

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1884.

Prof. O. C. Marsh.
New Haven
Conn.

Sir.

I beg to call your attention to an enclosed extract from the Washington Post, which is substantially a correct statement of the proposition pending before the Committee on Appropriations. It is a great kindness if you will give your opinion on the expediency of the measure.

A RADICAL CHANGE SUGGESTED.

Proposition to Abolish the Coast Survey as a Separate Service.

The sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, which has the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in charge, has under consideration a proposition to abolish the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a separate service, and to transfer the hydrographic work of the survey to the control of the Navy Department and consolidate the geodetic work with the Geological Survey, under the control of the Interior Department. The members of the sub-committee are Messrs. Randall, Forney and Ryan, and although they have not reached a final conclusion with respect to this proposition, it is understood that it will be reported upon favorably to the full committee on Monday or Tuesday next. Mr. Randall favors the proposition, and, in fact, has taken the initiative in the movement. He is said to have had the advice of the Secretary of the Navy in the matter. Mr. Ryan says that the proposed change is in the interests of economy; that the hydrographic work of the survey is at present done by the navy, and that the geodetic work being done on land, should be consolidated with the Geological Survey. Mr. Forney expresses a similar opinion and adds that the change would result in an annual saving to the Government of \$110,000 and the work be done as well as at present.

and its probable effect upon the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the future of that work. It is due to candor to say that I desire this for use in debate.

The importance of the subject and your own relation to the scientific interests of the Country must be my apology for thus intruding upon you.

An early reply is desirable as the Bill will probably be reported in a few days.

Yours respectfully,
Lowery?
H. Lowry, M. C.

House of Represent

Washington.

Prof. O. C. Marsh.
New Haven
Conn.

Sir.

I beg to call your attention to the enclosed extract from the Washington "Post" of this morning, which is substantially a correct statement of a proposition pending before the Committee on Appropriations. I shall consider it a great kindness if you will favor me with your opinion on the expediency and utility of the measure, and its probable effect upon the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the future of that work. It is due to candor to say that I desire this for use in debate.

The importance of the subject and your own relation to the scientific interests of the Country must be my apology for thus intruding upon you.

An early reply is desirable as the Bill will probably be reported in a few days.

Yours respectfully,
Lowery.
R. Lowery, M. C.

1884.
"Sec. 3. If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall hereafter come into this State and remain in the same, every such negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and for the first offence shall be fined the sum of \$50, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in the county where said negro or mulatto may be found. Said proceedings shall be in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and shall be tried by a jury of twelve men."
Succeeding sections provide that the fine shall be increased \$50 over the last penalty inflicted for every successive conviction, and also that the negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall be sold at public auction "to any person or persons who will pay said fine and costs."
The originator of the black laws which prevented the immigration of free negroes into this State. This law was passed February 12, 1833. The first section of this barbarous law provided for the indictment of any person or persons who should bring or cause to be brought into this State any negro or mulatto slave, whether said slave is set free or not. The same spirit of the law is best shown in the following section:

1506

Phila. June 15th 1869.

Dear Sir,

I enclose five fragments of Scolithus linearis, from No. 1. of Centre Co. Penna., collected by Mr. McMinn of Williamsport, Lycoming Co. - You will find on them the sculpture of the outer surface, & also indications of branches. They do not lie parallel in the matrix as those of Haldeman do. & I have great doubt whether they can be considered as the same thing. On this point, however, your judgement is good, & mine is bad.

Very sincerely yours
John L. Sebaste

Prof. Marsh,
New Haven

Dr. J. L. Se. Coult

Scolytus &c

Ans July 12th 1869