

RESOLUTION No. 35.

CLARISSA HASKELL.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the benefit of Clarissa Haskell, widow of the late A. H. Haskell.

Whereas, by the death of A. H. Haskell, superintendent of the penitentiary, the state has lost a faithful public ser- [258] vant, one who was ever prompt in the discharge of important and responsible duties of the station he filled, faithful and ever judicious in the management of the funds intrusted to his care.

And whereas, the salary allowed the said Haskell was totally inadequate to support his family, and far from a fair compensation for the services rendered the state in the discharge of his official trust, and whereas, by his untimely death his family are deprived of the benefit of his salary until the expiration of his term of office: therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,

\$300 appropriated. That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to and for the use of Clarissa Haskell, wife of A. H. Haskell, late warden of the state penitentiary.

Auditor to audit. And be it further resolved, that the auditor is hereby required to audit and allow the said sum to Clarissa Haskell, or her order, at any time when the same shall be by her demanded.

Approved, February 5, 1851.

RESOLUTION No. 36.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION on the subject of procuring from the United States a compensation for services and expenses in defending a portion of the territory of the U. S. against the unlawful claim to the exercise of authority, by the state of Missouri.

Whereas, in the winter of 1839, an attempt was made by the state of Missouri to exercise authority over a portion of the territory of the United States situated within the boundaries and forming part of the territory of Iowa.

And whereas, the marshal of the U. S. within and for the territory, acting under the authority of the general government and in pursuance to advice of the governor and district attorney of the U. S. for Iowa, and influenced by a proper regard for his duty as such officer, called out an armed [259] force to preserve the peace, to protect the territory of the U. S. and to resist the exercises of authority by Missouri beyond her state limits.

And whereas, many of the citizens of the U. S. residing in the said territory under a due sense of duty and obligation to their government and in obedience to a call made upon them by government officers, at much individual expense and difficulty repaired to the place of attempted aggression, and whereas, by the judgment of the supreme court of the United States pronounced at its December session 1848, the attempted exercise of authority by Missouri over said territory was decided unlawful, thus verifying the legality