

in the development of the resources of this new and remote region. The liberal grants of lands made to settlers in Oregon, as well as the just claims of the Pembina settlers, induced your memorialists to hope that the same wise and generous policy will be extended to the frontier settlements of this territory. They fully, as much as those settling in Oregon, need the fostering care of a paternal and liberal government.

Impressed with these various reasons, and anxious for the speedy advance of settlements in this territory, your memorialists earnestly but most respectfully solicit your honorable bodies to pass an act during your present session, whereby all those who are heads of families that were living on the land ceded by the treaty of Pembina, at the date of said treaty; and all persons of the age of twenty-one years, (Indians excepted) who may become bona fide settlers one year after the ratification of said treaty of Pembina, will be entitled to a quarter section of land, to hold the same in fee simple, as a donation from the United States government.

All of which is duly and respectfully submitted.

J. D. LUDDEN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. HENRY FORBES,

President of the Council.

APPROVED—March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

St Paul, July 7th, 1852.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

ALEX. WILKIN,

Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota.

[No. IV.] MEMORIAL of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, to the President of the United States, concerning suits for trespass on the pine lands.

Feb. 14, 1852.

To the President of the United States: The memorial of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Minnesota respectfully represents, That in 1837, the Indian title was extinguished to a large tract of country, embracing within its limits all the ceded lands in the territory east of and on the Mississippi river and its tributaries; that said land was purchased of the Indians during the existence of a law of Congress granting pre-emption rights to the public lands previous to their survey by the government, and was purchased for the avowed purpose of opening to the settlements on the Mississippi, the extensive pine regions of the St. Croix, the Rum river and other tributaries of that magnificent river. That in consequence of the inducements offered by government in 1838, a large amount of capital was invested on the St. Croix and elsewhere, under the implicit obligation on the part of government, that the lands would be surveyed and brought into market at an early day, and of thus securing to the occupants of the public lands, an opportunity of becoming the purchasers of their selections and improvements. That in 1840, a further inducement to the settlement of these lands within the territory, was offered by government, an extension of two

Preamble.

years of the pre-emption law before referred to, and that said law gave a new impetus to the lumbering business of our territory, and mills for the manufacture of lumber were extensively erected, and a great income of capital employed in the pine region.

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That there was no sale of these public lands within the territory until 1846, after the pre-emption law had been radically changed, and then only the agricultural portion of the territory was brought into market. Not an improved water power in the territory was offered for sale, except the falls of St. Anthony, and not one acre of pine land was brought within the reach of our citizens. That the lands sold by government were rendered desirable only in consequence of the lumbering business of the territory, without which they would at this day have remained unsold, and the government would not have received the important, if not immense revenue which the sale of these lands have afforded. That up to the present time none of the pine lands of the territory can be pre-empted or purchased, although lumbering is the most important business in the territory in which an immense capital is invested, and on which hundreds of our citizens depend for bread, and to which our farmers look for a profitable market, and has not only led to the sale and settlement of thousands of acres of lands within our territory, but it has built towns and cities along the Mississippi, and has converted an isolated district of unprofitable wilderness into an organized territory, which is advancing with rapid strides towards the portal of our union. That in view of all these circumstances, your memorialists were much surprised and mortified to learn that instructions had been given for the prosecution of all persons who may be found trespassing on the pine lands within the territory. That your memorialists believe the people of the territory would be treated with much injustice if the government should persist in a policy so detrimental to the prosperity of the business of our territory, which would result in filling the pockets of a few government officials, at the expense of a law abiding community, without resulting in any advantage to the government.

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That your memorialists could say nothing against the institution of suits against all persons engaged in lumbering on United States lands, after the land had been brought into market, or subjected to pre-emption, but that the government should invite settlements on those lands, reap the benefits from the sale of thousands of acres of agricultural lands, which the industry and privations of these hardy pioneers has made valuable, and then without affording them an opportunity for purchasing the lands on which their entire capital has been invested, and rendering useless and unprofitable the proceeds of the toil of years, is more than an American citizen has reason to expect at the hands of government. That the occupants of the pine lands of our territory, and all those engaged in lumbering within her limits are believed to be willing and anxious to pay the government for the land they occupy, and believe the government is in duty bound to afford an opportunity for so doing, previous to the institution of suits for trespass. Therefore, your memorialists respectfully ask that the necessary instructions be given to suspend all suits which may have been commenced for trespass on the pine lands of our territory, and forbid the institution of any such suits until after the pine lands, or a portion of them, shall have been surveyed and brought into market, and that the said pine lands be surveyed and offered

for sale at the earliest convenient period. And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

J. D. LUDDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 WM. HENRY FORBES,
President of the Council.

APPROVED—February fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

ALEX. RAMSEY.
 SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 St. Paul, July 25, 1852. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

ALEX. WILKIN,

Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota.

[No. V.] MEMORIAL to the President of the United States, relative to the survey and establishment of the boundary line between the Territory of Minnesota and the British Possessions.

March 4, 1852.

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota respectfully represents: That on the north and north western frontier of this territory, near the supposed, but as yet, not well defined international boundary between the United States and the British possessions, there are settled a race of hardy and enterprising people, many of whom were born citizens of the United States, or have, from their own choice, come over from time to time, and established themselves, as they suppose, on American soil, with an intention of becoming citizens. This is particularly the case with those residing at Pembina, and along the river of that name, which is a tributary of the Red river of the North, and by all previous surveys lastly and imperfectly made, supposed to run in its general course, very near the forty-ninth degree of northern latitude.

Preamble.

By the treaty of Pembina, concluded with the Chippewas, nearly the whole of the most fertile and best wooded lands on both sides of the river Pembina, and on the other tributaries of Red river, flowing from the eastward, in the same latitude, have been ceded; that is, supposing it to be definitely ascertained that they are south of the forty-ninth degree. On these streams, there are now agricultural settlements, and many inhabitants who cultivate the soil, but who are scattered in all directions on the different banks of these rivers; believing that this treaty will be ratified, these people look forward with much hope and prospective happiness to make this country their fixed homes; and many others, who are now in an unsettled state on either side of the line, will join them. But much uncertainty existing as to the true position of the boundary line, many are deterred from erecting comfortable dwellings and opening large farms, thereby obviating their own happiness and sources of wealth, and retarding the general prosperity of the community.

Prayer, &c.

It ever having been the just and truly wise policy of the government to spare no effort in extending its fostering care, not only to its own citizens, but to the people of every race and tongue who pre-

Prayer, &c.