

APPROPRIATIONS.

NUMBER 1.

A JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO PAY FOR PUBLISHING AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE."

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota :

Section 1. That there be allowed the Publishers of the *Union & Dakotian* and *Dakota Republican* the sum of thirty dollars each, in payment for publishing an act of this session, entitled "An Act Concerning Revenue." Appropriation for publishing Revenue Law

Sec. 2. The Territorial Auditor is hereby instructed to issue Auditor's duty to the Publishers of the *Union & Dakotian* and *Dakota Republican*, Territorial warrants for the amounts above specified in this resolution, as soon as the aforesaid law is published in said newspapers.

Approved, Jan. 15, 1869.

NUMBER 2.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR AN APPROPRIATION
FOR THE ENROLLING CLERKS.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory
of Dakota :*

Appropriation
for pay of en-
rolling clerk

Section 1. That there be allowed Edwin Gillham and Adolph Mauksch, one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) each, for their services as enrolling clerks for the Council and House of Representatives.

Duty of auditor

Sec. 2. That the Territorial Auditor is hereby instructed to issue Territorial warrants to said Edwin Gillham and Adolph Mauksch, for the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars to each of them.

Approved, Jan. 14, 1869.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

NUMBER 3.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRAYING FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO ERECT A CAPITOL BUILDING IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled :

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, again respectfully ask that an appropriation be made by your honorable bodies for the erection of a Capitol Building at the seat of government of said Territory, and urge in support of this memorial,

Appropriation
for capitol
building

That the building now used and occupied by the Legislative Assembly is wholly unsuitable and unfit for such a purpose.

That said building, and those used by the several federal officers of this Territory, are rented of private individuals, and are wooden tenements, in all respects unsafe, and liable at any time to be destroyed by fire together with their valuable contents.

That the legislative, executive, and judicial records, files, libraries, furniture, and other valuables, are, at all times, in consequence, liable to injury and total destruction, and we regard their preservation of vital importance to our Territory.

That the rent now paid, (which must increase as the value of property increases) for the several offices: the Executive's, the Secretary's, the Surveyor General's, the Marshal's, the U. S. Attorney's, and the U. S. Court Room and Legislative Halls, would, in a very few years, pay the expense of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the various federal offi-

Appropriation
for capitol
building

cers and the Legislative Assembly, and therefore the expenditure of a sum sufficient for that purpose would be absolute economy.

Your memorialists regard this matter of great importance to Dakota; and would therefore most earnestly pray that an appropriation of not less than forty thousand dollars be made for the purpose above stated.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

NUMBER 4.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRAYING FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO CODIFY THE LAWS OF DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States in Congress Assembled:*

Memorial to
codify the laws

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would respectfully represent that the laws of Dakota, enacted since the first Legislature, are in a state of confusion, so much so that it is almost impossible to tell what laws are in force and effect, and what laws are repealed or rendered void by subsequent legislation. The laws now on our statute books are the enactments of seven legislatures. Until the laws are codified, this uncertainty will continue and increase.

Your memorialists would further recommend and pray that an appropriation be made by Congress of eight thousand dollars to compensate a commission of competent persons to codify and revise the laws of this Territory, or that such an amount may be appropriated for such codification and revision as to your honorable bodies shall seem proper.

Memorial to
codify the laws.

And your memorialists would further recommend and ask that the Secretary of this Territory be authorized to employ such persons as in his judgment are qualified to perform the duties of such commission of revision and to pay a reasonable compensation to the persons so employed, and also to pay the expenses of printing, &c., &c.

Resolved, That our Delegate in Congress be respectfully requested to bring the subject of this memorial to the immediate attention of Congress, and use all honorable means to bring about the asked for appropriation.

Approved, Jan. 15, 1869.

FORT RANDALL RESERVATION.

NUMBER 5.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR THE SURVEY OF THE VACATED PORTION OF THE FORT RANDALL MILITARY RESERVATION.

To the Honorable Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent, that by an order of General Grant, dated 1868, all that portion of the Fort

Survey of the
Fort Randall
military reserve.

Survey of the
Fort Randall
military reserve

Randall Military Reserve lying west of the Yankton Sioux Reservation and north of the Missouri river was vacated and thrown open to settlement, and that the said tract of land now contains one of the most thriving farming settlements in this Territory, many of the residents of which had located upon the said lands, built their homes and opened their fields prior to the establishment of said military reserve in 1860.

Your memorialists would further represent that all the public lands lying to the north and west of said vacated tract for a distance of thirty miles have been surveyed and subdivided into sections, and that the Surveyor General of this district cannot direct the survey of this settled portion of the vacated reserve until authorized by Congress to expend a portion of the moneys appropriated for public surveys in surveying and subdividing this particular tract of land.

Your memorialists would therefore most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office by special act to direct the immediate survey of said lands in order that the worthy and industrious settlers located thereon may be permitted to perfect the titles to their farms under the Pre-emption and Homestead acts of Congress, the same as is allowed to other citizens of the Territory.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, Jan 12. 1869.

GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA.

NUMBER 6.

A MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY U. S. GRANT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, REQUESTING
THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. W. W. BROOKINGS
TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA
TERRITORY.

To the President of the United States :

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully request your Excellency to appoint Hon. W. W. Brookings of Yankton, Dakota Territory, to the office of Governor of said Territory.

Memorial for the
appointment of
W. W. Brookings
Governor of
Dakota

His appointment would meet with the cordial approval of the people of Dakota.

Mr. Brookings is one of our earliest settlers, a man of honesty and integrity, and in every way qualified for the position to which your memorialists ask his appointment.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

INDIANS.

NUMBER 7.

A MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION TO THE
HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ASKING
RELIEF FOR CERTAIN BANDS OF DESTITUTE
INDIANS.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior :

Memorial for the
relief of
destitute
Indians.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully represent that the condition of the Yankton and Lower Brule bands of Sioux Indians is such that some immediate steps for their relief ought to be taken, they being in an almost starving condition, and that if some assistance is not provided for them, they will, before the present winter closes be driven for want of food, to acts of lawlessness, or be reduced to a state of starvation upon their treaty reservations.

Your memorialists represent that these bands of Indians are among the most deserving of all the Sioux nation, having since located upon their present reservations been peaceable and quiet, and having made commendable progress in agriculture; and further, that these two bands have received but slight aid from the means placed by Congress at the disposal of Gen. Sherman, and that almost all kinds of wild game upon which they have heretofore mainly relied for subsistence through winter seasons having disappeared from their region of country, they must rely upon your department of the government for provisions to help them through the winter.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, properly authenticated, be forwarded immediately after its passage to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, Jan. 15, 1869:

NUMBER 8.

A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, RELATIVE TO THE PEMBINA
INDIANS.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States :

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent, that the lands in this Territory on the west side of the Red River of the North, ceded to the United States in 1863, by the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, are still occupied by said Pembina band; and that the occupation of said land by said Indians is a great nuisance to the settlements on the Pembina River, and also retards the establishment and growth of new settlements on the ceded land.

Relative to the
Pembina
Indians.

Your memorialists therefore pray that said Pembina band be removed from the ceded land, and without the limits of Pembina county, agreeable to the stipulations of said treaty.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, Dec. 29, 1868.

LAND DISTRICT.

NUMBER 9.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR THE
ERECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT
ON THE MISSOURI RIVER IN DAKOTA TER-
RITORY.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress Assembled :*

For a Land
District on the
Missouri river

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most respectfully represent that there is at present but one land district in said Territory, which is defined by the Organic Act of Dakota as including all land "west of its eastern boundary and east and north of the Niobrara or Running Water river."

That the United States surveys of the public lands in Dakota have already been made nearly one hundred miles west of what is generally acknowledged to be the western boundary of the Yankton land district; that much of said lands along the Missouri river is already occupied by industrious settlers, who have here made their homes and who are already anxious to secure from the government the title to the lands upon which they reside, while the remaining of the beautiful lands on the Missouri river, and not properly included within the limits of any land district are being rapidly settled upon and claimed by emigrants, who are constantly flocking to our western frontier.

Your memorialists would therefore humbly yet earnestly pray, that an additional land district on the Missouri river be created and established to include the following :

All that portion of Dakota Territory lying west of the line between range 61 and 62 west of the fifth principal meridian and south of the line between townships 130 and 131, north of the base line.

For a Land
District on the
Missouri river

And your memorialists further pray, that there may be a land office located and established at the county seat of Charles Mix county in said District.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, Jan. 12, 1869.

LAND OFFICE.

NUMBER 10.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS RELATIVE TO A UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE IN THE VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent.

For a Land
Office on the
Red River of
the North

1, That that portion of Dakota Territory, known as the "Red River Valley," bounded on the north by the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, in British America, and on the east by the Red River of the North,—has a population of over two thousand.

For a Land
Office on the
Red River of
the North

2, That said Red River country (in Dakota), is traversed by the Pembina, Park, Salt, Turtle, Goose, Elm, Sheyenne, and Wild Rice rivers, and their numerous tributaries, which streams are well timbered with white oak, ash, maple, lynn, elm, &c., and water a country over two hundred miles long, by from forty to sixty miles wide.

3, That new settlements are being established, which, by the tide of immigration, must within a few years spread over that entire country, from Fort Abercrombie to the British line.

4, That many of the citizens of Pembina county are entitled each to one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the treaty of 1863 and 1864, between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians.

5, The Pembina settlements are by a direct line over four hundred miles from the only U. S. Land Office within this Territory, and as there is no direct line of travel between said settlements and Vermillion, on the Missouri River, (the location of the present Land Office), in order to secure title to their grants, pre-emptions, or homesteads, the people of said settlements are required to travel through a great portion of Minnesota, Iowa, as well as this Territory, a distance of over one thousand miles, at an expense equal, or greater than the value of their claims at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

For the reasons briefly above stated, your memorialists most respectfully pray that a land district be established as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of parallel of latitude 49° north, with the Red River of the North; thence up the center of the main channel of said river to its intersection with the line between townships 130 and 131 north of the base line; thence west on said line to its intersection with parallel of longitude 27° west from Washington; thence north on said parallel of longitude 27° to its intersection with the parallel of latitude 49° north; thence east on said parallel of latitude 49° to the place of beginning.

And your memorialists further pray that there may be a Land Office, with a register and receiver, located at some suitable point in the said Pembina settlements.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, Dec. 29, 1868.

MAIL SERVICE.

NUMBER 11.

MEMORIAL TO HON. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
POST MASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED
STATES, PRAYING TO HAVE A WEEKLY MAIL
ROUTE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN VERMILLION
AND BLOOMINGDALE, CLAY COUNTY, DAKOTA
TERRITORY.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that at present there are but three post offices in Clay county in this Territory, one at Green Point, one at Vermillion, and the other at Lincoln; that all of the offices are on the United States military road.

For a mail
route from
Vermillion to
Bloomingdale

That during the past year the greater number of new settlers that have come into the county, have settled on the Vermillion river and that every quarter section of land has been taken between Vermillion and Bloomingdale, and actual settlers have occupied and improved the same.

That all these settlers are without any mail facilities and in order to obtain their letters and papers they have to go to Vermillion, a distance of ten miles, which occupies much valuable time and is a course of much trouble and great inconvenience.

That the road between Vermillion and Bloomingdale, ten miles, is in good condition nearly the whole year and a mail route between these places could be established very cheap; that Vermillion is the county seat of Clay county and that there has been erected at Bloomingdale during the past summer a grist mill, a hotel, and in spring there will be a number of other business houses erected there.

For a mail
route from
Vermillion to
Bloomingdale

Therefore your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most urgently ask for the immediate establishment of a weekly mail between the above mentioned places.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, Dec. 18, 1868.

RAILROADS.

NUMBER 12.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD TO YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

For the ex-
tension of the
Sioux City and
Pacific rail road

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota respectfully but earnestly pray your honorable bodies to pass an act, giving and granting, to the Sioux City and Pacific railroad company, for the purpose of constructing and extending the Sioux City and Pacific railroads from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota Territory, via Elk Point and Vermillion, a distance of sixty miles, all and equal grants of land bonds, donations, rights, privileges and franchises, as were given and granted to said Sioux City and Pacific railroad company, to build and construct a railroad from Sioux City, to Fremont, Nebraska.

Provided, Said Sioux City and Pacific railroad company shall be obligated to build ten miles of said road, in one year from the reception of the grant and complete the whole road to Yankton, in two years from the reception of said grant.

For the extension of the Sioux City and Pacific rail road.

Resolved, That our Delegate in Congress be requested to call the attention of Congress to the prayer of this memorial, and use all honorable means for its success.

NUMBER 13.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, PRAYING FOR A GRANT OF LAND TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD FROM YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, TO COLUMBUS, IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most respectfully pray your honorable bodies to grant alternate sections of land to the amount of not less than five miles on each side of the Yankton and Columbus railroad, to the Yankton and Columbus railroad company, or to the State of Nebraska for the purpose of building and constructing a railroad from Yankton, Dakota Territory, to Columbus, on the Union and Pacific railroad. The distance is about one hundred miles over an excellent agricultural co[u]ntry, and the building of a railroad would add much to the development and wealth of northern Nebraska, and give Dakota a start outlet to the Union Pacific railroad.

For a grant of land for the Yankton and Columbus rail road.

Resolved, That our Delegate to the 40th and 41st Congress be requested to use all honorable means through the proper committees to bring the object of this memorial before both branches of Congress.

NUMBER 14.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING FOR A GRANT OF LAND TO THE MINNESOTA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA; TO THE MISSOURI RIVER, AT YANKTON.

For a grant of land to the Minnesota and Missouri river rail road company

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most respectfully represent that by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved, January 11th, 1867, a charter was granted to the Minnesota and Missouri river railroad company, to construct a railroad, from the western boundary of the State of Minnesota, in latitude 44 north to the town of Yankton on the Missouri river, believing as we do that a grant of land to aid in the construction of such a road would be a great benefit to the Territory and to the general Government in an early development of a rich agricultural country, that without it, it will ever remain undeveloped.

Your memorialists respectfully but earnestly pray your honorable bodies to grant every alternate section of land to the amount of not less than six miles on each side of the line of such road to aid in the construction thereof, and that such grant be made to said Minnesota and Missouri river railroad company, with the proper restrictions, limitations and forfeitures.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the distance from the western boundary line of Minnesota, to Yankton, over the proposed railroad route is about one hundred miles over a very fertile prairie, almost entirely destitute of timber and without any natural highway, for transportation, consequently uninhabitable until the capitalist shall correct this oversight of nature by the construction of artificial highways.

The population of Illinois now makes one fifteenth of that of the whole country. It now defrays one-fifteenth of the whole burdens of the general government. Its proportion of the federal taxes equal \$24,000,000, annually. Its ability to pay this vast sum is almost entirely due to the railroads that have been constructed within it during the past fifteen years. Towards their construction the federal government never contributed a penny. It did however, in 1850 make a valuable grant to the State in favor of the Illinois Central railroad, which secured the speedy construction, of this great work, and gave a wonderful impulse to the construction of other important lines. The additional price charged for reserved lands yielded to the national treasury the same sum, that would have been realized if the grant had not been made. If by the use of similar means, you can create another Illinois, as far as concerns its population, wealth and value to the Union, you will in an equal degree lighten the burdens resting upon the Nation.

For a grant of land to the Minnesota and Missouri river rail road company

A vigorous movement in this direction, consequently is the dictate of sound statesmanship, as well as of enlightened self-interest.

Therefore your memorialists most earnestly urge upon your honorable bodies to repeat the example of Illinois, in Dakota, since it by no means impairs the federal government, but earnestly enhances the wealth of the Union as well as Dakota, by enabling us to construct artificial highways, since nature has failed to furnish us any great water lines, over which we can transport the products of a rich and fruitful country.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, That our Delegate to the 40th and 41st Congress be requested to call the attention of the proper committees of Congress to the objects of this memorial.

REMOVAL OF FORT DAKOTA.

NUMBER 15.

A MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
PRAYING THAT FORT DAKOTA MAY BE RE-
MOVED SIXTY-FIVE MILES FURTHER UP THE
BIG SIOUX RIVER.

*For the removal
of Fort Dakota.*

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent, that Fort Dakota, no longer serves as a protection to our frontier settlements on the Big Sioux river.

Therefore your memorialists ask that said Fort Dakota may be removed sixty-five miles north of its present location at a point known as Medary.

Resolved, That our Delegate in Congress is hereby requested, to present a copy of this Memorial to the Secretary of War, and urge upon him the necessity of the removal of said Fort Dakota to Medary on the Big Sioux river.

TRANSFER OF INDIAN BUREAU.

NUMBER 16.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PROTESTING AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, desire most respectfully to present their objection to the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the civil to the Military Department of the Government.

Memorial protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau

1st. Your memorialists fully believe that it is susceptible of proof by documentary evidence on file in the proper departments of the Government at Washington, that it costs vastly less to feed, manage and care for the Indians (when not in a state of war,) by the civil than by the military arm of the Government.

In proof of this statement your memorialists beg leave to call your attention to the relative cost of maintaining the Indians on the Upper Missouri, and other quarters of the west and south-west, under the management of the military and civil service.

2d. Your memorialists would further represent; that according to their experience and observation the transferring of the management of Indians to the War Department, is not a step toward the advancement of that peculiar people in civilization; but, on the contrary, your memorialists believe it to be a wide stride in the very opposite direction. Such transfer, your memorialists are convinced, will greatly embarrass many of the tribes who have, since the treaties of 1865-6, settled upon reservations, opened farms, and made considerable advancement in civilized pursuits.

Memorial protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau

3rd. Your memorialists are happy to represent that since the treaties of 1865-6, peace and security have prevailed throughout our frontier settlements, and that, with a few exceptions by Upper Missouri bands, no treaty obligations have been violated by our numerous Indian tribes.

4th. Your memorialists deem it their duty to call your attention to the fact that the introduction among our treaty Indians of hostile bands, and the remarkable liberality with which said hostile bands have been provided for by the government, is a subject of surprise, and very grave complaint on the part of the treaty Indians. They cannot understand why those bands, who but recently were hostile to the government, and engaged in the indiscriminate slaughter of the white people, should be treated with far more liberality than those tribes who have been loyal to the government, and friendly to the white people for many years.

5th. And lastly, your memorialists beg leave to state that, in their opinion, a rigid enforcement of the laws of Congress, on the subject of intercourse with Indians, and a strict compliance with existing treaty stipulations on the part of the government, through honest, capable and efficient agents, is all that is needed to secure perfect peace and quiet throughout the length and breadth of the Indian country.

And in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

WAGON ROADS.

Number 17.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO CONSTRUCT A WAGON ROAD FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE DOWN THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled :

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully call your attention to the present great and increasing need of a wagon road from Fort Abercrombie, in this Territory, down the Red River of the North, to the Dakota Settlements on the Pembina river, and thence to parallel of latitude 49° north, in the direction of the "Selkirk," or Hudson's Bay Company's Red River Settlements.

For a wagon road down the Red River of the North.

Your memorialists would respectfully represent ;

1st. That, according to the official reports of the Collector of Customs at the port of Pembina, merchandise passing annually over this route, is inspected at said port, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, from which the United States Government derives a large revenue ; besides supplies for the American Settlements, (with a population of over two thousand) all the supplies the British Settlements, containing a population of from twelve to fifteen thousand, as well as supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company, and the numerous "Free Traders," are received at, or by way of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and pass over the route above mentioned. And all the vast amounts of furs, &c., imported from said British Settlements for consumption, or in bond for transshipment, are freighted over said route.

For a wagon
road down the
Red River of
the North

2d. That this great thoroughfare between Fort Abercrombie and the Pembina Settlements, (about 200 miles) crosses eight streams, varying in width, from fifty to two hundred feet, over which the freighters annually have to throw temporary bridges, which are carried off by the first freshet, and hence the same stream is so bridged several times during one season, and

3rd. That the entire route passes over a level valley, and as nature has provided an excellent road, no appropriation will be required for any other purpose than to survey the road and bridge the streams.

Your memorialists therefore, do most respectfully pray that an appropriation be made in such sum as you, in your wisdom, may deem sufficient to survey and locate a Government Wagon Road from Fort Abercrombie in this Territory, down the Red River of the North, by the nearest and best route, to the Settlements on the Pembina river, and the 49th parallel of north latitude, and to bridge Cheyenne, Wild Rice, Elm, Goose, Turtle, Salt, Park, and Pembina rivers.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, Jan. 6, 1868.

Number 18.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ASKING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAGON ROAD FROM YANKTON VIA CANTON, D. T., TO SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

For a wagon
road from
Yankton to
Spirit Lake

Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to authorize the survey and location of a wagon road from Yankton, D. T. to Spirit Lake, Iowa, via Canton, Dakota Territory, and for an appropriation to construct a bridge across the Big Sioux river, at or near the last named place. The location of such a road and the construction of a bridge thereon, across said river

would open up to settlement a large extent of fertile country and would greatly accommodate and assist a large emigration that is now, and will continue to flow from the north-western states to this Territory.

For a wagon road from Yankton to Spirit Lake.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that an appropriation of eight thousand dollars would accomplish this desirable object, and would be returned to the government four fold by the increased amount of taxable property, and by the sale to actual settlers of large portion of the public lands, that will, unless some facilities by railroad or wagon roads are offered, remain for a long time unoccupied.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, Jan. 15, 1869.

Number 19.

JOINT RESOLUTION VACATING THE TERRITORIAL ROAD FROM YANKTON TO THE LOWER FERRY ON JAMER RIVER.

Whereas, All that portion of the government road which leads from Yankton to James river, together with the government bridge located on said James river, have both been relocated by order of the Secretary of the Interior, and moved some four miles north to the Upper Ferry on said James river, at which point the government bridge is now under course of construction.

Vacating road from Yankton to James river

And, *Whereas*, by an act of the Legislature approved, Jan. 12, 1866, there was located upon the surveyed route of said government road, a territorial road in accordance with the field notes of said government road from James river to Yankton.

And, *Whereas*, The Missouri river has already washed away a considerable portion of said road, and the whole of the said road being located upon the Missouri bottom, and at times made

Vacating road
from Yankton
to James river

impassable by the spring overflows, which necessitates the expenditure of a large amount of county road work to keep the same in repair.

And, *Whereas*, There is now an established county road on the section line one-fourth mile north of, and running parallel to, said road proposed to be vacated, which meets all the demands of travel in that direction, therefore

Be it Resolved, By the Legislative Asssembly of the Territory of Dakota, that all that portion of the said territorial road lying between Yankton, and the intersede of the aforementioned county road, on sec. 13, be, and the same is hereby declared vacated, and shall be no longer considered a public highway in this county; and the said county road shall be, and hereby is declared to be a territorial road to all proper intents and purposes.

Approvd, Jan. 15, 1869.