

widows, to the orphan child or children of the deceased parties, until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years; and to the child or children of said widows in case of marriage by said widows, until said child or children shall respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years; and that the act approved thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall not be so construed as to exclude officers, seamen, or marines from their pensions when disabled for sea service: *Provided*, That the whole amount received by the pensioner, including pay for his service and pension, shall not exceed his lowest duty pay. That the orphan child or children of the deceased parties shall have a pension in case the widow has died after drawing a five years' pension, to commence at the time when the widow dies, and to continue until the child or children shall respectively reach the age of sixteen years; and that any casualty by which an officer, seaman, or marine has lost or may lose his life while in the line of his duty, shall be considered sufficient to entitle the widow, child or children to all the benefits of this act.

In case of death or marriage of widows, pensions to be paid to their children until they arrive at sixteen years of age.

1844, ch. 15.  
Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as officers, seamen, and marines; and the widows of engineers, coal-heavers, and firemen in the same manner as the widows of officers, seamen, and marines: *Provided*, That the pension of a chief engineer shall be the same as that of a lieutenant in the navy; and a pension of the widow of a chief engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant in the navy; the pension of a first assistant engineer the same as that of a lieutenant of marines; and the pension of the widow of a first assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant of marines; the pension of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of a forward officer; and the pension of the widow of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a forward officer; the pension of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of a seaman; the pension of the widow of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of the widow of a seaman: *And provided further*, That an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver shall not be entitled to any pension by reason of a disability incurred prior to the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall the widow of an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver be entitled to any pension by reason of the death of her husband, if his death was prior to the said date.

Pension laws extended to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers, in the navy, and their widows and children.

Rates of pension.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of pension in every case arising under this law [is] not to exceed the half-pay of the deceased officer, seaman, or marine, as it existed in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, or such rate of pension as is allowed by this act.

Amount of pension not to exceed the half-pay of the deceased.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland Road in said State.*

August 11, 1848.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Indiana, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the timber, stone, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of said road, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States as connected with said road in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Indiana.

That part of the Cumberland road lying within the State of Indiana surrendered to said State.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.