation as desired. The Arkansas leaves the mountains at a lower elevation than any other stream, and that fact, together with the difference in latitude, makes the season at least two months longer than in the neighborhood of Denver. Even at a distance of sixty miles in the mountains, enough grain and vegetables this year will be raised to supply the wants of the miners of that section. Indian corn is the principal crop, as this is the only part of the Territory where it can be successfully raised north of the Sangre de Christo range. Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables yield better than in any other section, and tobacco has been found to succeed well. The climate and soil would indicate that cotton could be raised here, but the experiment has not been tried. Very little snow falls in this valley during the winter, and most of the cattle of the Territory are driven here to winter, as they will keep fat on what grass they can get. About 30,000 acres of land are under cultivation this year in the valley of the Arkansas and its tributaries, and the crop will not fall much short of 900,000 bushels, the larger portion of it being corn. The south side of the river is mostly covered by unconfirmed Mexican grants, which has prevented settlements from being made there as extensively as they otherwise would have been. Some definite settlement of the rights of these grantees is greatly needed. The reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, vacated by a treaty made last winter, but not yet approved, will be taken up as soon as that treaty goes into effect, and will call for immediate survey. Coal is found on Hardscrabble creek, Beaver creek, and on Monument creek in abundance, and petroleum is being worked on Oil creek, about six miles from Cañon City. Small veins of an oil-bearing cannel coal have been found near Turkey creek. Iron ore is abundant all along the base of the mountains.

PLATTE VALLEY.

The valley of the Platte is separated from that of the Arkansas by a high plateau covered with heavy pine timber, interspersed with fine valleys of rich land, and capable of raising small grains without irrigation, as there is abundance of rain on this "divide." The basin of the Platte, with its thirteen great tributaries, constitutes what is now the best developed agricultural district in Colorado. The river, from the base of the mountains, runs northeasterly for over two hundred miles through a rich agricultural country. The lower bottom varies from one to three miles in width, and is all cultivated to a point below the mouth of the Cachele Poudre. Below that, settlements have been made, but the people were driven off by the Indians, and have not yet dared to return. Above the lower bottom are two terraces, of from a mile to five miles in width, nearly level, and with a soil finely adapted to the production of grain. The lower of these terraces, on the east side of the river, has been cultivated enough to show that the land is good, but not extensively. But on the west side ditches have been taken out of the streams at the base of the mountains that will irrigate nearly all the land lying between the river and the mountains. This land is found to be quite as fertile as the lower bottom, and better for farming purposes, as it requires less care, and is not liable to overflow. Some of the best farms this year are at an elevation of from three hundred to four hundred feet above the Platte. Great enterprise has been shown in the building of long lines of ditches to irrigate the uplands, and ditches from ten to thirty miles long are not uncommon. Yet, as much as has been done in this line but a beginning has been made. The Platte and its tributaries would furnish water enough, at all seasons, to irrigate its whole valley, as well as the valleys of some of the dry creeks lying to the east.

The principal crop of this section, this year, will be wheat, which, both here and elsewhere throughout the Territory, yields an average of thirty bushels to

the acre. This crop has been somewhat injured by smut this year, but not enough materially to affect the crop, as many varieties are not affected at all. Oats, barley, and all kinds of vegetables are raised in abundance. A single field of strawberries, of about one-quarter of an acre, constitutes the whole of the crop of domestic fruits that has as yet been raised here. These sold at the moderate price of ninety-six dollars per bushel, and the field yielded about fifteen bushels. Apple, pear, and other fruit trees were all destroyed by the grasshoppers of the two last years, and it is still a question whether they can be successfully cultivated north of the "divide." The abundance of wild grapes, plums, cherries, currants, and raspberries would indicate the probability of success in raising domestic varieties.

The number of acres under cultivation in the valley of the Platte will not fall much short of 60,000, and the crop of grain, of all sorts, will exceed 1,300,000 bushels. About 20,000 head of cattle and horses are herded in this valley; and nearly all the hay used in the Territory is cut here. Average price of hay per ton, \$25.

But little attention has as yet been given to sheep-breeding, although the country is well adapted to it, and any number could be raised with small expense, and will be, whenever there is a market for the wool.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

In my last report, the number of acres capable of cultivation in the Territory was estimated at 2,500,000. More recent explorations and examination in regard to the amount of water that can be used, and the elevations to which it can be carried, lead me to think that at least 4,000,000 acres can be cultivated whenever the wants of the country demand it. Thus far the farming has fully kept pace with the wants of the population, although the destruction caused by floods and grasshoppers has prevented for the last two years the production of sufficient crops to supply the wants of the people. But this year, there cannot fail to be a large surplus of all the necessities of life that can be produced here. This first requisite to the success of a mining country is its success as an agricultural country. This success Colorado has already attained, and she begins now to look forward with confidence to the success of her mines.

The records of the land office show that the government has sold in Colorado 210,000 acres of land, and that 190,000 acres have been claimed, but not paid for, making 400,000 acres that have been settled and improved. 100,000 acres of this land is under cultivation; and when it is taken into consideration that only one-half of the population of about 35,000 is engaged in agriculture, either directly or indirectly, the success of Colorado as a farming Territory is placed beyond a doubt.

IMMIGRATION.

The farming population has largely increased during the past year, by immigration, and this immigration has consisted of a class of people who have come here to make it their permanent home, and have brought with them their families and household goods. That class of immigration which is the curse of every new mining county, who come here to get rich and leave, have long since disappeared, and have given place to a people who are attached to the country, and who believe in its success both as a farming and mining section, and who by their presence have made that success certain.

TIMBER.

About five-sevenths of the Territory is what might be called timber land, although on a large portion of this the timber is small and scattering. The lower foot-hills are partially covered with cedar and pine; and in that part of

the country south of the Arkansas river the piñon or nut-bearing pine is abundant. This piñon is too small to be of much value as timber, but is good fuel. The cedar is mostly small, and too scrubby to be of any use except for fuel, in most places. But on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill fork and Republican large forests of cedar are found, which grow to an enormous size, some of the trees being two feet in diameter and eighty feet high. The highest mountains are covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, and fir. The pine grows short, and a log twenty-four feet in length that will square fourteen inches is rare. The spruce and fir are taller, but do not grow to any great size. The supply of both lumber and wood for Denver is brought from the divide southeast from that place, the nearest being about twenty miles distant. This pinery covers about 700,000 acres, of which about 300,000 is heavy enough to be valuable. I have caused the best portion of this pinery to be surveyed, as the best timber was being culled by the portable saw-mills, and I thought the best way to preserve the timber was to bring the land immediately into the market, as the land will be taken up, and men will protect their own interests where they will not regard those of the government. Pine wood is now worth in Denver ten dollars per cord, and lumber is worth from forty to fifty dollars per thousand feet. In the mountains the prices are about the same.

COAL.

I have heretofore reported the discovery of coal in the upheaved strata along the base of the mountains, from the Arkansas valley to the north line of the Territory. These veins are vertical, running parallel with the base of the mountains, and outcropping wherever a mountain stream has cut a channel through the upturned rocks. These veins have been traced and opened in many places between the streams, and will probably be found to be a continuous belt stretching quite across the Territory. The same veins outcrop as horizontal beds in the valley of Coal creek, fifteen miles from the mountains, and in the valley of the Cache le Poudre, at about the same distance. But the most extensive development is in the divide near the head of Coal creek, Terrapin, Kiowa, Bijou, Beaver, Big Sandy, and the Smoky Hill fork. This divide extends out into the plains at a geological elevation high enough to retain the coal to a distance of at least two hundred miles from the base of the mountains, and as far as present developments go, is the only range containing coal for that distance. It is possible that coal may yet be discovered in the hills between the Platte and Republican rivers. A thorough geological exploration of this section of the country is much needed. This coal belongs to the tertiary period, although I am inclined to think that the lowest bed may be in the upper cretaceous.

The coal is resinous, falls to pieces on exposure to the air and light, but will keep for a long time if protected from the light, and still longer if protected from air, light, and heat by keeping it in tight cellars. It contains from seven to eight thousand cubic feet of gas to the ton; is a good grate coal, works well as a steam coal and in reverberatory furnaces, but as far as experiments now go, will not make a coke that is of any use in smelting iron in the blast furnaces. The coal found in the Arkansas valley is used by the blacksmiths, but that found in the northern districts is pronounced unfit for their use, though the objection they make, that its heat is too intense, ought not to prevent its use. It contains very little sulphur, and abundance can be found that has none. Rumors have reached me that coal has been discovered near Julesburgh, in the northeast corner of the Territory, but I know not with what foundation. Coal has been discovered since my last report in the Middle Park, and indications of it have been found in the South Park and the San Luis valley. Price of coal in Denver \$25 per ton.

PETROLEUM.

I have mentioned the discovery of vast deposits of oil-bearing coal and petroleum near the Utah line, on the White river. In addition to this, oil is being distilled on Oil creek, near Cañon City. A spring which saturates the rock with oil for several hundred feet has been found near the cañon of Bear creek, about twelve miles from Denver; and in the South Park there is said to be an oil spring, but I have never examined it. Present price of refined oil is two dollars per gallon.

IRON.

The enormous amount of useless machinery brought to the country last year has created such a glut of the market for old iron that the furnace at Belmont has shut down, as iron can be bought cheaper than it can be produced with charcoal. Cast iron is worth but five cents per pound, although it costs fifteen to bring it here. Wrought iron is worth from twenty to twenty-five cents.

The beds of iron ore generally accompany the coal, and if the coal can be used in smelting it, iron can be produced here in unlimited quantities. In addition to the beds of ore found along the base of the mountains, there exists near the head of the Smoky Hill fork an enormous deposit of iron ore, forming what might be called a mountain, and which lies in the midst of the coal region and nearly on the proposed line of the Union Pacific railway, eastern division. All the known varieties of iron ore are found within the limits of the Territory.

COPPER.

In my last year's report I mentioned the fact that all the gold-bearing ores of Colorado were ores of copper. I now have the pleasure to report the discovery of extensive veins of copper ore, independent of the gold mines and richer in copper. The development of this new series of mines is yet confined to the valley of Bear creek, about thirty miles southwest of Denver; but the indications are that there is a continuous belt of these veins running through the foot-hills, parallel with the belt of gold-bearing lodes. In these veins gray copper ore has been found, which analyzes sixty per cent. of copper, while others show a sulphuret ore which varies from ten to thirty per cent. copper. Enough of these veins have already been found to place it beyond a doubt that copper mining will become one of the great interests of this country whenever a railway makes such mining possible. Among these veins of copper are found veins of lead, containing from ten to twenty dollars per ton of silver; but the experience of our miners tends to show that these lead veins run into copper at no very great depth. Whether this will prove the case with all the lead veins of the mining region, can only be determined by the development of the veins.

SILVER.

In my last report I mentioned the discovery of apparently rich silver mines near the head of the south branch of Clear creek. During the year explorations by miners have been prosecuted with much vigor, and the limits of this silver district have been greatly enlarged, rich discoveries having been made on the headwaters of the Platte, the Snake, and Swan rivers. The ores found belong to almost every known variety, the most common perhaps being argentiferous galena, containing from forty to a thousand dollars to the ton. The black sulphuret of silver is common, and what is known as ruby silver is found in some veins, yielding by assay over sixty per cent. of silver. Antimonial silver is also found. As yet little has been done towards the development of this district, as there is no road finished by which the ores can be brought down

or machinery taken up to the mines. Yet a great deal of labor has been expended in opening up the veins and preparing for more extensive operations. Considerable ore has been packed down on mules, and tested by the various furnaces with satisfactory results; and a small furnace has been built at Georgetown, which is smelting the argentiferous galena found near that place. Another furnace is being built on Snake river, at Montezuma, for the same purpose.

As the only works for making fine brick are at Golden City, one hundred and twenty miles from Montezuma and fifty miles from Georgetown, the work of erecting furnaces is necessarily slow, and the general feeling that the miners had better wait for cheaper labor and the coming of the railway tends to make the development of the river mines slow. Enough has been done, however, to demonstrate that the silver mines of this district are rich, and that the silver interest of Colorado will equal, if not exceed, the gold interest.

GOLD.

No new discoveries of gold have been made this year in new districts; but thousands of new veins have been discovered in the older districts, and much has been done towards the development of the old veins. Lode mining is confined to two districts—the one stretching along the eastern slope of the mountains, from the headwaters of North Boulder to Clear creek or Vasques Fork; and the other is confined to the headwaters of the South Platte around the towns of Montgomery, Laurette, and Breckinridge. All through the whole belt of gold-bearing lodes, extending from Long's Peak to the Arkansas river and beyond, rich gold veins have been discovered and opened, yet the mills for reducing ores are all in the two districts named. Within a radius of five miles around Central City there are eighty large mills for reducing the gold-bearing rock, varying in form according to the process adopted by the owners. Of these eighty mills only fifteen are now in operation, and the amount of gold produced does not exceed fifteen hundred ounces per week. This result is brought about not by the want of abundance of rich ore, but from the fact that most of the mills have been built to run the old stamps, which will not save enough of the gold to pay without cheaper labor. In addition to this, many new processes, which gave sufficient promise of success to induce the putting up of expensive machinery, have proved failures. Even mills that would now pay for running are idle, waiting the development of processes that promise to obtain greater results. The Keith mill, which first pulverizes, then frees the ore from sulphur by blowing it through a flame, then grinds with burr-stones, and amalgamates on shaking-tables, is now, perhaps, as decided a success as any amalgamating process. It is claimed to save eighty per cent. of the gold contained in the ore, and to do it at a large profit, even at present prices of labor. But the whole mining population seems now to have come to the conclusion that the only way to reduce the ore is by smelting. But one furnace has as yet been built and put in full operation on a large scale for reducing gold-bearing ore, and it is still an open question whether this furnace can be worked at a small enough cost to compete with the old mills. Yet the learned savans both from Europe and from all parts of America, who have visited these mines, give it as their opinion that these furnaces can reduce the copper, gold and silver, and that these can be sent abroad to be separated at a total expense which the copper alone will cover. At a time of general stagnation of our mines, such promises are cheering; but their fulfilment must necessarily be slow, and the railroad will probably set all the old mills running at a profit before these ideas can possibly be carried out. As the result of the year's labor, we can say that at least two processes, and perhaps more, have been developed, which will save twice as much of the gold as was saved one year ago; and the question now to be settled is, which one of these will save the

gold at the least expense. There are about six mills being built to work the Keith process, several the Dodge, and fifteen the Crosby and Thompson. The two latter have not yet proved successful. These are amalgamating processes. Besides these, several different styles of smelting furnaces are being built which promise success. While the mills are idle the miners are not, and hundreds of new lodes have been opened, and thousands of tons of rich ore are being brought to the surface, and will be held until some economical way of reducing it is in successful operation. Had one-fourth of the money that was spent in building mills been used in raising ores, the mines of Colorado would now have been in a prosperous condition.

On Clear creek but two mills are running, with small profits, and in the South Park all the mills are idle. Although the price of labor has come down one-half, and can be had in the mines at from three to four dollars per day, and the cost of living is but one-half what it was last year, yet there is a determination among mill owners not to start their mills without a still further reduction of prices. This the abundant crops on the plains and the low price of freight from the Missouri river give immediate promise of, and it is thought here that before winter most of the mills will be running. In the placer diggings at the head of the Platte, the Arkansas, and Blue rivers there is more activity than there has been for two years past. Gulches that would not pay much when labor was eight dollars a day, pay largely now, with labor at four dollars; and the abundance of water this year has given an opportunity to open up the mines on a larger scale than ever before. These mines are this summer producing about twice as much gold per week as all the mills in the Territory put together.

With all the reasons for discouragement, our people still feel confident that the time is not far distant now when success must come, and this confidence in the mines begets an energy which must bring that success, though it will take some time to recover from the fever of speculation of the last two years.

The last session of our territorial legislature made a change in the mode of acquiring property in mines, which, while it is a great improvement on the former laws, seems to give entire satisfaction to the miners. Under the old law a claim consisted of one hundred feet in length along the course of a lode or vein, these veins being, as a rule, nearly vertical. The discoverer of a vein was entitled to two of these claims, (two hundred feet,) while the rest of the lode of sixteen hundred feet was open to any claimant who recorded it in the county office. This law was avoided by the discoverer recording the whole lode in the names of his friends, they deeding it to him. All that was required to constitute a discovery was that the discoverer should drive a stake at the point where he thought he had found a lode and then record it. No one, perhaps, but the discoverer knew where the lode was, and the stake disappearing, as it always did in a short time, there was nothing to warn any new discoverer that the lode had been once recorded; and as a natural result many lodes were discovered, named, and recorded many times, each discoverer honestly supposing that he first found the vein, and perhaps selling it to persons from abroad at a high price. Endless litigation and a distrust of all titles was of course the result. Under the present law a lode consists of sixteen hundred feet, to fourteen hundred feet of which the discoverer is entitled, the other two hundred feet being reserved for the benefit of schools. To entitle him to this fourteen hundred feet, he must find a well-defined vein of mineral and sink a shaft on it at least ten feet deep before recording it. Any man may take up as many lodes as he pleases in all parts of the Territory; and here arises the main objection among miners to any law which proposes to sell the mines. They have taken up lodes in different parts of the Territory, thinking that if they fail in one place, they may succeed in another; and most of the laws that have been introduced in Congress propose to limit each miner to one locality. They do

not fear intelligent legislation, and for this reason are strongly in favor of the establishment of a mining bureau by the government, believing that such an institution would collect such information in regard to the mines as would prevent any injurious legislation. The only system of sale that would be approved by the miners here would be one which sold the claims as they are held under the territorial laws, and this could not be done without first adopting some plan of survey by which the veins could be placed on plats, and information in regard to their extent and bearing obtained. This perhaps might be done by the establishing in each district of a system of permanent monuments, connected by surveys, with which the miner should be required to connect his lode by bearings and distances, ascertaining the bearing of the vein before applying for a title. Something of this sort would be absolutely necessary in order to avoid the confusion and litigation which the claims made under the old laws spoken of must inevitably lead to. Such a system could be carried out by the present machinery of the land department with a very small expense to the government, and would result in a benefit to the miners, and could be made to yield a large revenue to the government, even if such claims were sold for a mere nominal price. While such a system would dispose of the title to the veins, yet it fails to meet one of the great wants of a mining country. A mine requires a certain amount of timber in order to work it, and the title to that amount of timber land with a mine is just as important to the successful working of the mine as the title to the mine itself. This can only be given by extending the system of land surveys over the mining regions, and selling as agricultural all that is not claimed as mines. In the present stage of development, it would be impossible to say that there was a single acre in the mining regions that did not contain some vein of mineral; and the fact that because no mineral vein had been discovered on a piece of land, it was therefore agricultural, would tend to prevent the discovery of minerals. The granting of a surface title separate from the title to the mines, as practiced by the local laws here and as recognized by the town site law of July 1, 1864, might, perhaps, give a solution to the difficulty, but is an anomaly presented, I think; by the land laws of no other country on the globe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A committee appointed by the citizens of Denver, and composed of some of the best informed business men of the Territory, for the purpose of collecting statistics in regard to the business of Colorado, estimate the amount of freight brought to this Territory during the year 1865 at 104,000,000 pounds. The cost of transporting this amount averaged 10 cents per pound. Much of this freight consisted of supplies for the army engaged in the Indian war; but the bulk of it was to meet the wants of the people and to supply the trade west of this. This year freight is brought to Denver for five cents per pound, and the amount will be but about half of last year's. This is owing to the small amount of machinery on the way, and to the promise of an abundant crop of all sorts of produce. Colorado is now producing its own butter at fifty cents per pound; cheese, forty cents; potatoes and other vegetables at five cents; wheat, oats, and corn at five cents; beef and other meats from ten to twenty cents, or, as an average, at one-half the price of the same produce one year ago.

The grasshoppers, which destroyed the crops of the past two years, have left the northern portion of the Territory and gone southward, and are committing some depredations in the southern portions of the San Luis Park; but the main body of the flock has passed beyond the limits of Colorado.

Abundant rain has fallen in most parts of the country; crops, such as no other land can produce, are being safely harvested; a healthy immigration is pouring in; our mines are giving promise of success; new and rich sections are

being opened to the farmer, and new sources of wealth for the miner; and above all, the railway, which a year ago was 600 miles distant, now, on two lines, reaches within 400 miles of us, and each day adds a mile to its length. With these reasons for encouragement, the reward of seven years of industry and hardship seems near, and the symptoms of renewed hope and prosperity can be seen on every farm and in every town. An attachment for the country has sprung up among the people, and that contented spirit which applies the name of home to Colorado.

UTAH.

Under the act of May 5, 1864, to vacate and sell certain Indian reservations in Utah, the exterior and subdivisional lines of the Spanish Fork and San Pete reservations have been completed at a cost of \$3,560 20. The surveys of the Corn Creek and Deep Creek reservations are now in progress. Owing to opposition from the Mormons, trouble with the Indians, and the poverty of the deputy, the progress of these surveys has been slow, and I have from time to time extended the time of completing the surveys, as I was satisfied that the deputy was doing all in his power to complete the work as soon as possible. In the progress of these surveys, some of the corners of the public surveys have been found, and it is the opinion of the deputy that by a slight expenditure on the part of the government in retracing and re-establishing some of the missing lines, all the land which was surveyed in Utah could be brought into the market and sold.

Many persons supposing that filings of intentions to pre-empt could be made in this office, have sent such filings here, and this office is in receipt of letters almost daily, urging the establishment of a land office in Utah. Petitions to the same effect, signed by leading officials and citizens of Utah, were placed on the files of the Committee on Public Lands last winter, and all the information I can obtain from there goes to show that a land office is imperatively demanded in Utah for the permanent development of that Territory.

The discovery of rich veins of argentiferous galena and silver is attracting many miners to Utah, and these miners are building towns and making settlements in heretofore undeveloped sections of the Territory; yet the claim of the Mormons that the land belongs to the Lord, and that they are His trustees, and the fear of collision with these people, tend to check the settlement of Utah.

Well authenticated cases have come to the knowledge of this office of people who have made improvements on unoccupied land being driven off by the Mormon authorities and their improvements destroyed; and of other cases where Mormons renting houses to "gentiles" have been expelled from the Mormon church and the houses destroyed. If it is the policy of the government to encourage the settlement of this Territory with loyal people, the first step should be to give them the chance to acquire title to the land.

In accordance with the above opinions, I have submitted an estimate of \$10,000 for exploring Utah and retracing the surveys.

Hoping that these views will meet your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PIERCE,

Surveyor General of Colorado and Utah.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of the surveys made under the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
22	Albert Pickering..	335	49	48	\$2,496 42	T'p and subdivisonal lines.
23	William Ashley...	174	36	45	1,221 19	Subdivisional.
24	William Ashley...	283	70	67	1,987 18	Subdivisional.

Statement of surveys under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
21	Chas. Lawrence..	26	39	53	\$185 45	Subdivisional.
25	William Wise	14	34	27	99 25	Subdivisional.
26	A. J. Wilkins	24	41	98	171 66	Subdivisional.

B.—Statement of the amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Amount paid.
John Pierce.	Surveyor general ...	Connecticut.	Colorado.	Entire year...	\$3,000
E. M. Ashley....	Chief clerk	Ohio	do	Entire year...	1,800
R. Fisher	Draughtsman	Rhode Island	do	Entire year...	1,500
S. M. Moffett....	Transcribing clerk ..	New York ..	do	Three months..	300
W. H. Pierce....	Transcribing clerk ..	Ohio	do	Six months...	600
C. R. Pierce....	Transcribing clerk ..	Ohio	do	Three months..	375
John K. Ashley..	Messenger	Illinois	do	Three months..	125
Milo Z. Lawrence.	Messenger	Missouri....	do	Two months..	90
					7,790

C.—Statement showing the surveys contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

No. of cont't.	Name of deputy.	Style of work.	Est. No. of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
27	Wm. H. Pierce...	Stan'd, t'p & subdiv'l	690*	\$5,500	In progress.
28	Wm. Ashley.....	T'p and subdivis'l...	700	5,000	In progress.
29	Geo. E. Pierce	Subdivisional	643	4,500	In progress.

D.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1866 and the area of public land contained in the same.

DESCRIPTION.		Area in acres.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.		
20 south.	63 west	23, 036. 75	Albert Pickering, contract No. 22.
20 do.	64 do.	23, 065. 91	Do. Do.
20 do.	65 do.	23, 047. 60	Do. Do.
20 do.	66 do.	23, 029. 66	Do. Do.
20 do.	67 do.	23, 065. 03	Do. Do.
21 do.	60 do.	812. 62	Do. Do.
21 do.	61 do.	10, 480. 70	Do. Do.
21 do.	62 do.	3, 446. 03	Do. Do.
21 do.	63 do.	555. 53	Do. Do.
21 do.	64 do.	321. 23	Do. Do.
19 do.	68 do.	23, 189. 36	William Ashley, contract No. 23.
19 do.	69 do.	22, 977. 58	Do. Do.
18 do.	70 do.	13, 441. 88	Do. Do.
19 do.	70 do.	4, 636. 64	Do. Do.
6 do.	66 do.	22, 893. 50	Do. contract No. 24.
7 do.	66 do.	22, 849. 13	Do. Do.
8 do.	66 do.	22, 811. 78	Do. Do.
6 do.	69 do.	15, 983. 04	Do. Do.
2 do.	70 do.	19, 967. 13	Do. Do.
56 townships previously reported		299, 611. 10	Acres surveyed in 1865.
Making a total of		1, 197, 282. 99	
Making a total of		1, 496, 894. 12	Acres surveyed in Colorado.

E.—Surveys under the act of Congress of May 5, 1864, to "vacate and sell the Indian reservations in Utah," &c.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Style of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
20	Joseph Clark.	Extending lines of Spanish Fork reservation	\$552 30	Completed.
		Subdivisional lines of Spanish Fork reservation.		
		Extending lines and subdivisional lines of San Pete reservation.	3, 007 90	Completed.
		Corn Creek reservation		In progress.
		Deep Creek reservation		In progress.

No. 11 F.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.

August 16, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of this office.

SURVEYS.

No public surveys have been contracted for or executed in this district since the date of my last annual report. With the promise of military protection

in the field, if it shall be required, I propose to enter into contract for the extension of the second correction line south, east to the Pecos river, about one hundred and forty-four miles; for the survey of the exterior lines of thirty townships, to include the waters of the Bonito, Ruidoso, and Hondo rivers, in the vicinity of said correction line, and the valley of the Tularosa, situate about forty miles south of Fort Stanton; and for the subdivision of seven townships within the above limits, including the settlements upon the streams above named; also for the extension of the fourth correction line south, west to the corner of township 20 south, ranges 18 and 19 west; and for the survey of the exterior lines of ten townships and the subdivision of four townships, to be selected along the Gila and Mimbres rivers. This will consume the unexpended appropriations now applicable to the extension of the public surveys in New Mexico.

My latest advices from Arizona are that the Indians continue hostile, rendering it unsafe for surveying parties to take the field in that Territory. Should the Indians become peaceable, so that the lives of my deputies will be safe, I will at once contract for the survey of such portion of the meridian, base, and standard lines proposed in my letter to your office of June 8, 1865, as the service may now require, and will, in connection therewith, have surveyed the exterior and subdivisional lines of such townships containing settlements as the public interests may demand, to the extent of the appropriation for public surveys in that Territory.

On the 9th instant, upon the application of the owners and deposit of the estimated cost, I entered into contract with William W. Griffin for the survey of the private claim No. 14, known as the San Pedro grant, confirmed June 21, 1860, and the private claim No. 70, confirmed June 12, 1866, known as the Cañon del Agua grant, a copy of which I transmitted to your office with my letter of the 11th instant.

MINES AND MINING.

Some progress has been made during the past year in the development of the mineral wealth of this district, notwithstanding the continued hostility of the Indians. The New Mexican Mining Company, at the Old Placer, near Santa Fé, have resumed operations with new and improved machinery. Messrs. Elsberg and Amberg have on the way from the States machinery intended for the working of the mines at Pinos Altos. A company has been organized to work the mines south of the Old Placer, about forty miles from Santa Fé, and it is understood that arrangements are being made to bring out machinery during the current year.

The company engaged in mining and smelting the ores from the silver mines in the Oregon mountains east of Las Cruces have made little progress during the year—want of capital is given as the reason.

Numerous parties, "prospectors," have been and are now engaged in exploring the mountains in different portions of New Mexico, and great numbers of veins of gold-bearing quartz and of silver and copper ore are said to have been discovered.

Arizona, too, in the presence of an Indian war, which has been carried to every hamlet within the Territory, has made progress in the development of her mineral and agricultural resources. Several quartz mills are in operation in the neighborhood of Prescott. Copper mines near the Colorado, on Bill Williams river, are being worked, and a large amount of ore has been shipped for reduction to Swansea and to San Francisco. This is found much more profitable than erecting works upon the ground for the reduction of these ores, labor, fuel, and all material required being so much cheaper at the places above mentioned.

The work at the Cerro Colorado and Santa Rita mines, in the southern part of the Territory, suspended for nearly a year, is about being resumed.

I am informed that mines are being opened and worked with success in the northwestern portion of the Territory, and that several mills are also in operation there.

On account of the hostility of the Indians, her isolated position, the high price of living, and other causes, Arizona has not received that accession to her population which her mines, extensive valleys of the richest agricultural lands, and perennial pastures of the most nutritious grasses justly entitle her to; but better things are hoped for the future.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

Nothing has been done with the suspended surveys of Thomas Means since the date of my last annual report.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Translations have been made during the year of a large number of Spanish documents on file in this office relating to private claims.

The suggestions and recommendations contained in the last annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concerning these claims in this district, and especially those relating to claims within the territory acquired under the treaty with Mexico, of December 30, 1853, known as the Gadsden treaty, I trust will receive the early and favorable attention of Congress.

Until these claims are disposed of, and those approved separated from the public domain, the title to the greater part of the arable lands of New Mexico and of that part of Arizona south of the Gila river must remain uncertain, seriously retarding the settlement and advancement of these Territories.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

The office of register of the land office in New Mexico having been vacant for more than a year past, numerous applications are made to this office to receive the declaration required by law of pre-emption claimants. These applications are, of course, refused, and by the limitations of the act of May 30, 1862, and the construction of said act given by your office, the settlers upon surveyed public lands are deprived, after the lapse of three months from the date of settlement, of all benefits of the pre-emption laws. In justice, therefore, to this class of citizens, the office of register should be filled without delay.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYING AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

I notice by the published reports of the proceedings of Congress that a bill, authorizing a departure from the established mode of surveying the public lands, and a bill extending the privileges of the pre-emption and homestead laws to citizens residing in towns in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, passed the House of Representatives during the last session, but, as I have seen no notice of the action of the Senate thereon I suppose they failed to become laws. Referring to that portion of my annual reports for 1863, 1864, and 1865, devoted to these subjects, I have again to urge the passage by Congress of acts conferring the powers and securing the privileges contemplated by the above-mentioned acts.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The region of country watered by the San Juan river and its branches is attracting the attention of emigrants. The valleys are reported broad and fertile, with an abundance of water for irrigation, and the mountains rich in minerals and covered with excellent timber. The north boundary of this district is supposed to divide the section most desirable for settlement, rendering it uncertain to which surveying district it belongs.

I am not advised that the appropriation recommended in the last annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the survey of this line has been made. If not, I have again to suggest the importance to the public interests that it should be made, and that the line should be established at as early a day as practicable.

ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

The documents accompanying this report are as follows, viz :

A.—Estimates of appropriations for surveying service in New Mexico and Arizona, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

B.—Account of expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General of New Mexico and Arizona.

The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico on account of salaries, incidental expenses, and surveying, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

For expenditures during third quarter 1865	\$1,250 00	
For expenditures during fourth quarter 1865	1,250 00	
For expenditures during first quarter 1866	1,250 00	
For expenditures during second quarter 1866	1,250 00	
		\$5,000 00

Cr.

By balance unexpended June 30, 1865	5,392 83	
By appropriation of March 2, 1865, for surveyor general and clerks	7,000 00	
By appropriation of March 2, 1865, for translator	2,000 00	
		\$14,392 83
Unexpended June 30, 1866		9,392 83

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

For expenditures during third quarter 1865	\$126 00	
For expenditures during fourth quarter 1865	96 72	
For expenditures during first quarter 1866	123 17	
For expenditures during second quarter 1866	95 05	
		\$440 94

Cr.

By balance unexpended June 30, 1865	3,553 36	
Unexpended June 30, 1866		3,112 42

SURVEYING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

For appropriation for Arizona of March 3, 1863	\$5,000 00	
For appropriation for New Mexico of July 2, 1864	10,000 00	
For appropriation for Arizona of July 2, 1854	10,000 00	
		\$25,000 00

Cr.

By travelling expenses of surveyor general in 1865	315 50	
Unexpended balance		24,684 50

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 16, 1866.

Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

ON SALARY ACCOUNT.

Compensation of—	Amount.	Remarks.
Surveyor general.....	\$3,000 00	Salary fixed by organic act of July 22, 1854. To perform also the duties of chief clerk. To be also computer of surveys.
Translator.....	2,000 00	
Draughtsman.....	1,750 00	
Total.....	6,750 00	

ON SURVEYING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Public surveys—continuing survey of base, meridian, township and subdivi- sional lines in New Mexico	\$7,500 00
Public surveys—survey of base, meridian, township, and subdivisinal lines in Arizona.....	10,000 00
Fuel, office rent, stationery, and incidental expenses.....	1,000 00
Messenger and watchman	200 00
Total.....	18,700 00

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico,*
August 16, 1866.

No. 11 G.

*Annual report of United States surveyor general for California and Nevada,
1865-'66.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

San Francisco, California, September 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the department, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, in reference to the surveys executed in the States of California and Nevada, and other operations of this office, during the year ending June 30, 1866.

I also forward statements of the business appertaining to this surveying department, to accompany the reports, as follows, to wit:

A.—Statement of contracts during the year 1865-'66.

B.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California and Nevada to June 30, 1866.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in the States of California and Nevada to June 30, 1866.

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for the compensation of surveyor general and clerks, 1865-'66.

E.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses, 1865-'66.

F.—Statement of field-notes of public surveys sent to Washington during the year ending June 30, 1866.

G.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., relative to private land claims, to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the department at Washington, 1865—'66.

H.—Statement of plats made in office, 1865—'66.

I.—Statement of examinations and reports made to the department for patent, of all subdivisional surveys heretofore pre-empted or selected under acts of Congress relating thereto.

K.—List of lands surveyed in California and Nevada, 1865—'66.

L.—Statement showing the number and present condition of surveys of private land claims, under instructions from this office, 1865—'66.

M.—Estimate for surveying service in California and Nevada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

In addition to the office-work, as set forth in the foregoing statements, the employés have been engaged in the following duties, viz :

1. Copying the correspondence of this office.
2. Making out contracts in triplicate.
3. Making out instructions for surveys of private lands claims in duplicate.
4. Examinations of field-notes of public surveys returned by deputies.
5. Examination of field-notes of private land claims returned by deputies, as surveyed under instructions from this office.
6. Examination of location of surveys of private land claims.
7. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys and private land claims.
8. Keeping in order the records, plats and field-notes of public and private surveys.
9. Keeping in order the Spanish and Mexican archives and records of the late board of land commissioners.
10. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers.
11. Making out accounts and bonds of deputy surveyors, for surveys executed.
12. Posting the books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.
13. Exhibiting the archives and commission papers, records and plats to parties interested, and making the necessary explanations.
14. Making out, in triplicate, the annual report, with accompanying statements.

The estimate for the year ending June 30, 1868, with regard to the survey of lands in California and Nevada, is for running and establishing the lines necessary for subdivision work, within the grant to the Central Pacific and the Western Railroad companies, and such other work as may be suggested by the department, under the act referring to mineral lands.

The amount asked for pay of clerks and draughtsmen is placed at the lowest possible estimate. It is found that the work on township plats of subdivisions is becoming more complicated; many of the plats of Deputy Freeman's work occupied twelve days for the original copy.

Although it will be seen, from the statements herewith forwarded, that the force of the office has been fully employed, yet work is accumulating, and I have found it impossible to execute the necessary plats for the different land registers. The surveys of the past year, executed under the appropriation for the public work, have been principally confined to the belt of country embraced within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad, and lying between Sacramento city and the Big Bend of the Truckee river.

The fourth standard north and east Mount Diablo meridian has been extended

east one hundred and fifty miles, by Deputy William Epler. The line extends through and over the following deserts, valleys and mountain ranges, viz :

Hot Spring (desert,) the great Humboldt and Carson (desert,) the Silver mountains, Augusta mountains, New Pass (mountain range,) Mount Airy (range,) Zoi-Ya-Be (mountains,) Simpson Park (mountain,) Augusta (valley,) Reese river (valley,) and Key's valley.

Deputy Epler has given all the information in his power, and his work bears the marks of intelligence and capability. This standard line, running through and near many mining localities, and extending far enough to reach the Reese River country, was particularly needed as a base for operations for settlers desiring surveys under the act of Congress of May 30, 1862, and becomes of great importance, looking forward to the segregation of quartz and other vein mines, under the late act of Congress, referring to mineral lands.

Subdivision work to the amount of nearly seven thousand dollars has been executed under the act of Congress permitting settlers on public lands to deposit the necessary funds to the credit of the appropriations.

The surveys of private land claims during the past year, as set forth in the statement marked K, have been made under the act of Congress of July 1, 1864, and the expenses of such surveys have been defrayed from the funds deposited by the owners thereof.

The lines of the public surveys have been extended over the "Bolsa de Tomales," a private land claim rejected by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the land which each settler had reduced to possession has been protracted on the plats of township subdivisions, so as to enable coterminous proprietors to make joint entries in accordance with the subdivision lines.

This work was executed under the authority of "An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain settlers on the rancho 'Bolsa de Tomales,' in the State of California," approved June 17, 1864.

A survey has been made in favor of the occupants of the lands of the "Ex-Mission of San José," heretofore claimed as a private grant from the Mexican government and included in the map and survey made in October, 1864, by E. H. Dyer deputy United States surveyor. Several amendments were allowed to be made by Deputy Dyer, before the expiration of the year from the passage of the act, in order that the tracts as proved before the land officers should be shown according to such proofs.

The original and supplemental plats are now ready and will be promptly forwarded. The lines of public surveys have been extended over all portions of said lands, for which no proofs were laid before the register of the United States land office.

The duties appertaining to this office under "An act for the relief of the occupants of the lands of the 'Ex-Mission of San José,' in the State of California," approved March 3, 1865, are therefore completed.

From the annexed statements the department will be enabled to judge of the work executed, both in the field and office, by myself and the deputies and employes under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. UPSON,

United States Surveyor General.

Hon COMMISSIONER

of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Name of deputy.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of work.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
William Epler.....	August 1, 1865	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east....	\$2,250 00	Charged to appropriation, (closed.)
Joseph J. Clond, California.....	September 18, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	84 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
S. W. Foreman, Nevada.....	September 23, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east....	2,000 00	Charged to appropriation, (closed.)
Ephraim Dyer, California.....	September 26, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east....	3,000 00	Charged to appropriation, (closed.)
S. S. Millington, California.....	September 26, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	184 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
J. S. Murray, California.....	October 5, 1865.....	Humboldt meridian, south and west.....	146 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
S. S. Millington, California.....	October 20, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	408 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
S. J. Clond, California.....	November 9, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	240 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
J. E. Freeman, California.....	November 20, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east....	7,500 00	Charged to appropriation, (closed.)
H. H. Harmon, California.....	December 6, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	120 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
S. Millington, California.....	December 6, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	126 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
R. M. Wilson, California.....	December 6, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east....	410 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
J. J. Clond, California.....	December 12, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	550 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
A. McPherson, California.....	December 12, 1865.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east....	600 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
W. F. Ingalls, California.....	January 20, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	1,200 00	Charged to appropriation, (closed.)
R. P. Riddle, California.....	March 2, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east....	100 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
A. W. Von Schmidt, California.....	April 5, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, { south and east } { south and west }	700 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
R. A. Chase, California.....	April 9, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east....	96 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
John Reed, California.....	April 24, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	600 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
A. McPherson, California.....	May 4, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	454 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
G. H. Thompson, California.....	May 5, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, { north and east } { north and west }	220 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
S. Millington, California.....	May 17, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west....	600 00	Special deposit, (closed.)
Charles Duerr, California.....	May 20, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian; south and west....	600 00	Special deposit, (in office.)
B. B. Barker, California.....	June 14, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east....	1,000 00	Charged to appropriation, (in office.)
J. T. Stratton, California.....	June 16, 1866.....	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west....	800 00	Special deposit, (in office.)

B.—Statement of number of miles surveyed in California and Nevada to June 30, 1866.

Remarks.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Meander.	Township.	Section.
J. B. Stratton, contract May 17, 1865.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.	Ms. chs. lks.
H. Hancock, contract March 7, 1865.	43 54	17 18 83
J. Wallace, contract March 17, 1865.	5 42 27	201 18 65
W. H. Plater, contract March 10, 1865.	18 48 05	.....	206 45 11
S. W. Foreman, instruction May 13, 1865, and contract June 27, 1865.	27 78 00	42 51 12
Ephraim Dyer, contract May 24, 1865.	12 59 49	.....	.....	84 70 84	300 60 47
R. M. Wilson, contract December 6, 1865.	22 58 83	.....	.....	117 55 88	247 31 62
P. C. Rector, contract April 20, 1865.	5 78 65	4 00 14	.....	1 00 00	3 40 00
J. S. Murray, contract December 31, 1864.	6 00 00	2 15 63	6 65 30	32 67 70	263 69 16
J. E. Freeman, contract May 13, 1865.	32 51 98	9 18 26
E. Dyer, contract May 24, 1865.	13 01 60	.....	220 10 03
J. S. Murray, contract October 5, 1865.	1 00	233 25 30
E. Dyer, contract September 26, 1865.	13 24 70	24 27 23	4 05 00
J. J. Clond, contract December 12, 1865.	8 34 35	148 40 80
S. Millington, contract February 3, 1865.	24 06 00
S. Millington, contract September 26, 1865.	88 07 74
S. Millington, contract October 20, 1865.
W. F. Ingalls, contract January 20, 1865.	150 00 00	.....	.....	6 00 40	36 46 06
W. Epler, contract August 1, 1865.	7 00 00	.....	17 15 92	16 18 47	195 13 93
Butler Ives, contract April 20, 1865.	27 68 61	259 75 33
J. E. Freeman, contract November 20, 1865.
Miles surveyed in 1865-'66.	204 36 97	6 15 77	68 75 57	391 67 65	2,502 23 41
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1865, as per last report.	330 60 57	696 39 49	3,996 29 18	2,731 27 53	95 35 43	20,377 70 73	75,967 50 37
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1866.	330 60 57	696 39 49	4,200 66 15	2,737 43 30	164 31 00	20,769 38 38	78,469 73 78

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California and Nevada during the fiscal year 1865—'66.

Dr.	CR.
1865-'66.	
July 22	To W. W. Fitch, contract of September 8, 1864.....
Aug.	To H. Hancock, contract of March 7, 1865.....
17	To J. E. Freeman, contract of December 5, 1864.....
17	To J. Wallace, contract of March 17, 1865.....
Oct.	To W. H. Plater, contract of March 10, 1865.....
17	To J. T. Stratton, contract of May 17, 1865.....
28	To S. W. Foreman, contract of June 27, 1865.....
Nov.	To E. Dyer, (part,) contract of May 24, 1864.....
Dec.	To J. S. Murray, contract of December 31, 1864.....
Jan.	To R. M. Wilson, contract of December 6, 1865.....
15	To R. M. Wilson, (excess deposit account contract
15	of December 6, 1865).....
Feb.	To E. Dyer, contract of May 24, 1865.....
8	To P. C. Rector, contract of April 20, 1865.....
Jan.	To T. Sprague, (ex-Miss. San Buenaventura, shore
27	line).....
Feb.	To J. E. Freeman, contract of May 13, 1865.....
March	To E. Dyer, contract of September 26, 1865.....
29	To J. S. Murray, contract of October 5, 1865.....
29	To S. Millington, { contract of February 3, 1865
April	{ contract of Sept. 26, 1865 ..
16	{ contract of Oct. 20, 1865 ..
April	To J. J. Cloud, contract of December 12, 1865.....
28	To W. F. Ingalls, contract of January 29, 1866.....
June	To J. E. Freeman, contract of November 20, 1865.....
29	To Butler Ives, contract of April 20, 1866.....
29	To W. Epler, contract of August 1, 1865.....
	Balance.....
	By balance.....
	1866.
	July 1.
	\$700 09
	2,492 20
	1,027 51
	2,757 78
	903 30
	214 44
	4,988 61
	4,957 55
	212 98
	56 00
	354 00
	2,995 09
	3,775 98
	227 16
	3,221 53
	2,322 51
	62 75
	1,125 11
	406 90
	522 98
	3,614 30
	2,827 30
	2,250 00
	42,016 07
	25,728 93
	67,745 00
	67,745 00
	\$25,728 93

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general of California, and the employes in his office, during the fiscal year 1865-'66.

Dr.			Cr.	
1865-'66		1865-'66.		
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 1st quarter.....		July 1	By balance.....	\$1,761 95
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 2d quarter.....			By appropriation as advised by letter from the department of May 6, 1865.....	14,000 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 3d quarter.....			By deposits with the United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco.....	2,040 50
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 4th quarter.....				
Balance		1866.	By balance.....	17,802 45
July 1		July 1		<u>\$2 45</u>

E.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year 1865-'66.

Dr.			Cr.	
1865-'66.		1865-'66.		
To amount paid in July, August, and September.....		July 1	By balance.....	\$1,041 02
To amount paid in October, November, and December.....			By appropriation, as per letter from the department of May 6, 1865.....	6,000 00
To amount paid in January, February, and March.....				
To amount paid April, May, and June.....				
Balance		1866.	By balance.....	7,041 02
		July 1		<u>\$2,613 16</u>

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
William W. Fitch.	1865.	Townships 11 and 12 north, range 4 west.....	Mount Diablo ..	Township and section lines.
Henry Hancock ..	Aug. 2	Township 1 south, ranges 7 and 8 west.....	San Bernardino ..	Do. do.
Do.....	Aug. 17	Township 1 north, ranges 8 and 9 west.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 3 south, range 8 west.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 5 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 6 south, range 9 west.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
J. E. Freeman ..	Sept. 16	Townships 4 and 5 north, ranges 9 and 10 west ..	Mount Diablo ..	Township, section, and meander lines.
John Wallace ..	Oct. 17	Township 2 north, range 6 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 3 north, ranges 6 and 7 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 4 north, range 6 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 14 north, ranges 4 and 5 west ..	.....do.....	Township and section lines.
W. H. Plater.....	.....do.....	Township 6 south, range 2 west ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
J. T. Stratton.....	Oct. 18	Township 18 north, range 18 east.....	.....do.....	Standard, township, and section lines.
S. W. Foreman.....	Dec. 8	Townships 19 and 20 north, range 18 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 20 north, range 19 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 20 north, range 24 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 21 north, ranges 23 and 24 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 22 north, range 24 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Ephraim Dyer.....	Dec. 16	Township 15 north, range 16 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 16 north, ranges 16 and 17 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 17 north, ranges 16 and 17 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 18 north, ranges 16 and 17 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Townships 19 and 20 north, range 17 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 21 north, ranges 15, 16, and 17 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
J. S. Murray ..	1866.	Township 1 south, range 3 west.....	Humboldt.....	Section and meander lines.
R. M. Wilson ..	Jan. 8	Township 2 south, range 31 east.....	Mount Diablo ..	Township and section lines.
Forster C. Rector ..	Jan. 15	Township 11 north, range 20 east.....	.....do.....	Standard, township, and section lines.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 13 north, range 20 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 16 north, range 20 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 17 north, ranges 18 and 19 east ..	.....do.....	Do. do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Township 17 north, range 20 east.....	.....do.....	Do. do.

F.—Statement of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington from the United States surveyor general's office, California—Continued.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
Ephraim Dyer.....	1866. Feb. 8	Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 16 east.....	Mount Diablo ..	Section and meander lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 16 north, range 17 east.....	do.....	do.
J. E. Freeman.....	Mar. 29	Township 10 north, ranges 5 and 6 east.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 13 north, range 8 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Townships 14 and 15 north, range 9 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 15 north, range 10 east.....	do.....	do.
Ephraim Dyer.....	do.....	Townships 19 and 20 north, range 16 east.....	do.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 14 north, ranges 16 and 17 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 13 north, range 17 east.....	do.....	do.
S. Millington.....	April 16	Township 6 north, range 7 west.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 7 north, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 2 south, range 1 west.....	do.....	do.
J. J. Cloud.....	do.....	Township 7 south, range 2 west.....	do.....	do.
W. F. Ingalls.....	April 28	Township 16 north, range 18 east.....	do.....	do.
Butler Ives.....	June 29	Township 16 north, range 21 east.....	do.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 14 north, range 20 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 15 north, ranges 18 and 19 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 15 north, range 21 east.....	do.....	do.
William Epler.....	do.....	Township 21 north, ranges 25 east to 49 east, extension 4, standard line.....	do.....	do.
James E. Freeman.....	do.....	Township 8 north, range 6 east.....	do.....	Standard lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 9 north, range 9 east.....	do.....	Standard, township, and section lines.
Do.....	do.....	Township 10 north, ranges 8 and 9 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 11 north, range 8 east.....	do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	Township 11 north, range 9 east.....	do.....	do.
John S. Murray.....	do.....	Township 1 south, range 1 west.....	Humboldt.....	do.
				Township and section lines.

G.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of courts, &c., of private land claims, to accompany plats for patent compiled for transmission to the department, Washington, during the fiscal year 1865-'66.

Nature of work.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.	Original.	For Washington.	When sent.
Descriptive notes, decrees.	Boga	Thomas O. Larkin.....	1	1	July 17, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Novato	Heirs of Bezar Simmons.....	1	1	August 2, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Rincon de Musulacon.....	Johnson Howell, <i>et al.</i>	1	1	September 2, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Potrero de los Ceritos.....	T. Pacheco and A. Alviso.....	1	1	September 16, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Las Baulenes.....	Gregoris Briones.....	1	1	September 16, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Punta de Quentin.....	B. R. Bucklew.....	1	1	October 2, 1865.
Do.....do.....	San Francisco.....	Jacoba Feliz.....	1	1	October 2, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Laguna de Tache.....	Mannel Castro.....	1	1	October 17, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Tonales y Baulenes.....	Bethuel Phelps.....	1	1	October 27, 1865.
Do.....do.....	San Ramon.....	H. W. Carpentier.....	1	1	October 27, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Asuncion.....	Pedro Estrada.....	1	1	December 23, 1865.
Do.....do.....	Santa Ysabel.....	Francisco Arce.....	1	1	January 8, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Calleguas.....	G. Ruiz, <i>et al.</i>	1	1	January 15, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Guejito.....	George W. Hanly.....	1	1	January 29, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Las Capitancillos.....	Guadalupe Mining Company.....	1	1	January 29, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Arroyo de las Nueces y Balbènes.....	Rosa Pacheco, <i>et al.</i>	1	1	February 9, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Sisquoc.....	James B. Hine, <i>et al.</i>	1	1	February 9, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Bolsa de San Felipe.....	S. Nunez and heirs of F. P. Pacheco.....	1	1	February 27, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Corral de Tierra.....	Heirs of B. G. Palomares.....	1	1	February 27, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Las Guilitcos.....	William Hood.....	1	1	March 29, 1866.
Do.....do.....	San Antonio o El Pescadero.....	J. G. Gonzales.....	1	1	April 9, 1866.
Do.....do.....	El Sur.....	J. B. R. Cooper.....	1	1	April 9, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Cienega del Gabilan.....	Jesse D. Carr.....	1	1	April 9, 1866.
Do.....do.....	Las Alamos y Agua Caliente.....	A. Olvera, <i>et al.</i>	1	1	April 28, 1866.
Do.....do.....	New Helvetia.....	John A. Sutter.....	1	1	May 18, 1866.

K.—List of lands surveyed in Nevada from June 30, 1865, up to June 30, 1866.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Public land.						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
<i>Mount Diablo meridian.</i>																
1	Township 13 N., range 20 E.....	22,955.35	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	22,955.35
2	Township 14 N., range 20 E.....	12,909.07									9,920.00					22,829.07
3	Township 15 N., range 19 E.....	22,914.03														22,914.03
4	Township 15 N., range 21 E.....	4,480.00									18,560.00					23,040.00
5	Township 16 N., range 20 E.....	10,139.52									11,524.80	1,390.97				23,055.29
6	Township 16 N., range 21 E.....	9,600.64											13,434.48			23,035.12
7	Township 17 N., range 19 E.....	19,640.28										840.00				23,054.68
8	Township 17 N., range 20 E.....	11,473.15									2,574.40					22,989.13
9	Township 19 N., range 21 E.....	8,641.68									11,515.98					22,951.68
10	Township 20 N., range 19 E.....	21,494.52									14,310.00					22,774.52
11	Township 20 N., range 22 E.....	7,527.32									15,530.68		1,280.00			23,048.00
13	Township 20 N., range 23 E.....	3,361.76									19,692.44					23,054.20
14	Township 20 N., range 24 E.....	5,763.99											17,280.96			23,053.95
15	Township 21 N., range 24 E.....	13,745.47									9,277.25					23,022.72
	Township 22 N., range 24 E.....	1,347.52									21,657.92					23,005.44
<i>Townships lying partly in Nevada and partly in California. Mount Diablo meridian.</i>		175,994.30									134,563.47	2,230.97	32,004.44			344,793.18
16	Township 11 N., range 20 E.....	13,996.19														13,996.19
17	Township 15 N., range 18 E.....	8,074.90										15,955.59				24,030.49

K.—List of lands surveyed in Nevada from June 30, 1865, up to June 30, 1866—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Public lands.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
			Confirmed private land claim.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
18	<i>Townships lying partly in Nevada and partly in California. Mount Diablo meridian.</i>	15,232.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D + E	8,504.84
19		11,534.17	.....	.....	.....	11,518.60	.....	849.12	.....	.....
20		23,846.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		23,926.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		17,576.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760.00	.....	.....
	Brought forward.....	114,488.10	.....	.....	.....	11,518.60	15,955.59	6,609.12	8,504.84	157,076.25
		175,994.30	.....	.....	.....	134,563.47	2,230.97	32,004.44	.....	344,793.18
	<i>Mount Diablo meridian.</i>	290,482.40	.....	.....	.....	146,082.07	18,186.56	38,613.56	8,504.84	501,869.43
	*Township 17 N., range 19 E.....	3,160.00	.....	.....	.....	19,088.00	840.00	.....	.....	23,082.00
	Aggregate surveyed during the year	286,322.40	.....	.....	.....	126,994.07	17,346.56	38,613.56	8,504.84	478,781.43

* Former survey.

K. —List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1865, up to June 30, 1866.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Mount Diablo meridian.									
1	Township 1 N., range 1 W.	6,508.98	A.			D.			A+D	22,931.70
2	Township 1 S., range 31 E.	3,920.00				19,120.00				23,040.00
3	Township 2 N., range 6 E.	11,456.98	A.				E.		A+E	23,478.82
4	Township 2 S., range 1 W.	9,787.10	13,517.03							23,304.13
5	Township 2 S., range 31 E.	1,440.00				21,600.00				23,040.00
6	Township 3 N., range 6 E.	23,259.61								23,259.61
7	Township 3 N., range 7 E.	22,932.20					113.69			23,045.89
8	Township 3 N., range 6 W.	161.05	A.				E.		A+E	23,075.05
9	Township 3 S., range 3 E.	15,284.65	7,770.93							23,055.58
10	Township 4 N., range 6 E.	19,888.21	A.				E.		A+E	23,101.10
11	Township 4 S., range 6 W.	3,023.56	7,670.00							10,693.56
12	Township 5 S., range 5 W.	10,601.53	A.				E.		A+E	23,040.00
13	Township 6 N., range 7 W.	13,931.49	9,108.51							23,040.00
14	Township 6 S., range 1 W.	5,103.88	A.				E.		A+E	23,040.00
15	Township 6 S., range 2 W.	6,164.22	A.				E.		A+E	23,040.00
16	Township 6 S., range 4 W.	8,015.26	13,860.00							21,875.26
17	Township 7 N., range 6 W.	5,139.77	A.						A+D	22,924.77
18	Township 7 N., range 7 W.	6,096.40	A.			D.			A+D	23,136.00
19	Township 7 N., range 8 W.	9,241.98	13,798.02			D.				23,040.00
20	Township 7 N., range 9 W.	6,284.13	16,718.19							23,002.32
21	Township 7 S., range 2 W.	12,834.85	A.			D.			A+D	23,059.00
22	Township 8 N., range 6 E.	12,691.54	A.				E.		A+E	23,051.60
23	Township 8 N., range 8 W.	19,400.04	A.			D.			A+D	23,093.59

K.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1865, up to June 30, 1865—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Public land.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Confirmed private land claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unreserved public land.		
<i>Humboldt meridian.</i>											
24	Township 9 N., range 9 E.	22,970.76									Acres. 22,970.76
25	Township 10 N., range 5 E.	13,018.00		3,223.34							21,246.34
26	Township 10 N., range 6 E.	16,934.54		4,464.02							21,398.56
27	Township 10 N., range 8 E.	21,663.87		121.91							21,785.78
28	Township 10 N., range 9 E.	22,102.69									22,102.69
29	Township 10 S., range 1 E.	4,864.53		A.			D.			A+D	23,040.00
30	Township 10 S., range 2 E.	1,937.14		A.			D.			A+D	23,040.00
31	Township 11 N., range 2 E.	14,326.48		A.				E.		A+E	23,068.40
32	Township 11 N., range 8 E.	22,945.30									22,945.30
33	Township 13 N., range 8 E.	22,576.96									22,576.96
34	Township 13 N., range 17 E.	2,579.40					D.	E.		D+E	23,040.00
35	Township 14 N., range 9 E.	20,105.15					3,577.38				23,682.53
36	Township 14 N., range 16 E.	1,130.21					D.	E.		D+E	22,941.60
37	Township 14 N., range 17 E.	4,010.12					D.	E.		D+E	23,040.00
38	Township 15 N., range 9 E.	27,124.61					440.00				27,564.61
39	Township 15 N., range 10 E.	26,318.50					3,422.21				29,746.71
40	Township 15 N., range 16 E.	7,729.96					D.	E.		D+E	22,917.96
41	Township 16 N., range 16 E.	22,196.68									23,019.72
42	Township 16 N., range 17 E.	15,990.61					823.04				23,062.05
43	Township 17 N., range 16 E.	22,713.30						7,071.44			22,918.40
44	Township 17 N., range 17 E.	22,996.94						205.10			22,996.94
45	Township 18 N., range 7 E.	4,000.00							19,040.00		23,040.00
46	Township 18 N., range 16 E.	22,979.44									22,979.44

[illegible]

K.—List of surveyed lands in California from June 30, 1865, up to June 30, 1866—Continued.

No. of township surveyed	Description.	Public land.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Confirmed private land claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
<i>Townships lying partly in California and partly in Nevada. Mount Diablo meridian.</i>											
63	Township 11 N., range 20 E	8,973.35								Acres.	8,973.35
64	Township 15 N., range 18 E									Acres.	3,015.52
65	Township 16 N., range 18 E							E.	F.	E + F	3,097.92
66	Township 17 N., range 18 E								3,035.52		3,035.52
67	Township 18 N., range 18 E	470.08					2,427.55				2,897.63
68	Township 19 N., range 18 E	2,852.68									2,852.68
69	Township 20 N., range 18 E	2,376.86									2,376.86
Brought forward		14,672.97					2,427.55	3,015.52	3,035.52	3,097.92	26,249.48
		717,665.09		119,517.97			54,706.81	7,390.23	19,040.00	298,504.69	1,216,824.79
Aggregate surveyed during the year		732,338.06		119,517.97			57,134.36	10,405.75	22,075.52	301,602.61	1,243,074.27

K.—Statement showing the number and present condition of surveys and private land claims in California, under instructions from this office, during the fiscal year 1865-66.

No. of survey.	No. of land commission.	Name of rancho.	County.	Confirnee.	Remarks.
621	427	La Cienega O'Paso de la Tigera.	Los Angeles	T. Sanchez <i>et al</i>	Suspended in office.
622	338	Providencia	do.	D. W. Alexander	
623	465	Cahnenga.	do.	D. W. Alexander	
624	433	Santa Ana del Chino	San Bernardino	Isaac Williams	
625	434	Santa Ana del Chino, (addition)	do.	do.	
626	257	Pastoria de las Borregas	Santa Clara	M. Castro.	Resurvey ordered by the district court. Survey made and approved by court. Resurvey by order U. S. district court, confirmed by Supreme Court U. S. Resurvey by order U. S. district court. Suspended in office.
627	127	Las Juntas.	Contra Costa	Estate W. Welch.	
628	747	Lands near Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz.	Thomas Russell	
629	370	Cucamonga	San Bernardino	L. V. Prudhomme	
630	314	San Miguelito	San Luis Obispo.	M. Abila.	
631	77	Las Positas	Alameda.	J. Noriega and R. Livermore	Survey rejected.
632	331	San Franciscoquito	Los Angeles	Henry Dalton	
633	597	Aguajito	Monterey	G. Tapia.	
634	628	Real de las Aquilas	do.	M. A. C. de Anzar <i>et al</i>	
635	547	Island Santa Catalina	Los Angeles	J. M. Covarrubias	
636	679	El Tucho	Monterey	D. Jacks, submitted for J. J. Gomez	Survey rejected.
637	570	Salinas	do.	G. Espinoza	
638	545	Panchoe de San Juan	San Joaquin	J. Ursua	
639	767	Laguna de las Calabazas	Santa Cruz.	F. Hernandez <i>et al</i>	
640	305	Las Milpitas.	Monterey	Ygnacio Pastor	
641	209	Agua Puerca Las Trancas	Santa Cruz.	R. Rodriguez and F. Alviso	Survey rejected.
642	228	Cosumnes.	Sacramento	Hears W. E. P. Hartnell	

M.—Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California and Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

For surveying extension of standard parallels, township exteriors, and subdivision work in the State of California.....	\$60,000
For surveying extension of standard parallels, township exteriors, and subdivision work in the State of Nevada.....	40,000
For rent of office, stationery, instruments, and other incidental expenses, including wages of messenger.....	6,000
For compensation of surveyor general.....	3,000
For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor general.....	15,400
Total.....	<u>124,400</u>

No. 11 H.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, EUGENE CITY,
July 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual annual report and accompanying statements, to wit:

A.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed June 30, 1865.

B.—Statement of surveying contracts made since June 30, 1865, under special deposit.

C.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices, since June 30, 1865.

D.—Estimated surveying and office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Diagram showing the extent of public surveys, the lines now under contract and proposed surveys.

The opportunity occasioned by the almost total suspension of the work in the field, the result of the failure of appropriation for surveys, has been improved by this office in the bringing up and perfecting as much as possible of its affairs. An alphabetical index of donation claimants of all surveyed claims in Oregon, with numbers of notifications, claims, &c., has been made. A large number of claim maps have been carefully copied from the originals, which have become worn and dimmed by constant use, bearing copies of special plats, &c., for current reference of the office and general inspection, while the originals are carefully filed in a book kept for that purpose, to receive and preserve the official signatures.

In the mean time, the population of the State has been rapidly on the increase—at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five thousand per year—and settlements have, therefore, advanced at many points far beyond the surveys, and constant and urgent calls are being made for the prosecution of the work in the field.

In an extended region of winding hills and valleys, as in the vast unsurveyed field now before us, it is impossible to designate exactly the townships which should be surveyed first, except as the surveys are actually advanced on the ground; and by this means it would reasonably follow that many townships might be exteriorized, which would not require immediate subdividing, and may be indicated upon the diagram, which do not embrace the settlements and localities desired. To be perfectly correct in all these matters would require constant preliminary explorations by the surveyor general; indeed, such explorations in the future surveys of Oregon could be made a means of economizing the funds of the government in effecting the most judicious laying out of the work.

Many settlements are in advance of the surveys on the margins of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, and a number of fractional townships in these localities containing lands which the deputies considered unfit for settlement should now be surveyed.

There is a large number of settlers upon unsurveyed lands on Smith's, Coos, Coquille, and Rogue rivers, and it would require the survey, perhaps, of every township marked upon the diagram embraced in the south coast country to include all the settlements. The people are here extremely anxious for an extension of the surveys, and have been petitioning this office for that purpose for years; but as that is generally a broken and heavily timbered country, competent deputies would not undertake its survey for existing prices. There is one plan, however, by which I hope to succeed in effecting an extension of surveys over townships where most demanded by settlers; that is, to give the deputy a number of open and even townships in the country east of the Cascade mountains against a few in this coast forest. By means of this plan, under liberal appropriations, gold not ruling too high, and the price per mile being raised a little rather than depressed, I believe the surveys can be extended there so as to include the settlements.

I have marked, as you will perceive from the accompanying diagram, a large number of townships on John Day's river, in northern Oregon. There are settlements scattered along that river from its mouth to Cañon City, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Some of the valleys along the main stream and upon its tributaries are of considerable magnitude, and farming is carried on to a large extent. Many of the farmers, as I am informed, connect their fields and pastures together for miles, and monopolize the lands to the exclusion of emigrant settlers.

On the waters of Grand Ronde and Powder rivers there is constant demand for an extension of the surveys, and I have marked upon the diagram such townships as will include, as near as may be, the most important settlements.

In my estimate for the year ending June 30, 1868, ninety miles of guide meridian are included, for the purpose of carrying the eastern guide down toward the State boundary. The object of this is to be prepared to meet the demand for an extension of the surveys in the southeastern portion of the State, to cover the settlements of Jordan Creek and Alvord valleys, and to keep pace with the wants of the Oregon Central Military Road Company in the ascertaining and location of the lands donated for the road, and also to accommodate the settlements as they extend along the road and westward from Idaho.

Since my last annual report, the said military road company have located their road, as indicated in the accompanying diagram, and I have estimated surveys along the same to and including the Goose Lake valley, to meet the desires of the company and anticipated settlements, which have been so far delayed on account of danger from the savages. But General Halleck contemplates the immediate establishment of a military post in some part of southeastern Oregon, and it is believed he will locate it in Goose Lake valley, as it is undoubtedly a very eligible point; and in this event the country will need to have the surveys extended over it the coming summer.

In conclusion, I will assure you that an appropriation to the full extent of my estimate, if exclusively applied upon townships which include settlements, would not be more than sufficient to extend the surveys over those already made, saying nothing of their constant advancement, and, therefore, is the least amount consistent with the public interest that can be appropriated for surveying service in this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. APPLGATE,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed June 30, 1865.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of lines.	Estimated difference.	Amount surveyed.			Price per mile.			Gross amount.	Remarks.
						Guide meridian and standard parallel.	Extérieurs.	Subdivisions.	Guide meridian and standard parallel.	Extérieurs.	Subdivisions.		
106	Aug. 16, 1864		D.P. Thompson.	Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 north, ranges 32 and 33 east; and townships 1 and 2 south, ranges 31 and 32 east; Deschutes guide meridian to north boundary of township 40 south; 4th, 5th, and 6th standard parallels south, west from Deschutes meridian to Deschutes river; exterior township lines down Middle Fork of Willamette river, not to exceed 150 miles.	492	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i> 264 00 00	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i> 108 08 03	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	\$13 00	\$8 00	.....	\$4,776 80	Contract closed, accounts transmitted and reported for payment.
109	Jan. 30, 1865		.....do.....	Exterior lines of township 1 north, ranges 20 and 21 east; of township 1 south, ranges 21 and 24 east; of township 1 south, range 14 east; the subdivisions of township 1 south, ranges 21 and 23 east; of south half of township 1 north, ranges 20 and 21 east; of north half of township 1 south, range 24 east; of township 1 south, range 22 east.	354	.....	108 41 36	277 34 80	.....	12 00	\$11 00	4,353 98	Do. do.
110	Feb. 7, 1865		Odell & Lewis.	First standard parallel north, through ranges 31 to 37 east; exterior lines of township 4 north, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east; of townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 31 and 35 east; subdivisions of township 4 north, ranges 32 and 33 east; of townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 33 to 36 east.	535	42 00 00	121 05 53	469 56 58	15 00	12 00	11 00	7,249 59	Contract closed, accounts transmitted and reported for payment to the extent of balance of appropriation, \$6,694 31; leaving \$555 28 yet unpaid.

B.—Statement of surveying contracts made since June 30, 1865, under special deposit.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Name of depositor.	Description of lines.	Amount surveyed.			Price per mile.		Gross amount.	Remarks.
						Meanders.	Extentors.	Subdivisions.	Extentors.	Subdivisions.		
112	July 20, 1865		George Mercer.	A. M. Osburn.	South boundary of township 12 south, range 7 west; all the subdivisions of township 12 south, range 7 west.	Mts. chs. lks. 00 66 71	Mts. chs. lks. 4 00 00	Mts. chs. lks. 7 40 75	\$12 00	\$11 00	\$130 60	Contract closed, accounts transmitted and reported for payment.
	July 15, 1865		D. P. Thompson.	.....	A small island in the Willamette river, on or near the township line between townships 2 and 3 south, range 1 east.							No deposit made; the deputy surveying the island at his own expense, under special instructions. Survey returned and plats transmitted.

C.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since June 30, 1865.

Contract.		Date.	Date of voucher.	Name of deputy.	Lines.	Townships.	Range.	Plats made.				Remarks.
No.								Original.	Sent to comm'r.	Sent to register.	Total.	
110	Feb. 7, 1865	Aug. 25, 1865	Aug. 25, 1865	Odell & Lewis.	1st standard parallel north. Exteriors. Subdivisions. Exteriors. Do. Subdivisions. Do.	Between 4 and 5 north. 5 and 6 north. 5 and 6 north. 4 north. 5 and 6 north. 4 north. 5 north.	Through 31 to 37 east. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 east. 34, 35, and 36 east. 31, 32, and 33 east. 37 east. 32 and 33 east. 33 east.	1 1 6 1 1 2 1	1 1 6 1 1 2 1	2 2 18 2 2 6 3	Commissioner's copy of each map, accompanied by transcript of field-notes.	
106	Aug. 16, 1864	Sept. 11, 1865	Sept. 11, 1865	D. P. Thompson.	Deschutes meridian. 4th standard parallel south. 5th standard parallel south. 6th standard parallel south. Exteriors. do. Subdivisions. Meanders.	Through 14 to 39 south. Between 20 and 21 south. Between 25 and 26 south. Between 30 and 31 south. 29 and 30 south. 12 south. Subdivisions. 2 south.	Through 7 and 8; 13 and 14 east. 7 and 8; 13 and 14 east. Through 11 to 17 east. Through 7 to 10 east. Through 7 to 13 east. 8, 9, and 10 east. 7 west. 7 west. 1 and 2 east.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	Surveyed under special instructions.	
112	July 20, 1865	Sept. 14, 1865	Sept. 14, 1865	George Mercer.				1	1	1	1	
	July 15, 1865			D. P. Thompson.				1	1	1	1	

D.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

OFFICE EXPENSES.		
For compensation of surveyor general and regular clerks.	.....	\$5,500 00
For transcribing field-notes to be sent to General Land Office.	.....	3,600 00
For office rent, pay of messenger, and incidentals.	.....	2,000 00
		\$11,100 00
SURVEYING SERVICE.		
For surveying 90 miles of guide meridian, at \$15 per mile.	.....	1,350 00
For surveying 300 miles of standard parallels, at \$15 per mile.	.....	4,500 00
For surveying 950 miles of exteriors, at \$12 per mile.	.....	11,400 00
For surveying 4,375 miles of subdivisions, at \$10 per mile.	.....	43,750 00
Total estimate		60,000 00
		71,100 00

No. 11 I.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the progress of the public surveys in this district, and other operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, together with such information in regard to the topography, climate, soil, resources, and productions of this Territory as is at present within my reach.

I also forward the usual tabular statements of the business appertaining to this surveying district, to accompany the report, as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

B.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

C.—Statement of original plats made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district land offices since the date of the last annual report.

D.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Statement of lands surveyed in Washington Territory since June 30, 1865, and up to June 30, 1866.

F.—Map of Washington Territory, showing the field-work already completed, the work under contract, and the proposed lines of survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

The estimate for 318 miles meridian and standard parallel lines includes sixty-six miles of the Columbia guide meridian north from the Columbia river to the national boundary; the fourth standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township number sixteen north, range number two east, eighteen miles; fifth standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township number twenty north, range number five east, twelve miles; the seventh standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township number twenty-eight north, range number six east, twelve miles; the eighth standard parallel from the Columbia guide meridian seventy-eight miles, and west from same meridian eighteen miles, and east from the northeast corner of township number thirty-two north, range number three east, eighteen miles; and the ninth standard parallel east from the Willamette meridian, eighteen miles.

The estimate for 372 miles township exterior lines, and for 3,240 miles subdivisional lines, includes sixteen townships in the Colville valley; twelve townships in the Yaquina valley; six townships in the Willopah valley; six townships on the Columbia river below Priest rapids, and the balance along the waters of Puget sound.

The importance of extending meridian and standard parallel lines, as above recommended, will readily appear from an examination of the accompanying map. The extension of the Columbia guide meridian and the eighth standard parallel east therefrom is necessary in order to reach the Colville valley—a region which has been settled for many years past, and the population of which greatly desire, and are entitled to, an extension of the public surveys, so as to embrace their settlements. Had notice of the appropriation for surveys for the current fiscal year reached this office in time, contract for surveys of the meridian and parallel lines in question would have been let this season. The work is so remote, and the country through which it passes so little known, and so destitute of population, that deputies are unwilling to contract for it unless they can get into the field early in the season, otherwise their contracts would not justify the necessary outfits and travelling expenses.

The extension of standard parallel east from the Willamette and Puget sound

guide meridian, as recommended, is necessary, in order to carry the public surveys up the rich valleys of the numerous streams rising in the Cascade mountains, and falling into Puget sound. Upon the importance of extending the public surveys into the Colville region I need not dilate; enough was said in the last annual report from this office upon that subject. The statements contained in that report, in reference to this matter, are fully indorsed. I am satisfied, however, from some personal knowledge of the country, that the work recommended last year should be changed so as to cover townships thirty-six and thirty-seven north, ranges thirty-eight and thirty-nine east, and townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven north, ranges forty and forty-one east. These will cover more of the valley, and exclude more of the mountain country than those recommended last year.

Since the discovery of the rich mineral deposits of Montana Territory, and the consequent rapid influx of population into that region, a considerable portion of the trade of the Columbia river has been carried up to the vicinity of White Bluffs, and steamers are regularly plying to that point instead of terminating their voyages at Wallula as formerly. As a consequence, population is centring at the new head of navigation, and calling loudly for surveys. I have, therefore, recommended the survey of six townships in that locality.

Six townships in the Wilopah valley are also included in the estimates for the ensuing year. Petitions from that region, numerously signed, have been received at this office asking for surveys. The settlers, many of whom have been in that locality for years, have no means of determining the lines of their claims; in consequence of which disputes are of frequent occurrence. Besides this, they see no prospect of obtaining title within any reasonable time. This condition of things is peculiarly unfortunate for those who have taken pre-emptions upon unsurveyed lands under the third section of the amended donation law passed July 17, 1854. Many such have taken and improved claims upon unsurveyed lands, and resided upon them for years; yet they can neither purchase, lease, sell, exchange, encumber, nor even devise their claims, owing to the fact that the public surveys have not been extended over them.

The remainder of the estimate is designed to cover surveys in the Puget sound region. The exigencies of settlement require the survey of several townships along the sound, and particularly towards its north end. Settlers are also finding their way into localities heretofore deemed by deputy surveyors unfit for settlement and cultivation. These constantly require the extension of subdivisional lines over portions of townships formerly considered valueless.

The Cascade range of mountains divides this Territory into two unequal parts—the eastern and western—differing widely in topography, climate, soil, and productions. The country east of the Cascades, and south of the Spokane river, is a vast, elevated basaltic plain, almost entirely destitute of timber, but covered through its entire extent with bunch grass of the best quality. Through this plain the various streams have cut their way, forming cañons or gorges from five hundred to two thousand feet deep. Along the margins of these streams narrow strips of alluvial land are formed which are sufficiently moist for the purposes of cultivation. North of the Spokane river the country consists of high, wooded hills of slate and quartz, with numerous rich and productive valleys interspersed. These valleys are sufficiently numerous and extensive to support large and prosperous settlements, and are now being gradually filled up with farmers, who look to the mineral regions north and east of them for a market.

The country west of the Cascade range, excluding the Olympic mountains, consists mainly of the valley or basin of Puget sound, the substratum of which consists of sandstones and beds of coal. Superimposed upon these is a deposit of drifts of great thickness, consisting mainly of sand and gravel. Above this again, in many localities, is a stratum of clay which forms (the alluvial valleys excepted) the best farming lands in this part of the Territory.

The Olympic mountains are but a portion of the great Coast range, separated from Vancouver islands by the Straits of Fuca, and breaking down entirely in the vicinity of Gray's harbor and Shoalwater bay. But this range rises again at the mouth of the Columbia and extends along the coast through Oregon and California.

Of the country between the Olympic mountains and the Pacific coast but little is known, save that it is a plateau twenty or thirty miles wide, heavily timbered, and watered by numerous streams rising in the mountains and falling directly into the ocean.

The climate of the country west of the Cascade range is very mild, the mean annual temperature corresponding with that of southern Pennsylvania and northern Virginia. The mean temperature from October to April is as high as that of southern Virginia, while the temperature from April to October is lower than that of New York; making the extremes of heat and cold less than in any of the northern or middle States of the Union.

From October to April the climate is decidedly wet, the heavens being generally obscured by clouds, and rain falling more than half the time. Occasionally snow falls and sometimes to a considerable depth; but it rarely lies for more than a few days at a time. From April to October is the dry season, when showers are less frequent; and in the months of July and August rain rarely falls.

East of the Cascade range, and throughout the great plains of the Columbia, the winters are generally clear and cold, the snow which falls early in the season covering the ground until spring. But few spring showers fall, and the summer and early autumn are very dry. The formation being basaltic, the melting snows and early spring showers percolate through the loose soil, and sink in the deep perpendicular fissures of the basalt, leaving the surface dry and parched during the greater part of the summer and autumn. North of the Spokane river, in the hilly country, the climate is more seasonable, showers of rain usually falling until the middle of July.

The climatic peculiarities of Washington Territory are mainly attributable to the prevailing winds of the different seasons of the year, and the topographical features of the country. During the latter part of autumn, the entire winter and early spring, the prevailing winds are southerly, moderating the temperature and diffusing their moisture, collected from tropical seas, over the regions west of the Cascade mountains. During the remainder of the year the prevailing winds are from the cooler regions of the northwest, bringing but little moisture and lowering the temperature of the hot season. These influences are but little felt east of the mountains. The Cascade range is very high, its principal ridge rising several thousand feet above the sea level, and its numerous peaks towering far into the regions of perpetual snow. This range arrests the clouds and condenses their vapors; and the winter currents of air from the southward, which, unobstructed, would pass obliquely across the country to the eastward, are deflected from their course by this range and sent up the Pacific coast, carrying their modifying influences and a portion of their moisture far into the northern regions. Hence it is that the Puget Sound basin is a country of moderate temperature, clouds and showers, while the great plateau of the Columbia is a region of extremes of heat and cold and of predominating sunshine. These climatic differences produce corresponding results upon vegetation. In the country west of the mountains, wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, and all the fruits and productions of the temperate zone are raised in abundance, except peaches, maize, grapes and melons. The moderate temperature and cool nights are not favorable to the production of these in perfection. Timber also of varied kinds and gigantic proportions covers a very large portion of the surface of the country. East of the mountains the higher temperature during the summer season perfects the products which grow but poorly in the other climate.

Besides this, the hot and arid plateaus of the Columbia are peculiarly adapted to the growth of bunch grass, which comes to maturity early in the season and dries up, retaining, however, all its nutritious properties through the heats of summer, and springing into life and greenness like magic upon the fall of the first showers of late autumn. Timber, however, is scarce and but rarely found except upon the mountains or along the water-courses, and then generally of inferior quality.

Washington Territory embraces an area of about 68,000 square miles, or 43,520,000 acres. Of this area, about 20,000,000 acres are prairie, about the same quantity timbered land, and the remainder barren mountains. About 5,000,000 acres of the timbered land are susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder will be comparatively worthless after the timber shall have been removed. Of the prairie lands, about 10,000,000 acres are suitable for grazing and agriculture, making the whole area within the Territory adapted to the farmer and grazier about 15,000,000 acres, or a little more than one-third of the entire area. At least 10,000,000 acres of the timbered lands are already valuable; mainly for the timber, and will find as ready sale in the market as the richer farming lands. If the government seeks revenue from the sale of the public lands, it would seem to be a matter of policy to extend the public surveys over these lands, valuable for timber and worthless for any other purpose, as rapidly as possible, and bring them into market. Every fire that spreads over the country and every tree cut render these lands less valuable.

The exports from this Territory consist, at present, mainly of rough and dressed lumber, spars, piles, laths, shingles, and coal. The annual manufacture of rough lumber amounts to 103,500,000 feet; of dressed lumber, to 8,900,000 feet; of spars and piles, to 450,000 lineal feet. Besides these, about 20,000,000 laths and 6,000,000 shingles are manufactured annually.

Of the lumber manufactured, 70,000,000 feet are shipped to San Francisco; 26,000,000 feet are shipped to foreign markets, and the residue consumed at home. I have been unable to obtain reliable statistics of the coal production in time for this report, but estimate the total products of the two mines in operation at about 20,000 tons annually, nearly all of which is from the Bellingham Bay mine, the Fuca Straits mine being hardly in thorough working condition, as yet. The coal mines east of Seattle and Port Susan have not yet been opened to any extent.

The estimated annual value, in gold coin, of the domestic trade of this Territory, exclusive of lumber, shingles, spars, &c., amounts to something over two million dollars. The sources of information from which this estimate is derived are very meagre, and the estimate may be far from correct.

Since the area of this Territory was diminished by cutting off its eastern portion and erecting therefrom the new Territory of Idaho, there has been comparatively but little mining for the precious metals within our limits. Gold mines are known to exist in several localities, and some of them are being wrought with success. But at present gold mining can hardly be regarded as a very important branch of industry. There are no reliable data accessible upon which to base an estimate of the annual amount of gold mined within or exported from this surveying district.

All of which is most respectfully submitted :

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
72	May 5, 1863.	D. G. Major....	Subdivision of fractional townships No. 6 north, ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 east.	Field-notes not received.
78	July 14, 1864.	Geo. House, jr..	Subdivision townships Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, range 20 east; townships 10 and 11 north, range 39 east, and township 10, range 38 east.	Township 10, ranges 38 and 39, east, township 11, range 39 east, closed last year. Balance of contract and plates, &c., transmitted to General Land Office, excepting townships 9, range 21 east, and 10, 20 east, in lieu of which townships 11 and 12, range 19, were surveyed under instructions, and plats, &c., transmitted.
82	May 26, 1865.	Chas. A. White.	3d standard parallel 6 miles west to corner of township 13, ranges 18 and 19 east, exteriors of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, ranges 20, 21, and 22 east; township 13, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21 east. and the subdivisions of township 13, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21 east.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to the General Land Office, excepting the subdivisions of township 13, range 21 east, in lieu of which the exterior lines of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 were surveyed under instructions.
83	May 23, 1865.	E. Richardson..	6th standard parallel through ranges 7 and 8 east; 7th standard parallel through range 6 east; exterior of township 24, ranges 7 and 8 east, and township 28, range 6 east, and subdivision township 24, range 8 east.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to the General Land Office.
	*Aug. 11, 1862.	Geo. House, jr..	Port Angeles reservation.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to the General Land Office.

* Surveyed under instructions.

S. GARFIELDE,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1866.

B.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.						
84	June 1, 1866.	E. Richardson..	Subdivisions township 8 and 9, range 30 east; townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, range 22 east; township 8, range 21 east; township 13, range 21 east; townsh'p 28, range 6 east.	540	\$10	\$5,400	Deputy now in the field.
			Southern and western boundary township 8, range 30 east; southern and east'm boundary township 28, range 6 east.	50	12	600	
85	June 23, 1866.	H. J. Stevenson.	Exteriors of townships 14, 15, and 16, ranges 19, 20, and 21 east.	108	12	1,296	Deputy now in the field.
			The 7th standard parallel west from Columbia guide meridian.	72	15	1,080	
86	June 23, 1866.	L. P. Beach....	Exteriors of township 17, ranges 19, 20, and 21 east.	42	12	504	Deputy now in the field.
			Subdivisions townships 14, 15, and 18, ranges 19 and 20 east.	360	10	3,600	

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1866.

C.—Statement of original plats made and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district offices since the date of the last annual report.

Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.	When transmitted.
Township No. 24 north, range 8 east.....	1	1	1	3	Oct. 3, 1865.
Exteriors of township No. 24 north, ranges 7 and 8 east.....	1	1	....	2	Oct. 3, 1865.
Sixth standard parallel through ranges 7 and 8 east	1	1	....	2	Oct. 3, 1865.
Township No. 10 north, range 21 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 11 north, range 19 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 11 north, range 20 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 11 north, range 21 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 12 north, range 19 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 12 north, range 20 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Township No. 12 north, range 21 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 4, 1866.
Seventh standard parallel through range 6 east	1	1	....	2	May 8, 1866.
Township No. 13 north, range 18 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 9, 1866.
Township No. 13 north, range 19 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 9, 1866.
Township No. 13 north, range 20 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 9, 1866.
Exteriors of township No. 13 north, ranges 18, 19, and 20 east	1	1	....	2	May 9, 1866.
Exteriors of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22 east, and township No. 13 north, range 21 east.....	1	1	....	2	May 9, 1866.
Resurvey of the second standard parallel through range 20 east, and third standard parallel through range 18 east	1	1	....	2	May 9, 1866.
Boundary lines of the Port Angeles reservation, for light-houses and other uses of the government	1	1	....	2	May 11, 1866.

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1866.

D.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

For salary of surveyor general	\$2,500
For salary of chief clerk	1,800
For salary of draughtsman	1,500
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,500
For salary of one clerk.....	1,300
For rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase and repairs of instruments, field-books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2,000
For 318 miles meridian and standard parallel lines, at the rate of \$15 per mile	4,770
For 372 miles township exterior lines, at the rate of \$12 per mile	4,464
For 3,240 miles subdivisional lines, at the rate of \$10 per mile	32,400
Total	52,234

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1868.

The estimate for 318 miles meridian and standard parallel lines includes 66 miles of the Columbia guide meridian, north from the Columbia river to the national boundary. The

fourth standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township No. 16 north, range No. 2 east, 18 miles. The fifth standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township No. 20 north, range No. 5 east, 12 miles. The seventh standard parallel east from the northeast corner of township No. 28 north, range No. 6 east, 12 miles. The eighth standard parallel east from the Columbia guide meridian 78 miles, and west from same meridian 18 miles, and east from the northeast corner of township No. 32 north, range No. 3 east, 18 miles. The ninth standard parallel east from the Willamette meridian 18 miles.

The estimate for 3,612 miles for exterior and subdivisional lines includes sixteen townships in the Colville valley, twelve townships in the Yakama valley, six townships in the Wall-pah valley, six townships on the Columbia river below Priest's rapids, and the balance along the waters of Puget sound.

Respectfully,

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 10, 1866.

E.—*List of lands surveyed in Washington Territory since June 30, 1865, and up to June 30, 1866.*

Number of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public lands.	Donation claims.	Military reservations.	Indian reservations.	Add error in computation.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Township 13 north, range 18 east.	23,064.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,064.43
2	Township 13 north, range 19 east.	22,982.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,982.68
3	Township 13 north, range 20 east.	23,052.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,052.68
4	Township 10 north, range 21 east.	12,310.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,310.78
5	Township 11 north, range 19 east.	725.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	725.70
6	Township 11 north, range 20 east.	15,227.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,227.74
7	Township 11 north, range 21 east.	22,937.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,937.73
8	Township 12 north, range 19 east.	15,925.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,925.45
9	Township 12 north, range 20 east.	22,325.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,325.75
10	Township 12 north, range 21 east.	22,520.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,520.68
11	Township 24 north, range 8 east.	15,669.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,669.45
	Total.....	196,743.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,743.07

S. GARFIELDE,

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, Washington Territory, July 17, 1866.

No. 12.

Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanics act of July 2, 1862.

Land districts.	Quantity selected.	Quantity located to June 30, 1866.	Quantity located in July and August, 1866.
MINNESOTA.			
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Taylor Falls		800.00	320.00
St. Cloud		39,874.09	35,329.47
Winnebago City		5,280.00	7,200.00
Minneapolis		7,971.55	8,739.14
St. Peter		9,099.51	5,237.37
Du Luth		1,280.00	.....
Total		64,305.15	56,825.98
WISCONSIN.			
Menasha		12,590.45	2,917.23
Falls St. Croix		320.00	640.00
Stevens' Point	320.00
La Crosse		1,087.01	4,014.00
Bayfield		602.60	.....
Eau Claire		101,520.23	123,787.39
Total		116,120.29	131,678.62
KANSAS.			
Topeka		54,524.74	2,693.01
Humboldt		44,449.59	6,987.79
Junction City		38,195.73	5,678.25
Total		137,170.06	15,359.05
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.			
Omaha		9,259.43	7,033.50
Brownsville		43,096.46	11,593.88
Nebraska City		23,226.63	3,512.17
Dakota City		2,520.50	160.00
Total		78,103.02	22,299.55
MISSOURI.			
Boonville		98,016.30	6,097.54
Ironton		640.00	1,920.00
Total		98,656.30	8,017.54

Agricultural selections within certain States, &c.—Continued.

Land districts.	Quantity selected.	Quantity located to June 30, 1866.	Quantity located in July and August, 1866.
MICHIGAN.			
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Detroit		14,445.83	4,724.31
East Saginaw		79,860.84	45,079.99
Ionia		18,833.41	12,632.70
Marquette		28,079.97	5,739.00
Traverse City		15,491.73	19,293.08
Total		156,711.78	87,469.08

RECAPITULATION.

Minnesota	64,305.15	56,825.98
Wisconsin	116,120.29	131,678.62
Kansas	137,170.06	15,359.05
Nebraska Territory	78,103.02	22,299.55
Missouri	98,656.30	8,017.54
Michigan	156,711.78	87,469.08
Total	651,066.60	321,640.82

No. 13.

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to August 1, 1856.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1856.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, '56.	Estimated quantities lying under the grants.
Illinois.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central.....	6 and 15	2, 295, 053.00	.....	2, 295, 053.00
Do.....	do	9	466	Mobile and Chicago.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15	737, 120.29	.....	1, 004, 640.00
* Do.....	August 11, 1856	11	30	Southern railroad.....	6 and 15	171, 550.00	.....	404, 800.00
Do.....	do	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island railroad.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	652, 800.00
Alabama.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15	419, 528.44	.....	230, 400.00
* Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida.....	6 and 15	394, 522.99	.....	419, 520.00
Do.....	do	11	15	Alabama and Tennessee.....	6 and 15	440, 700.16	.....	481, 920.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Northeastern and Southwestern.....	6 and 15	289, 535.58	.....	691, 840.00
Do.....	do	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee.....	6 and 15	67, 784.96	.....	132, 480.00
Do.....	do	11	17	Will's Valley.....	6 and 15	171, 920.51	.....	206, 080.00
Do.....	do	11	17	Mobile and Girard.....	6 and 15	504, 145.86	.....	840, 880.00
Do.....	do	11	17	Coosa and Chattooga.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	150, 000.00
Do.....	do	11	17	Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	576, 000.00
Do.....	August 11, 1856	11	32	No map filed.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....
* Florida.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida railroad.....	6 and 15	281, 984.17	.....	442, 542.14
Do.....	do	11	15	Alabama and Florida.....	6 and 15	165, 688.00	.....	105, 688.00
Do.....	do	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia.....	6 and 15	1, 275, 212.93	.....	1, 568, 720.87
Do.....	do	11	15	Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central.....	6 and 15	37, 583.29	.....	133, 133.99
Louisiana.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	Vicksburg and Shreveport.....	6 and 15	353, 211.70	.....	610, 880.00
* Do.....	do	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western.....	6 and 15	719, 193.75	.....	967, 840.00
Do.....	August 11, 1856	11	32	No map filed.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	February 9, 1853	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock.....	6 and 15	127, 238.51	.....	438, 646.89
Do.....	July 28, 1856	10	182	do.....	Additional	.....	.....	365, 530.00
Do.....	February 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton.....	6 and 15	1, 115, 408.41	.....	1, 100, 067.40

* Grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, under acts of May 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, having expired, application will be made to Congress to extend the time for the completion of the railroads in said States.

Do.	June	3, 1856	11	21	Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, (branch to Ontonagon.)	6 and 15	174, 620.41	308, 062.59
Do.	do		11	21	Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, (branch to Marquette.)	6 and 15	162, 044.46	188, 507.21
Do.	(joint res.)	July	12	620	Peninsula, from Marquette to the mouth of the Menomonic river.	6 and 15		375, 680.00
Do.	March	3, 1865	13	521	Peninsula railroad.	20		188, 800.00
Wisconsin	June	3, 1856	11	21	Tonah and Lake Superior, (formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee.)	6 and 15	324, 943.38	294, 907.81
Do.	May	5, 1864	13	66	Tonah and Lake Superior.	10 and 20		675, 000.00
Do.	June	3, 1856	11	21	St. Croix and Lake Superior.	6 and 15	524, 718.15	524, 714.85
Do.	May	3, 1864	13	66	do do.	10 and 20		350, 000.00
Do.	June	3, 1856	11	21	Branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	318, 740.80	318, 737.74
Do.	May	3, 1864	13	66	do do.	10 and 20		215, 000.00
Do.	June	3, 1856	11	21	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15	211, 143.09	600, 000.00
Do.	(resolution)	April	12	618	Changes line of route.			1, 800, 000.00
Do.	May	5, 1864	13	66	From Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, in a northwestern direction to Bayfield and thence to Superior.	10 and 20		
Minnesota	March	3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	468, 566.14	600, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1865	13	326	do do.	10 and 20		500, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1857	11	195	Branch St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	438, 073.38	750, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1865	13	526	do do.	10 and 20		725, 000.00
Do.	July	12, 1862	12	624	Authorized change of route.			
Do.	March	3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central.	6 and 15	174, 074.81	353, 403.09
Do.	March	3, 1865	13	526	do do.	10 and 20		200, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter.	6 and 15	232, 183.75	720, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1865	13	526	do do.	10 and 20		690, 000.00
Do.	March	3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Valley.	6 and 15	269, 708.74	860, 000.00
Do.	May	12, 1864	13	74	do do.	10 and 20		150, 000.00
Do.	May	5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi.			800, 000.00
Do.	July	13, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 105	Authorized to make up deficiency within thirty miles of the west line of said road.			
Do.	July	4, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 99	From Houston, through the counties of Fillmore, Mower, Freeborne, and Faribault, to the western boundary of the State.	10 and 20		735, 000.00
Do.	do.		Pam. Laws.	Act 99	From Hastings, through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Cowley, and McLeod, to the western boundary of the State.	5 and 20		550, 000.00
Kansas	March	3, 1863	12	772	Provides for two roads and two branches, (no map filed.)	10 and 20		2, 500, 000.00
Do.	July	23, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 119	St. Joseph and Denver City.	10 and 20		1, 700, 000.00
Do.	July	25, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 138	Kansas and Neosho Valley.	10 and 20		2, 350, 000.00
California	July	25, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 139	California and Oregon.	10 and 20		3, 200, 000.00
Do.	July	13, 1866	Pam. Laws.	Act 109	Placerville and Sacramento Valley.	10		200, 000.00

No. 13.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres cer- tified under the grants up to June 30, 1865.	Number of acres cer- tified for the year ending June 30, '66.	Estimated quantities lying under the grants.
Corporations	July	12	439	Union Pacific railroad, with branch from Omaha, Nebraska, from Missouri river to Pacific ocean. Central Pacific, to eastern boundary of California, thence to meet Union Pacific; act 1864, p. 363. Northern Pacific railroad, (from Superior to Puget Sound). Extends the time for commencing and completing said road two years. Atlantic and Pacific, from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific.	10	20	45,510.54	35,000,000.00
Do	July	13	356					
Do	do	13	365		20 and 40	10 and 20	47,000,000.00	
Do... (res. No. 9)	May	7, 1866					17,000,000.00	
Do	July	27, 1866	Act 163					
WAGON ROADS.								
Wisconsin	March	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15			250,000.00
Michigan	March	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15			221,013.27
Do	June	15	140	From Saginaw City, Michigan, by the shortest and most feasible route to the straits of Mackinaw.	6			1,497,600.00
Do	do	13	140	From Grand Rapids, through Newaygo, Traverse, City, and Little Traverse, to Straits of Mackinaw.				
Oregon	July	13	355	From Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette river, and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3			768,000.00
Do	July	Pam. Laws.	Act 98	From Corvallis to the Aquinna Bay	3			76,800.00
Do	July	Pam. Laws.	Act 101	From Albany, by way of Canyon City, and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3			460,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated number of acres granted for wagon roads.	Number of acres certified under the grants.	Estimated number of acres granted.
Illinois.....		2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi.....		908,680.29	2,062,240.00
Alabama.....		2,288,138.50	3,729,120.00
Florida.....		1,760,468.39	2,360,114.00
Louisiana.....		1,072,405.45	1,578,720.00
Arkansas.....		1,793,167.10	3,940,271.63
Missouri.....		1,815,435.00	3,745,160.21
Iowa.....		2,770,702.26	6,751,207.98
Michigan.....		2,718,413.49	5,327,930.99
Wisconsin.....		1,379,545.35	5,378,360.50
Minnesota.....		1,580,608.82	7,783,403.09
Kansas.....			6,550,000.00
California.....			3,400,000.00
Corporations—Pacific railroads.....		20,682,617.65	55,201,581.40
Wagon roads—Wisconsin.....	250,000.00	45,510.54	99,360,000.00
Michigan.....	1,718,613.27		
Oregon.....	1,305,600.00		3,274,213.27
	3,274,213.27	20,728,128.19	157,835,794.67

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 4, 1866.

No. 14.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to August 1, 1866.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted.
Indiana.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal.....	1,439,279
	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal.....	266,585
	June 30, 1834	4	716		
	May 24, 1828	4	305		
(5th section.)	May 24, 1828	4	306	Miami and Dayton canal.....	333,826
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	General canal purposes.....	500,000
				Canal "to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan."	290,915
Wisconsin.....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukie and Rock River canal.....	125,431
	Apr. 10, 1866			Breakwater, harbor, and ship canal.....	200,000
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's ship canal.....	750,000
	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.....	200,000
	July 3, 1866	Printed laws, act 92		do.....do.....do.....	200,000
	July 3, 1866	Printed laws, act 91		Ship canal so connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle.	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Total quantity granted.
Indiana.....	1,439,279
Ohio.....	1,100,361
Illinois.....	290,915
Wisconsin.....	325,431
Michigan.....	1,250,000
Total.....	4,405,986









